JAUNPUR:

A GAZETTEER,

BEING

VOLUME XXVIII

OF THE

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

BY

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GAZETTEER OF JAUNPUR.

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PREFACE.

THE former Gazetteer of Jaunpur was compiled by Mr. (now Sir) J. P. Hewett, I.C.S., with the assistance of Mr. A. Robinson and other officers. Since its publication the exhaustive report on the Revision of Records by Mr. P. C. Wheeler has appeared, and from this work much valuable information has been derived. I must also express my cordial thanks to Mr. A. C. Chatarji, I.C.S., who spared no pains in providing me with new material; also to Lieutenant-Colonel W. Vost, I.M.S., whose ample knowledge of ancient and mediæval history has been willingly placed at my disposal; and to Mr. C. A. C. Streatfeild, I.C.S., who has undertaken the revision of the proofs.

ALLAHABAD:
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H. R. N.

GAZETTEER OF JAUNPUR.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

J. A. S. B.—Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society.

J. R. A. S.—Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.

A. S. N. I.—Archœological Survey of Northern India.

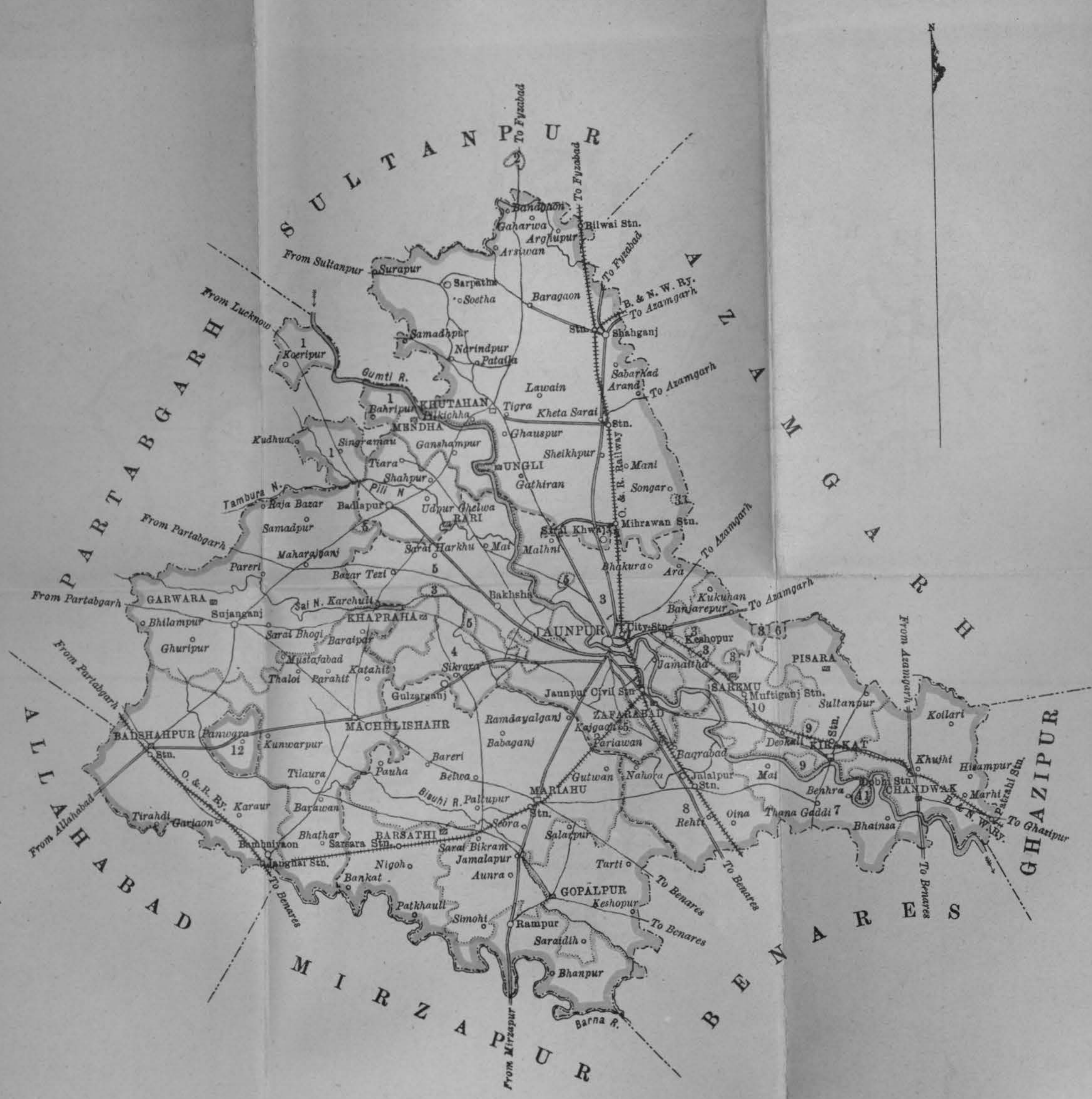
E. H. I.—The History of India as told by its own Historians, by Sir H. M. Elliot, K.C.B.

DISTRICT

JAUNPUR

Scale—1 Inch = 8 Miles.

10 5 0 10 Miles.



REFERENCES.

Chief Town	○JAUNPUR	Chanda Pargana	1
Tahsil	□ KARAKAT	Ungli "	2
Pargana	▣ PISARA	Haveli "	3
Thana or Police Station	O Gulzarganj	Qariat Dost "	4
Town or Village	o *Banjarepur*	Rari "	5
Metalled Road		Saremu "	6
Unmetalled "		Guzara "	7
District Boundary		Bialsi "	8
Tahsil "		Chandwak "	9
Pargana "		Daryapar "	10
Railway		Pisara "	11
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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL FEATURES.

The district of Jaunpur forms the north-western portion of the old province and present division of Benares, and comprises a tract of no great size, lying between the parallels of 25° 24′ and 26° 12′ north latitude, and between 82° 7′ and 83° 5′ east longitude. It is bounded on the west by the districts of Partabgarh and Allahabad; on the south by Mirzapur and Benares; on the east by Ghazipur and Azamgarh; and on the north by the Sultanpur district, of which a narrow strip separates it from Fyzabad. The boundary is for the most part artificial, although in some places it is marked by rivers. On the west, where Jaunpur marches with the Oudh districts, the frontier is often highly irregular. Owing to historical causes we find, on the one hand, a considerable area, consisting of some 16·4 square miles and 15 villages, known by the name of *taluqa* Panwara, embedded within the heart of the Machhlishahr tahsil, but belonging to the Patti tahsil of the Partabgarh district; for the purposes of criminal and excise administration it is included in the charge of the collector of Jaunpur, but for civil and revenue purposes it remains a portion of Oudh. On the other hand there is a large detached block containing 24 villages with an area of 12 square miles, lying well outside the boundaries of the district, being surrounded by the lands of Partabgarh and Sultanpur but forming part of pargana Chanda in the Khutahan tahsil. In the extreme north there are two more villages, Dasupur and Lorpur, with an area of 519 acres, also belonging to Khutahan, but geographically lying within Sultanpur; while the villages of Paharpatti and Tajuddinpur, belonging to the latter district, are practically surrounded by the lands of pargana

Boundaries and area.

Ungli in the Khutahan tahsil. The district has a greatest length of 53 miles from north to south and an extreme breadth from east to west of 56 miles. The total area according to the survey made between 1877 and 1881 was 1,550·89 square miles; the present figure is 991,876 acres, or 1,549·79 square miles.

Topography.

In its general aspect the district may be described as a level plain, with slight undulations caused by the valleys of the rivers. These all flow roughly from north-west to south-east, and the slope of the country follows the same direction. Apart from such variations, the only irregularities of surface consist in the numerous mounds, often of considerable height and covered with trees, which mark the sites of ancient and deserted villages, or of the demolished forts built by the ancestors of the present Rajput inhabitants. With few exceptions, the country is closely cultivated and richly wooded with groves of mango and other trees, although the woodland area is comparatively small in the lowlying clay tracts, both in the north and south. The villages and inhabited sites are extremely numerous, but, unlike those in the eastern parts of Ghazipur and in Ballia, they are very small, and almost every *mauza* contains a number of scattered hamlets. This results in a high standard of cultivation, in which also the extreme density of the population is a factor of great importance.

Rivers.

The rivers constitute the determining features in the physical aspect of the country, and as the main drainage channels divide the district into several fairly distinctive tracts, they may conveniently be mentioned first. The chief is the Gumti, next to which comes its affluent, the Sai. The other streams of note are the Barna and Bisuhi, which unite in the extreme south and eventually discharge their waters into the Ganges.

The Gumti.

The Gumti is more remarkable for the length of its course than for its size. The source of this river is in the Pilibhit district of Rohilkhand, and thence it flows through the Oudh districts of Kheri, Sitapur, Lucknow, Bara Banki and Sultanpur, first touching this district on the north-eastern border of the detached block of pargana Chanda, already mentioned. For four miles it separates Chanda from Sultanpur, and then for an equal distance traverses Sultanpur territory. Once again it forms the boundary of another portion of Chanda and then enters

Jaunpur, separating the parganas of Qariat Mendha and Rari on the right from Ungli and Jaunpur Haveli on the left bank. Its direction is at first east and then south, but throughout the course of the Gumti is extraordinarily tortuous. At Alamgirpur, in pargana Jaunpur Haveli, the river again takes an easterly course and traverses the centre of the pargana, flowing past the town of Jaunpur. At Jamaitha, on the eastern border, it bends southwards towards Zafarabad, and afterwards winds its way in a south-easterly direction through the Kirakat tahsil, leaving the district in the extreme south-eastern corner, a short distance above its confluence with the Ganges. The total length of the Gumti in this district is 86 miles, but the distance between its entry and its exit is very much smaller. The bed throughout is deep and the channel is everywhere well defined, so that changes in its course but seldom occur. The stream has a low velocity, never exceeding three miles an hour even when it rises in flood. On such occasions it frequently attains extraordinary dimensions, as will be noticed later; but at all times there is a considerable depth of water in the channel, and the river is fordable in very few places, the passage being effected by ferries except at Jaunpur, where it is spanned by two bridges. At the more important crossings embankments are made during the dry weather, leaving sufficient space for the largest country boats, and this space is usually filled by a temporary boat-bridge. In a few places there is a narrow strip of alluvial land in the river bed, though this is of little use for cultivation, as the stream brings down with it practically no deposit of silt, even during high floods. The banks of the Gumti are generally steep and scored by ravines, which carry down the drainage from the country on either side. In some places the bank is less prominently marked, and the place of the cliff is taken by a gentle slope extending inland for one or two miles. Throughout its length, however, the soil along the Gumti is light and sandy, while its value for agricultural purposes is small, owing both to the lack of natural fertility and also to the depth to which wells must be sunk in order to reach water.

Gumti tributaries.

The Gumti is fed in this district by several tributary streams, the chief of these being the Pili and Sai. The first of the minor

affluents to join the river is the Sawain, which drains the north-west portion of pargana Ungli, rising in the Qamarpur *jhil* to the south-west of Sarpatha, and flowing in a deep bed, fringed by jungle and numerous ravines, to unite with the Gumti just above Pilkichha. Next come the Dahirpur and Pachhatia *nalas*, which flow southwards more or less parallel to one another through pargana Haveli, and fall into the river above and below the town of Jaunpur. Further down, on the right bank, the river receives the Gathia *nala*, which drains a small tract to the south of Zafarabad; and next comes the Muftiganj *nala*, flowing through pargana Daryapar, and joining the river from the east. Others worthy of notice are the Tain and the Dobhi *nala* in the Kirakat tahsil, as well as several small streams in Chandwak, for an account of which reference may be made to the article on that pargana. These rivulets are of no importance except as drainage channels, and contain no water in the dry season.

The Pili. The Pili is a more considerable stream and has a perennial flow. It has its origin in a string of *jhils* in pargana Chanda, in Sultanpur, and first assumes a definite channel in the Partabgarh district. After traversing the Singramau *taluqa* it is joined by the Tambura, a small stream which rises in Partabgarh, and for some distance forms the boundary of the district. The combined waters pass in a south-easterly direction through the two parganas of Rari and join the Gumti at Dariaoganj. The Pili has a very tortuous course, and its banks are fringed with ravines; they are, however, of no great height, and during the rains the river spreads to a considerable distance on either side. At that season it affords a great obstacle to cross-country communication, as the only bridge is that near Badlapur on the road from Jaunpur to Lucknow. Besides the Tambura the only affluent of the Pili is a small stream known as the Lakhia, which rises in soms *jhils* in the eastern half of pargana Garwara and flows eastwards, forming the boundary between the two parganas of Rari as far as its confluence with the Pili near the village of Rari Kalan. Its bed is shallow and the volume of water is never large, while during the hot weather it practically disappears.

The Sai. The Sai is a considerable river, being one of the chief drainage lines of western and southern Oudh. It rises in the Hardoi

district, and after separating Lucknow from Unao, it traverses Rae Bareli and Partabgarh. Leaving the latter it enters the extreme western corner of Garwara, and flows eastwards through the centre of that pargana; it then passes along the northern borders of Khapraha and Qariat Dost, and afterwards forms for some 12 miles the boundary of Jaunpur and Mariahu tahsils. Ultimately it passes through the north of pargana Bealsi, and falls into the Gumti at the village of Rajapur, the confluence being the scene of a large annual bathing fair. The Sai resembles the Gumti in following a very tortuous course and possessing a deep bed, though the banks in most cases are more shelving than those along the larger river. They are broken by innumerable ravines, and are often crowned by fine groves of mango and other trees; while the soil on either side is of a light and sandy description, bearing only the inferior crops. The Sai swells to a large size during the rains, and occasionally comes down in heavy flood: the most noticeable example occurred in 1871, when the bazar of Jalalpur was partly destroyed and the old Pathan bridge at that place was completely submerged. There are other bridges over the river, one carrying the railway at Jalalpur, a second being on the new line from Jaunpur to Allahabad, while a third is the road bridge on the main highway from Allahabad to Azamgarh. This last is an ancient structure, contemporaneous with the great bridge at Jaunpur.

The Bisuhi.

The next river is the Bisuhi, the course of which lies almost wholly within this district. It rises in the Machhlishahr tahsil on the borders of the Garwara and Mungra parganas. At first taking a southerly course, it bends south-eastwards for a few miles, and continues in the same direction through the parganas of Ghiswa and Mariahu; it then forms the boundary between the latter and Gopalapur as far as the confines of the Benares district, where it turns south and ultimately falls into the Barna at the tri-junction of Jaunpur, Benares and Mirzapur. The channel of the Bisuhi in its upper reaches is fairly shallow, but it quickly becomes more strongly defined, and lower down the river flows between high banks of clay and *kankar*, broken on either side by numberless ravines. Except after heavy rain, it is fordable in almost all places throughout the year; the only bridge is that on

the railway, as the one on the Mirzapur road was carried away by the floods of 1903. The Bisuhi receives several tributaries, but few of these are of any importance. The first is a small stream which rises in the *jhils* to the north-west of Badshahpur, and has recently been excavated at Government expense in order to provide an adequate escape for the drainage of that part of the country. A fuller account of this stream will be found in the article on pargana Mungra. The next is the Barwa, which rises in the north of Ghiswa, and after flowing in a south-easterly direction through that pargana, joins the Bisuhi on the borders of Mariahu. The next is the Arsi, which has its origin in the *jhils* around Katahit and flows southwards into Mariahu, joining the Bisuhi on its left bank at Chandrabhanpur. Further east is the Ghursar, which rises in the large *jhils* of Hasanpur and Jamua and flows southwards into the Bisuhi near Paltupur. There are one or two other small streams, for which reference may be made to the account of pargana Mariahu.

The Barna.

The Barna never enters this district, but for a long distance forms the southern boundary. It takes its rise in the Mailahan *jhil*, which lies north of the town of Phulpur in the Sikandra pargana of Allahabad, and first touches the southern border of pargana Mungra, but after a few miles it turns south into Mirzapur; it again becomes the boundary in Ghiswa, and thereafter forms the dividing line between this district and Mirzapur for some 60 miles, this great distance being due to the remarkable windings of the stream, which is more sinuous even than the Gumti. After leaving Jaunpur it flows eastwards through the Benares district, emptying itself into the Ganges just beyond the city of Benares. The banks of the Barna are unusually steep and high, and throughout its course the land on either side is poor and sandy, or else a hard gravel of a sterile nature, the surface being broken in every direction by ravines.

The Mangar.

In addition to the rivers already mentioned, reference may be made to the Mangai or Mangar. This at first has two branches, both of which originate in large swamps to the south of Dostpur in the Sultanpur district. The southern branch for some distance separates Sultanpur and Jaunpur, flowing along the northern boundary of pargana Ungli; but after uniting with the northern

channel at Bandhgaon, the stream turns into this district and then flows in a south-easterly direction, cutting off the northern corner of Ungli. Half way between the [Shahganj and Bilwai stations it bends eastwards into Azamgarh, eventually joining the Tons near Nizamabad in that district. The stream is of no great size, and flows in a shallow bed through lowlying rice country.

The Gangi. The Gangi can hardly be described as a river of Jaunpur, although it has its origin in the *jhils* near Ara in pargana Haveli. Its course lies mainly through the Azamgarh district, though it forms the Jaunpur boundary for a short distance in the parganas of Pisara and Chandwak. The bed is fairly well defined, and the high bank is broken in places by ravines and drainage channels.

Physical subdivisions. The Gumti, the Sai and the Bisuhi divide the district into four almost parallel strips of country, each with fairly distinct physical characteristics. In most cases, however, the general outline is much the same. From the deep river bed the bank rises sharply, and from its summit a gentle slope extends inland to a varying distance till it reaches the crest of the watershed. Beyond the latter the surface again sinks gradually towards a depression of no great depth, and beyond this a similar rise is again experienced to the main watershed of the next river. The difference between the various tract lies principally in the depth and nature of the central depression. They also vary in the height and character of the bank, those of the Gumti being the most strongly defined, so that all along that river the inequalities of surface caused by the ravines and tributary drainage channels give the country a decidedly undulating appearance. The same feature may be seen along the Sai but in a less marked degree, while along the minor rivers the typical features, though almost always present, are sometimes so slightly defined as to be almost imperceptible.

The north-eastern tract. The first and largest tract is that lying to the north of the Gumti, extending from the Sultanpur border on the north to that of Ghazipur to the south-east. This tract may be subdivided into two portions, of which the northern and larger comprises the area lying within the Khutahan and Jaunpur tahsils. There the watershed of the Gumti is comparatively near the river, and

the ground slopes rapidly eastwards to a wide stretch of low country abounding in swamps and depressions, suited generally for rice cultivation, and diversified by large tracts of barren *usar*. In the north the level is particularly low and the drainage is defective, the only distinct channel being that of the Mangar. The larger *jhils* are connected during the rains, the water escaping in a south-easterly direction, but it fails to secure any well-marked course till it reaches the head waters of the Gangi. The southern portion, comprising the greater part of the Kirakat tahsil, is of a different character, since the Gangi *nadi* provides a northern watershed which in the former tract was absent. Here the central depression is shallow and of no great width; the land along the Gumti is high, as usual, while the interior slope is comparatively broad and consists of a good loam soil. The northern strip is again high, and is adequately drained by a number of small channels leading into the Gangi. The change in the nature of the country is due rather to an improvement in the drainage than to any increase in the general declivity. The greatest recorded height is at Tighra on the Gumti bank, 290 feet above the sea level. This drops to 280 feet at Kheta Sarai in the broad depression of the north, and thence to 274 feet at Mihrawan and 262 feet at the Jaunpur city station. The height in the extreme south-eastern corner, where the Gumti passes into Ghazipur, is only 254 feet above the sea.

The central tract.

The second tract is that lying between the Gumti and the Sai, and this comprises the most fertile and populous part of the district. Most of it stands high, the central area being drained by the Pili and its affluents. At the same time, floods are liable to occur in wet years along the course of these streams: but there is no waterlogged area, and very little *usar* is to be seen. The soil is almost throughout a good loam, admirably suited for the growth of maize and *rabi* crops. The slope of the country from west to east is fairly rapid. At Nawada in Partabgarh, close to the district boundary, the height is 308 feet above the sea, and from this the level drops to 299 feet at Maharajganj, 286 feet at Bakhsha and 261 feet to the south of Jaunpur civil station.

The Sai-Bisuhi tract.

The tract between the Sai and the Bisuhi presents a great change in the appearance of the country. From the high bank of

the former river the surface drops rapidly to a wide plain in which the soil is mainly clay, dotted by numerous swamps and depressions, from which the surplus water either finds no exit or escapes with difficulty along the subsidiary channels leading into the Bisuhi. There is a considerable amount of *usar*, which is a sure indication of saturation, and rice is the main staple of the country. The same characteristics are maintained as far as the Benares border in the south of the Kirakat tahsil, although in this portion the soil frequently changes to loam as the influence of the Gumti begins to be felt. The level sinks from about 300 feet on the Partabgarh border to 282 feet at Mariahu, 270 feet at Jalalpur and 265 feet above the sea at Bhainsa in the extreme east.

The south-western tract.

The last tract is the long and narrow strip between the Bisuhi and the Barna from their sources to their confluence. Here the level is again high, but along the upper reaches of these streams a clay soil preponderates, and *usar* is fairly prevalent in the south of the Machhlishahr tahsil. Further east the channels of the rivers become more deep, and clay gives place to loam; so that the greater portion of this tract possesses a fairly light soil and is adequately drained. The level is highest in the extreme west, but here, in the neighbourhood of Badshahpur, much of the country is waterlogged, resembling that in pargana Mariahu to the north of the Bisuhi.

Soils.

As will have been observed from the foregoing account, the soils of the district present no peculiarities. They consist mainly of loam and clay, the former prevailing on the higher levels, especially in the Jaunpur and Kirakat tahsils, as well as the portion of Khutahan lying to the south of the Gumti: while clay is confined to the depressions and lowlying tracts, notably in pargana Ungli and the north of Haveli, the Machhlishahr tahsil and the greater part of Kirakat. Loam is, of course, merely a mixture of clay and sand, the proportions varying with the level. Sand by itself is not common and is found only near the channels of the two principal rivers, though on the high bank the soil is invariably light and can at the best be described merely as a sandy loam. On the whole, about one-fourth of the cultivated area is true clay, a soil that with sufficient moisture produces excellent crops, but otherwise is almost worthless. As

in almost every part of the United Provinces, it is generically known as *matiyar*. There are two recognised varieties, one called *bijar* or *chachar*, which is of a greyish colour and is a stiff low-lying clay with an admixture of gravel: it is used for early rice or for nurseries of *jarhan*, but is absolutely useless in dry years. Another is *karail*, a black soil with a large amount of organic matter, found in the beds of *jhils* and dried-up tanks, extremely sticky and cohesive when wet, but cracking into fissures when dry, and used for the coarser varieties of late rice. Sandy soils are usually termed *balua*, and are reserved for the cultivation of *bajra, arhar, moth* and other inferior crops. Loam, known by its common name of *dumat*, comprises about half the area, and is an excellent soil when irrigated. The lighter loams are called *sigon*, which is about two-thirds sand; such soils, together with *balua* and the poorer clays, constitute the remaining quarter of the district. In addition to these terms denoting natural soils, a conventional classification is commonly adopted. As usual, land near the village site, which receives the bulk of the available manure, is styled *goind*, and commands the highest rents. Outside this lies the *manjha* or intermediate zone, while the outlying fields, which are scantily manured or irrigated, are known as *palo*, this classification being identical with that prevailing in eastern Oudh. In the rice tracts, however, *manjha* is generally ignored, the land beyond the *goind* circle being divided into *palo* and *kiari*, or low ground suited to rice cultivation; and in most parts a considerable difference is observed between the two for rental purposes.

Lakes and *jhils.*

The lakes and *jhils* of the district are extremely numerous, especially in the north and in the south-west. On an average 48,644 acres, or nearly 5 per cent. of the entire area, is under water; and though this figure includes the river beds, the bulk of it consists in the natural tanks and depressions in which the drainage of the surrounding country is collected. The relative area is largest in the Machhlishahr tahsil, where it amounts to 6·26 per cent. of the whole, and next comes pargana Ungli with 6·16 and Saremu with 5·4 per cent. The lowest amounts are to be found in Rari, Zafarabad and other portions of the central tract. The chief *jhils* will be mentioned in the articles on the

various parganas, notably Ungli, Mariahu and those which comprise the Machhlishahr tahsil. Elsewhere there are few of any importance, the chief exception being that of Ara in pargana Jaunpur Haveli. Most of them run dry in the hot weather, since they are shallow and are extensively utilized for irrigation purposes, especially in the case of late rice. The deep Lawain and Gujar lakes near Kheta Sarai, however, never fail, and the *jhils* to the east of the railway line near Kheta Sarai and Mani Kalan contain water in all but the driest seasons.

In years of heavy rainfall many of the *jhils* overflow their banks, doing considerable damage to the land in their neighbourhood; but this is usually reckoned as more or less precarious, being chiefly employed for rice cultivation and held on grain rents, owing to the uncertainty of the produce. The floods on the rivers are of a more serious character, especially in the case of the Gumti and Sai. The former river sometimes rises to an extraordinary height, and the floods are enhanced if the Ganges happens to be unduly swollen at the same time, thus blocking the exit for the waters of the smaller stream. Little reliable information is available on the subject of floods in former days, but it is related that in the great inundation of 1774 a force under Captain Barker sailed over the bridge of Jaunpur in boats, without even knowing of its existence. A flood of this magnitude must have destroyed a great part of the city, but no information is available to show the extent of the damage. In 1871 the river rose to an unusual height, sweeping over the bridge and the lower parts of the city, and filled the old *sarai* with quantities of silt. Between the 15th and 28th of September in that year the Gumti rose 23½ feet at the railway bridge, and there attained a width varying from one to nearly four miles. About four thousand houses in the city were destroyed, while the crops were ruined in an area of over ten thousand acres. On the same occasion the Sai behaved in a similar manner, rising 26½ feet at the Jalalpur bridge, or no less than 45 feet above its dry season level. The bridge was completely submerged, and the flood destroyed nearly three thousand houses in 144 villages and the crops in six thousand acres. Such floods only occur towards

Floods.

the end of the rains, and result from abnormal rainfall in the upper basins of the rivers. On the 13th of September and the two succeeding days nearly 14 inches of rain fell in Sultanpur and 19 inches at Fyzabad, so that the channels were totally unable to carry off the immense volume of water poured into them from the country on either side. It is remarkable that whereas the greater part of the present city of Jaunpur was destroyed or injured by this flood, not one of its ancient buildings was touched by the water; and as there are few traces of the existence of old structures on lower levels, it may be inferred that the Musalman builders were aware of the liability to occasional floods and selected their sites accordingly.

Flood of 1894.

Another great inundation was that of 1894, a year of almost unprecedented rainfall. The Gumti on this occasion reached its maximum height on the 23rd of September, but this was eight feet lower than the extreme figure of 1871. The distress on this occasion was intensified by the prolonged continuance of the flood. In the beginning the collapse of buildings of inferior construction in the lower parts of the town on both banks, and particularly on the left, was considerable, and would have been much greater but for the energetic construction of small earthen embankments, which were hastily thrown up by the district authorities in positions where they were most serviceable in keeping out the water from those parts of the town which would otherwise have been inundated. The river began to subside on the fourth day; but on the 2nd of October, when the people had barely returned to their homes to set about the repairs necessary to render them habitable, it again began to rise, and by the morning of the 4th it had topped the parapets of the bridge and was running at a great velocity. On the 6th it attained its maximum and remained at that level for two days, but then subsided gradually till the 24th. On that date there was an unusually heavy burst of rain over the district, and the Gumti responded by rising to within 18 inches of the former highest level, though on this occasion the subsidence was rapid. Nearly 1,400 houses in the town were either destroyed or greatly damaged, and in order to relieve the prevailing distress subscriptions were raised on behalf of the sufferers, to which Government made a large contribution. The

remedial measures proposed on this occasion dealt chiefly with the removal of the dwellings to higher ground; but the inhabitants, as was the case in 1871, refused to rebuild their houses on any but the old sites, so that eventually nothing was accomplished. The construction of a system of protective embankments was deemed feasible, but on the other hand neither expedient nor necessary, since it was considered that such a step would result in the pollution of the atmosphere in the town, and that this danger was more serious than the occurrence of a flood once or twice in a century. During recent years the only serious flood was that which occurred in the early days of October 1903. The Gumti then rose to the height of the roadway over the bridge, and extensive damage was again done to the lower portions of the town. The Sai also came down in great volume, and injured the parapet of the Jalalpur bridge; while the Bisuhi, which is equally subject to sudden freshets, carried away the bridge south of Mariahu on the road to Mirzapur.

Precarious tracts.

The injury done by the river floods, however, neither lasts long nor affects a large area, so that the tracts that can be described as precarious on this account are confined to the narrow lowlands of the Gumti and Sai. The danger is greater in the ill-drained portion of Machhlishahr tahsil and in the villages to the north of Mariahu, where extensive inundations from the *jhils* throw a considerable amount of rice land out of cultivation. The light soils on the high banks of the rivers suffer occasionally from the effects of frost, which damages the *arhar*, peas and gram, that comprise the chief products of these undulating tracts. On the other hand, few parts of the district suffer from the effects of drought, since nearly everywhere wells constitute the chief source of supply for irrigation, and these are to be found in generally sufficient numbers throughout the area, while the construction of additional wells can be accomplished in almost all parts without difficulty when occasion requires. Delay in the advent of the rains will undoubtedly involve some reduction in the rice area, especially in Ungli, where the number of wells is comparatively small and much reliance is placed on irrigation of tanks and *jhils*. These dry up very rapidly under unfavourable conditions, and in the famine of 1896-97 this pargana was the worst

affected tract in the district. Still the only real cause for anxiety exists in an early cessation of the rains, which may result in the entire loss of the late rice crop and in severe injury to early rice and other autumn staples. Such an occurrence further implies a contraction of the *rabi* area, particularly in the rice tracts; but when once sown, the harvest is almost independent of winter rain. Prolonged wet and cloudy weather in the early months of the year commonly results in rust, which harms not only wheat but also barley in some measure. Injury to the crops from insects is seldom important; though during recent years sugarcane has been damaged by green grasshoppers in many localities, particularly in the tracts bordering on Azamgarh. Another danger to cultivation lies in the spread of noxious grasses and weeds, particularly that known locally as *rasni* and elsewhere as *surai (Fluchea lanceolata)*, which for some years past has been in existence in pargana Zafarabad and a few adjoining villages to the south of Jaunpur civil station. The weed sends its root deep into the light soil of the locality, and though it has not spread with great rapidity its growth is sufficiently quick to offer a considerable obstacle to tillage. While seldom throwing the land actually out of cultivation, its presence greatly reduces the outturn and the quality of the crop, and the pest is difficult to eradicate, since heavy irrigation, which is the most likely means of checking it, is not practicable in these parts.

Waste land.

The district still contains a large amount of waste and barren land, though comparatively little of this can be described as in any way fit for reclamation. At the time of the permanent settlement the district, in common with the rest of the Benares province, was in a most depressed condition and contained enormous areas of waste, as the result of the oppression and misrule that had prevailed for a long period. Untiring efforts were made by Mr. Duncan to reduce this area, and favourable terms were given to the cultivators with the object of inducing them to extend their holdings. In 1789 it was directed that anyone cultivating waste land in Jaunpur should hold it free for three years, and after that date should receive a regular *sanad* from Government at a fixed revenue demand. In the following year orders were passed enjoining the demolition of the jungles

round the forts of the *zamindars*, and in the event of the latter failing to comply, the revenue collectors were instructed to carry out the work. The most important factor, however, in the reduction of waste was the permanent settlement itself; for since the extension of tillage meant a clear profit to the *zamindars*, all the land worth cultivating was rapidly brought under the plough. At the present time, taking the average for the five years ending in 1906, the total barren area is 161,828 acres, but from this must be deducted land covered with water and 40,876 acres occupied by village sites, buildings, railways, roads and the like, so that there remains only 72,447 acres or 7·3 per cent. of the entire district. This total shows a decrease of about eight thousand acres since 1881, and the difference mainly represents the reclamation of the less malignant kinds of *usar*, which with some trouble can be made to produce fair crops of rice. The process has been adopted chiefly in the Ungli pargana, where it is still going on; but the bulk of the *usar* lands is absolutely unculturable, and the sole product is the saline efflorescence known as *reh*. Wide stretches of such land are to be seen in Ungli, especially along the railway line, and also in the lowlying areas of the Machhlishahr and Mariahu tahsils. In pargana Mungra no less than 15·4 per cent. of the area is barren, the average for the Machhlishahr tahsil being 8·7 per cent. Next come Khutahan with 7·8 and Kirakat with 7·3, while in Mariahu the proportion is only 6·3 and in Jaunpur less than 6 per cent.

Jungles.

There are no forests in the district and very little jungle land. Small areas covered with thatching grass are occasionally to be seen, particularly in the Ungli pargana; but the jungles are principally of *dhak* trees, which are to be found in almost all parts of the district. The largest continuous areas are near Muftiganj in pargana Daryapar, at Hariharpur, on the Gumti in pargana Chandwak, on the banks of the Sai in Khapraha, and near the Lawain and Gujar Tals in Ungli. These jungles are of considerable value on account of the fuel they supply, the wood being sold at five maunds to the rupee. The leaves also form an article of commerce, especially in the case of the Muftiganj jungle, whence they are extensively exported by the Iraqis

of Naipura by boat to Patna, to be used for making leaf cups and platters. The *dhak* jungles are of little use as fodder reserves, since the soil is generally too poor for the growth of good grass. The absence of pasture is one of the great disadvantages of the district, and this is likely to be enhanced with the rapid reduction of the already small jungle area. The demand for wood on the part both of sugar-refiners and brick-makers is very heavy and every year witnesses a further destruction of *dhak* trees followed by an immediate extension of tillage.

Trees.

The other trees of the district are only to be found in scattered clumps or in the village sites, or along the roadsides. The species found in Jaunpur are the same as those common to all the eastern districts. The most usually comprise the mango, the *mahua*, the *shisham*, the *nim*, the *jamun*, the *siras*, the tamarind and the various figs, such as the *pipal* and *bargad*. In the rice tracts the *babul* is fairly abundant, and palm trees, principally of the *tar* or palmyra variety, occur in large numbers throughout the eastern portions of the district. Bamboos are plentiful, especially along the Gumti and the Sai and, though not attaining a large size, are of great economic value. Much has been done of recent years in the way of roadside arboriculture, and some of the main roads are now lined with splendid avenues, principally of mango, *jamun*, *mahua* and *nim*. The fruit trees, whether planted or of spontaneous growth, are principally mango and *mahua*, but to these must be added the guava, very common near towns, the *ber*, jack fruit, *aonla* and *bel*. There has as yet been no attempt to grow *babul* for the sake of its bark, but *shisham* and *nim* trees are often planted, the former growing extremely fast in its early stages.

Groves.

Artificial groves are remarkably numerous, though different parts of the district exhibit wide variations in this respect. The present total area, taking the average for five years as before, is 30,659 acres or 3·09 per cent. of the whole; and although there has been a decrease of about 2,500 acres since 1881 the proportion is unusually high, so that the district is in most parts, at any rate, distinctly well wooded. In the pargana of Rari-Badlapur no less than 5·9 per cent. of the area is under groves, and throughout the central tract between the Gumti and the Sai the

figure is well above 4 per cent. The same conditions prevail in Barsathi, Gopalapur, the higher parts of Mariahu and that portion of the Kirakat tahsil which lies to the south of the Gumti. Generally speaking groves abound in a good loam soil, and are comparatively scarce in the clay areas. In Ungli, the northern half of Haveli, Saremu and the parts of Kirakat north of the Gumti the proportion is below 2 per cent. The recent decrease is most noticeable in the neighbourhood of Jaunpur, and especially in Saremu. It is due to the increased demand for timber and fuel, and also to the unwillingness of the landlords to grant permission to plant. Such new groves as are to be seen are almost entirely the outcome of energy on the part of tenants: few *zamindars* have now the enterprise to make new groves and very often they will not allow an old grove to be replaced. Permission, when granted, demands a *nazarana* from the tenant. Rent is seldom charged if the land was previously waste, but the owner of the soil takes a quarter or a half, according to local usage, of the produce; and when the trees are felled he claims his *haq chaharum*, or one-fourth of the value. The tenant is, however, permitted to cut down two or three trees for timber when he builds a house or sinks a well.

Mineral products.

As the geology of the district exposes nothing beyond the ordinary gangetic alluvium, the mineral products are necessarily few. The chief is the limestone conglomerate known as *kankar*, which appears both in the block and in the ordinary nodular form. The latter is common in all parts of the district, and is used for road metal and ballast, for the production of lime and as a substitute for concrete in the foundations of small buildings. Block *kankar* occurs principally in the north and north-west, notably along the railway line between Mehrawan and Bilwai. In former days it was used extensively for buildings, and is still employed in some places, especially Shahganj and Kheta Sarai, for the bottom courses of mud dwelling-houses and similar purposes. It also makes a very efficient pitching for the protection of high earthen embankments, and as such is largely utilized on the railways and roads, and also for the prevention of scouring at the bases of piers of the bridges over the Gumti and Sai. Both kinds of *kankar* cost about Re. 1-8-0 per hundred cubic feet at

the quarry, while the charge for carriage is at the usual rate of twelve annas for the first and eight annas for each subsequent mile. The contractor pays a royalty to the *zamindar*, which ranges from two to four annas for every thousand cubic feet excavated. Lime is burned from nodular *kankar* at the quarries and costs about Rs. 20 per hundred cubic feet. Such lime is used for all buildings in the district, and stone lime from Mirzapur is seldom, if ever, imported. Brick earth is found in almost every part of the district, but the quality is generally poor and only fitted for the ordinary sun-dried bricks, which fetch from Re. 0-12-0 to Re. 1-4-0 per thousand. Earth of a superior description occurs in the villages to the south of Jaunpur, and there are several brickfields along the Zafarabad and Mirzapur roads in that locality. Small quantities, too, are produced at Shahganj and Badshahpur. The kilns are of the variety known as Bull's patent trench, and the bricks, which are of the standard size and pattern, are made in the usual three classes, the cost being Rs. 10, Rs. 8 and Rs. 6 per thousand. The small *lakhauri* or country bricks, of which so much of Jaunpur and other towns is built, are no longer made. Another mineral product is the saline efflorescence known as *reh*, which is found on *usar* land in many scattered localities. A certain amount is exported by river to Patna by the Iraqis of Naipura in the Kirakat tahsil. It is also used for making crude glass, but the industry is very insignificant; it is occasionally employed for curing tobacco and for the manufacture of *sajji*, or sulphate of soda; and it is not uncommonly utilised by Dhobis as a substitute for soap. Saltpetre is produced in small quantities in a few villages, such as Ara, in the Jaunpur tahsil, and in Tarahti, Bhathar, Gaddopur and others in Machhlishahr. The salt educed in the process is destroyed: in former days it formed the chief product of pargana Mungra, and at the time of the permanent settlement the salt *mahal* was farmed for Rs. 27,000; but the manufacture of salt was abolished in 1843, and a subsequent attempt to revive the business at Karaur, about 1870, proved a failure, as the salt was not sufficiently pure for commercial purposes.

Building materials.

Other building materials than those already mentioned comprise stone, which has to be imported from Mirzapur or Chunar,

and was brought in large quantities in former days by river for the great mosques at Jaunpur; bamboos, which are obtained locally at the rate of eight or ten to the rupee and are used extensively for roofing; tiles, which are generally of the ordinary small variety and sell at 1,000 or 1,500 for the rupee; and timber. The last is either imported in the shape of *sal* logs from Gorakhpur and Bahramghat, or else is of the usual kinds grown in the district, such as mango, *jamun*, *nim*, *mahua* and *babul*. These are commonly utilised for roof scantlings, while for doors and furniture the *shisham* is more often employed. In most cases a person requiring timber has to buy a whole tree and cut it down himself: a good mango tree costs from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20, while a *nim* of fair size can be obtained for half the former amount.

Fauna. The wild animals of the district are unimportant, as is necessarily the case owing to the comparative absence of jungle. Wolves are found, but in no great numbers, in the ravines of the Gumti, Sai and Bisuhi, and do some damage to calves and goats, though they seldom molest human beings; the amount claimed annually in the way of rewards for their destruction is very small. Jackals, foxes, squirrels, bats and ichneumons, as usual, abound. So, too, do porcupines, especially near the rivers and watercourses; in some cases they do considerable damage, particularly to garden crops. Wild pig are to be seen in the *dhak* jungles and in the ravines of the Gumti and Sai, notably near Muftiganj and Hariharpur in tahsil Kirakat and round the old fort of Katahit, or Sagar, in Machhlishahr. A few herds of black buck occur in the tracts bordering on Azamgarh and Ghazipur; and *nilgai* are found in a few localities, such as the long grass jungle in Salahpur in pargana Ungli, and near Thatar and Gopalapur in the Mariahu tahsil. Snakes are extremely numerous, especially in the rice-growing areas and in the ravines, and the death-rate from snake-bite is very high. Rewards were given for the destruction of snakes in the Jaunpur municipality in 1906, and in the same year permanganate of potash was first distributed by the district board. The birds found in Jaunpur are of the same species as those which are met with in all the surrounding district. Small game shooting is not good. Snipe are comparatively rare, and are only to be obtained in small numbers along the Gumti and Sai

and in a few *jhils*. The latter are usually open expanses of water without any cover, and though they are abound with wild fowl in the beginning of the cold weather, especially after good rain in October and November, the geese and duck which frequent them are not only inaccessible, but seldom stay long, as in most cases the *jhils* are emptied by the process of irrigation.

Fisheries. There is a very general demand for fish on the part of almost all classes of the population, but the supply is small, especially in the case of the superior species. The rivers and the larger tanks contain fair numbers of fish, the commonest varieties being the *rohu, bachua, bakur, tengra, pariasi* and *chilwa*. Of these the first is the most prized: it sometimes attains a very large size, specimens of 35lb. and upwards having been recorded. Fishing in the rivers is free to all, while in the tanks and *jhils* the right is vested in the landholders, who have in them an asset of considerable value. In some cases they are stocked with young fry caught in the rivers, but regular pisciculture is practically unknown. In the rivers fish are caught with nets of varying size and mesh, the commonest being the triangular *bisari* and the long *pundi,* which measures some 200 feet by 40 feet and is sometimes stretched right across the stream; angling is not often practised, save as a pastime by some of the urban residents. In the lakes and *jhils* reed or wicker baskets and traps of different descriptions are employed, and often there is much destruction of young fry: spearing is not a common mode of capture, and is adopted only when the water is very shallow. The fish find a ready sale in the various markets, fetching two or three annas per *ser;* in many cases Kunjras act as wholesale dealers and then sell retail in the bazar. The chief fishing castes are Mallahs, Bhars, Pasis, Kewats and the lower orders of Musalmans. The last census report showed a very small number of fishermen, for the reason that most of those who betake themselves to fishing have other and more important occupations. The Mallahs, for example, are unusually numerous along the rivers of Jaunpur, but are more commonly agriculturists than boatmen, though they seldom lose an opportunity of fishing when it occurs.

Cattle. The cattle are of the usual small and inferior description, but have the reputation of being very hardy and little subject

to disease. The district possesses a minimum of pasture land, and consequently cattle-breeding is not carried on to any extent. Not long ago an attempt was made to improve the breed by means of imported bulls, but though the experiment proved successful it was not continued. In 1903 four bulls were obtained from Kheri by the Court of Wards on behalf of the Dube estate, but they were found to be unsuited to the district. A large proportion of the better animals, both for carts and ordinary farming purposes, consists of oxen brought from the Makanpur fair in Cawnpore, from Batesar in Agra, from the fair at Ballia and from the district of Bahraich. Their prices vary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 80 each, while those bred in the district fetch very much less—from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25. The former are brought in droves by travelling dealers, and there are no large cattle fairs in Jaunpur. The principal markets are Katra Sujanganj, Badshahpur and Koeripur in the Khutahan tahsil on the road to Sultanpur; and another bazar for cattle has recently been started in the village of Bhagasa near Khutahan. The animals belonging to the poorer classes are usually turned out to graze on fallow and *usar* lands, and in *dhak* and *sarpat* jungles where such exist. Those belonging to prosperous owners are invariably stall-fed, the fodder being chiefly *bhusa* and *karbi*, the chopped stalks of *bajra*, *juar* and maize, or else rice straw; while oilcake is frequently given in addition. The cows are almost wholly of the indigenous breed, though a few are imported from Agra and Muttra; their price is somewhat less than that of bullocks. As a rule the small country-bred animals are amply good enough for the purposes for which they are required, as the tenants' holdings are comparatively small and deep ploughing is not in favour. The statistics compiled at the last revision of records showed that there were then some 238,000 bullocks and male buffaloes in the district, giving an average of 2·13 to each plough and 5·4 acres cultivated for each pair of bullocks. A regular cattle census was taken in August 1899, and it was then discovered that there were 252,130 bulls and bullocks and 12,103 male buffaloes, giving 2·23 animals to each plough, the average cultivated area being unchanged. Both these proportions are much below the general figures for the provinces, and the same

phenomenon was observed at the last enumeration in 1904. It then appeared that there were 258,828 bulls and bullocks and 12,074 buffaloes, or only 2·09 per plough—a result which clearly points to a general deficiency in cattle. The returns also showed 142,959 cows, 75,770 cow-buffaloes, and 180,944 young stock. The number of cows and cow-buffaloes is distinctly large: and these animals are kept for dairy purposes, a very considerable amount of *ghi* being produced in the district.

Other animals. The returns of the last census also showed 96,305 sheep and 134,408 goats. The latter are kept mostly for milk, or else for their flesh, especially in the neighbourhood of towns. There is no regular sheep-farming, but the flocks of Gadariyas are commonly hired by cultivators at daily rates for penning on the land. The wool is manufactured locally into coarse blankets, especially in the Machhlishahr tahsil; but the industry is not of great importance. Horse-breeding is practically unknown, and no attempts are made towards its encouragement on the part of Government. There were 1,581 horses and 3,453 ponies in the district, the former being kept by the village *zamindars*. They are usually imported from the fairs at Batesar, Ballia and Barahpur in the Shahabad district of Bengal. The ponies are of the usual wretched description, and are generally employed as pack-animals by Banias and pedlars. Buffaloes also are used for the same purpose; but pack-bullocks are seldom to be seen, especially as the single-bullock cart is much in vogue. There is no mule-breeding: nor need anything be said of the donkeys, of which there were 2,564—an extremely low figure. Camels are very numerous aggregating 1,005, particularly in the western portions. Many of them are bred locally, while the rest are imported from the west—generally from the Batesar fair. Good camels cost from Rs. 70 to Rs. 150 apiece, and their upkeep is very small, as they obtain but little grain and depend principally on the trees by the roadside. They are seldom kept merely for riding, but are ordinarily used as beasts of burden, both by the Banias and those *zamindars* who engage in the grain trade. Before the development of the railways, there were camel-cart services on all the metalled roads; but these are now disappearing, though they still ply on the routes from Jaunpur to Badlapur,

Mirzapur and Machhlishahr. Elephants were not enumerated, but they are fairly common in the district, as most of the well-to-do *zamindars* possess one or more. They are usually imported from Sonepur in Bengal, and are used both for show and as a means of locomotion to enable the landlord and his servants to go about the villages. Some owners let out their elephants for weddings and other ceremonial occasions, for which they are greatly in demand. The driver obtains low wages, and ekes out his income by the presents he receives at weddings. As a rule, a patch of sugarcane and some wheat and *bajra* are specially cultivated on his domain by the owner for the maintenance of the elephant.

Cattle disease. Cattle disease is not very common, and epidemics of any intensity occur but seldom. The usual forms of disease are those which prevail throughout the provinces, including rinderpest, anthrax, black-quarter and foot-and-mouth disease. The people know little or nothing about their treatment, and have not even learnt the value of segregating sick animals. A veterinary assistant is maintained by the district board, but little has so far been done in the way of inoculation: a hospital was started at Jaunpur in 1905, and is rapidly growing in popularity, while it is proposed to open another under a second assistant at Machhlishahr.

Climate. In the matter of climate Jaunpur resembles the eastern districts generally, being more moist and possessing a more equable temperature than the north and west. The cold weather does not set in till November and has begun to disappear in March; April is decidedly warm, the two ensuing months are intensely hot, and though the thermometer falls during the rains, the prevalence of easterly winds renders the climate relaxing and trying. It is still hot in October, but by that time the wind has usually veered to the west. It continues to blow from that quarter, with but few variations, till the end of April, after which it almost universally comes from the east. No records of temperature are now maintained, but those of former years show an average maximum of about 110° in May and June, dropping to 78° and 76° in December and January, and a minimum of 80° in the two former and of 50° in the latter months. The extreme

average diurnal range is 33° in February, March and April, and the lowest 18° in August and September. Slight frosts occur almost every cold weather and do some damage to gram and peas, particularly in the poorer lands along the rivers. Occasionally the district is visited by severe frosts, as was notably the case in February 1905, when widespread destruction was caused to peas, *arhar*, barley and garden crops, the loss being greatest in the western parganas. Sugarcane escaped, and in many cases *arhar* revived later, but the intensity of the frost was shown by the withered leaves on mango and other trees, while the estimated loss in many villages was half the *rabi* crop. Such frosts are very erratic in their action, and sometimes affect narrow strips of country for a distance of several miles. Travelling through the district in the train just after the frost one was struck by the peculiar sight of adjacent fields, in one of which the *arhar* was blackened and shrivelled, while in the other, for no apparent reason, it was still a blaze of yellow blossom. Hailstorms are not very frequent and seldom do much injury, unless they occur in February or March. No great calamities from this cause are on record, though in the spring of 1906 a number of villages were slightly damaged in pargana Bealsi.

Rainfall.

Statistics of rainfall are extant for Jaunpur itself from 1845 to 1856 and from 1862 onwards. The average figures for the whole district are obtained from the returns for the five tahsils, which date from 1846. The rain-gauges are kept at the tahsil headquarters: that of the northern sub-division was at Khutar till 1875, when it was moved to Khutahan, and there it remained till June 1904, when it was transferred to Shahganj. The average for Jaunpur, calculated on a period of 57 years, is 42·61 inches, while that of the district as a whole, obtained from the records of 43 years, is 42·13 inches. During the latter period Jaunpur registered on an average 44·02, Mariahu 39·71, Kirakat 41·34, Machhlishahr 43·00, and the various stations in Khutahan 42·60 inches. The difference is not very great in any instance, but as a rule it may be said that the north and east obtain more rain than the rest of the district, though probably it is more exact to say that the precipitation is greatest in the valleys of the Gumti and Sai, and least in those places which lie

on the watersheds, as for example Mariahu. The annual variations are very considerable. From 1864 to 1906 inclusive the fall has been 25 per cent. in excess of the average on eight occasions, the record being 71·43 inches in the abnormally wet season of 1894, when Mariahu headed the list with no less than 78·87 inches. Next came 1871, another year of general floods, with 60·66 inches, when Jaunpur showed the high total of 74, while Machhlishahr registered but 50 inches. In 1886 the average was 57·22 inches, and in 1867, 1874, 1879, 1889 and 1903 more than 53 inches of rain fell. A peculiar instance of local irregularity was exhibited in 1875, when the general average was 49·08, but Kirakat recorded the extraordinary total of 72·8 inches, or double that of Machhlishahr. On the other hand, there were six years in which the deficiency exceeded 25 per cent., and almost all of these were characterised by famine or scarcity. The lowest amount was 18·62 inches in 1864, Mariahu on that occasion faring the worst with only 15·7 inches, the minimum record for any station in the district. Then came 1877 with 24·94 inches, 1880 with 27·18 and 1891 with 31·43 inches. In 1896 the fall was extremely small, averaging 21·94 inches, the Khutahan tahsil having three inches less. Another dry year was 1901, when the average return was 27·91 inches. In actual practice the nature and distribution of the rainfall are of far greater moment than the particular amount received, the latter providing but a rough index to the character of the year; and a timely fall of 30 inches is much to be preferred to an average amount unseasonably distributed. About 85 per cent. of the total rainfall is received between the beginning of June and the end of September, and much depends not only on the manner in which this amount is distributed, but also on the late autumn and winter fall, which affects the *rabi* harvest. Rain in the end of October is very desirable, and so as a rule is a moderate fall in January, though prolonged wet or damp weather in the early months of the year results in damage to wheat and barley, and also in some degree to *arhar* and peas. Given good rain in September and October, a perfectly dry winter is to be preferred, owing to the constant danger of rust. As regards the monsoon a late development is less injurious than an early cessation, owing to the large area under

transplanted rice, and further to the fact that so much of the *rabi* depends on irrigation, which is rendered difficult in dry years by the disappearance of the tanks and the low state of the water level in the wells. Such a difficulty was experienced both in 1905 and the following year, as on each occasion the rains had abruptly ceased in the previous September. The growing popularity of maize is another factor of importance, as the crop requires early rain, but is apt to be damaged by heavy rain in August and the beginning of September.

Health. On the whole, the district compares favourably with other parts of the United Provinces in the matter of health. There are no peculiar features, except perhaps the extreme hardness of the water; and the only reason for the assertion that Jaunpur has a comparatively healthy climate is that the death-rate is distinctly below the provincial average, in spite of an exceptionally dense population, a heavy rainfall and a large area of lowlying rice land. Statistics of deaths were first collected soon after the mutiny, but in early years the returns were very unreliable. An improved system of registration was introduced in 1872, but it was some years before any approach to accuracy was reached. Thus from 1871 to 1880 the annual recorded death-rate was only 18·86 per mille, and this is obviously far too low. Greater reliance may be placed on the figures from 1881 onwards. During the first ten years the average mortality showed a rate of 25·56 per mille, ranging from 20·23 in 1888 to 32·42 in 1896, a year in which fever and cholera were unusually prevalent. In the second decade, from 1891 to 1900 inclusive, the average was 29·35 per mille, the increase being partly due to the famine of 1897, but more especially to the abnormally wet season of 1894, when the rate rose to no less than 46·32, this being the highest figure yet recorded. For the last five years ending in 1906 the average death-rate was as much as 32·82 per mille; but this figure is abnormal, the increase being almost entirely due to the advent of plague, which in each year has wrought considerable havoc in the district. Turning to the birth-rate, on the other hand, it may be noted that from 1881 to 1890 the average was 32·64 per thousand of the population, and in each year there was a considerable excess of births over deaths. In the following

decade the disproportion was not so marked, owing to the general unhealthiness of the period: and the birth-rate averaged 30·86 only, being exceeded by that of deaths in 1891, 1894 and, again, in 1897. Subsequently there has been a marked improvement, the birth-rate for the last five years being 37·77, or very much larger than in any previous period. The returns of births and deaths for each year from 1891 onwards will be found in the appendix.*

Fever. Another table shows the mortality resulting from the principal causes during the same period.† As usual, fever heads the list; and though it is the general practice to enter under this head all deaths from diseases in which fever is a symptom, it is certainly the case that malarial fever is very common and destructive, especially towards the close of the rains. On an average, from 1881 to 1890 fever was responsible for over 83 per cent. of the recorded deaths, while in the following decade the proportion dropped to 78, though this was merely due to the increased mortality from cholera and small-pox. In the last five years the average annual deaths from fever have been 26,106, or 67 per cent. of the total, though this is not due in any way to the disappearance of fever, but rather to the great loss of life arising from plague. At the same time there have been no epidemics of any great intensity, except perhaps in 1905: and even this cannot compare with the fearful havoc wrought by the disease in the wet season of 1894, when over 40,000 deaths from this cause alone were registered. The only preventive measures taken with regard to fever consist in the free distribution of quinine through the agency of the district board, when the disease is most prevalent, and little else can be attempted under existing sanitary and social conditions.

Cholera. Cholera is more or less endemic in the district, and in almost every year a large number of deaths occur from this cause. Sometimes the outbreaks are merely sporadic, but occasionally they assume very serious proportions. During the ten years ending in 1890 the average annual mortality was 1,471, ranging from 334 in 1883 to 6,327 in 1887, when cholera accounted for no less than 21·7 per cent. of the whole number of deaths. The

* Appendix, table III. | † Appendix, table IV.

wet cycle of years which culminated in 1894 proved very favourable to the dissemination of cholera throughout the district. A terrible epidemic occurred in 1891, carrying off 7,608 persons; and even this was surpassed in 1894, when no fewer than 8,222 deaths were recorded from this disease. It then gradually died out but reappeared with some virulence in 1900, the average mortality for the ten years being 2,472 annually, or 5·8 per cent. of the total. Since that time there have been no particularly bad outbreaks except in 1906. Cholera then made its appearance, as is invariably the case, during the hot weather, but was confined to the rural tracts, and died out with the breaking of them onsoon. The preventive measures adopted on this occasion included the disinfection of wells, the deputation of an assistant surgeon to the worst affected parts and the attempt to induce the villagers to remove the manure heaps from the neighbourhood of dwellings.

nall-ox.

In like manner small-pox makes its appearance every year, but its ravages are very much less extensive. During the past thirty years only three bad outbreaks have occurred, the first being in 1878 and 1879, when the recorded mortality amounted to 6,139; the second being that of 1884, when 5,530 deaths were registered; and the third and worst that of 1897, a year of famine, when small-pox carried off 7,047 persons. For the decade terminating in 1890 the average annual mortality was 771, for the next ten years 939, and for the last five years 76 only. The improvement is to be attributed mainly to the spread of vaccination. This was first undertaken on the part of Government about 1860, but at the beginning the experiment met with little success and failed to attain popularity. More rapid progress began to be achieved from 1870 onwards, and for the ten years ending in 1880 the average number of persons vaccinated annually was 8,970. This increased to 11,693 for the succeeding period, while from 1891 a very remarkable change was observed, the total rising rapidly to a maximum of 32,400 in 1897, the year of the great epidemic. For the ten years ending in 1900 the average was no less than 26,904, the number of persons vaccinated representing nearly 22 per cent. of the population Subsequent years have witnessed still further progress, and from 1901 to 1906 the average number was 36,688, which

means that more than 18 per cent. of the inhabitants have been protected in these six years. Vaccination is only compulsory in the municipality of Jaunpur, but throughout the district it has attained great popularity. Operations are conducted under the supervision of the civil surgeon, subordinate to whom is an assistant superintendent of vaccination with twenty vaccinators, maintained at an annual cost of about Rs. 2,500.

Other diseases.

With the exception of plague, the other diseases call for little comment. The chief are bowel complaints, generally resulting from malarial fever, as well as rheumatism, influenza and affections of the chest. Plague first broke out in this district in 1901, the earliest case being imported from Benares to the village of Newaria in the Mariahu tahsil. The family of the man, a Lunia by caste, was segregated and the house disinfected, with the result that no further cases were observed. In March, however, about a month later, an outbreak was reported from Tandwa in the Kirakat tahsil, and this was checked by similar measures undertaken with the full co-operation of the villagers. The same thing was done at Sammopur in the Jaunpur tahsil, and the disease failed to obtain a hold till it broke out among some Telis in the Bashirganj market in the city. This caused a panic in the bazar and the residents dispersed, carrying the infection to other *muhallas* and into the district. Ward committees were formed, and a system of house-to-house disinfection was adopted, these measures being attended with considerable success. The disease did not assume a very virulent type, and by the end of May all traces of plague had disappeared, the total mortality up to that date being 431. It again made its appearance during the ensuing cold weather, and since that time has raged throughout the district in every year from November to May. Few preventive measures can be undertaken owing to the impossibility of effecting segregation, but there has been no marked objection on the part of the people.

Infirmities.

Statistics of infirmities were compiled at the census of 1881 and the following enumerations. The results are not very striking and call for little comment. In 1901, out of a total of 1897 afflicted persons, 1,233 were blind, 348 were deaf-mutes, 213 were lepers and 103 were insane. Blindness had decreased by 716

in twenty years, and the improvement is probably attributable to greater immunity from small-pox: the total is not large, and this remark applies with equal force to all the eastern districts, which in this respect afford a remarkable contrast to Oudh and the western portions of the gangetic plain. Deaf-mutism shows an increase, but the figure is not above the general average for the Benares division, and is very much less than that of Gorakhpur and the north of Oudh. The affliction is popularly connected with certaint qualities of the drinking water, and it certainly has a close association with goitre, which probably comes from a similar cause. The water of snowfed streams is believed to be peculiarly deleterious, but there are none in Jaunpur, though possibly the infirmity bears some relation to the extreme hardness of the water in the wells. Leprosy appears to be decreasing, and the number of afflicted persons is by no means remarkable. The cause of the disease is still a matter of speculation, and its existence in Jaunpur lends no great support to any of the most popular theories. Insanity is comparatively uncommon; but the returned are vitiated to some extent by the existence of a large divisional asylum at Benares, many inmates of which hail from this district.

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The earliest extant returns of cultivation are those of 1841, and even these are very imperfect, owing to the subsequent destruction of most of the records which were then prepared. No statistics had been compiled at the time of the permanent settlement, so that the materials for establishing a comparison between the past and present state of the district are, unfortunately, very meagre. In 1841 the area under cultivation, according to the crop statement, was 592,240 acres, or 59·7 per cent. of the whole district. At the revision of 1867 the total had risen to 594,080, though this again is open to suspicion. Regular annual returns date from 1884-85 only, and in that year 625,926 acres were under the plough, while in the following season the aggregate was 638,511 acres. From this it is evident that rapid strides had been made in the general development of the district, which was already so advanced that little further extension could be expected so far as the actual area under tillage was concerned. The average for the ten years ending in 1896 was 634,253 acres, or 66·94 per cent. of the whole, the maximum being 645,258 acres in 1893-94. The following decade began with a series of bad seasons and cultivation dropped to a very low point, the total being only 600,666 acres in the famine year of 1896-97. Since that time there has been a slow but steady improvement, and the average for the ten years ending in 1906 was 629,993 acres, or 63·5 per cent. of the entire district. This figure hardly represents the normal condition of affairs, for by eliminating the bad seasons and taking the last five years only, we obtain an average of 638,906 acres, or 64·4 per cent. Actually the highest figure on record was 648,671 acres in 1904-05.

Cultivated area.

Extension of tillage.

The extension of cultivation has only been effected by reclamation of soil which in former days was not considered worth the labour and expense of tillage, and consequently the addition to the cultivated area does not represent a proportionate increase in the produce of the district. The result is due to the increased pressure on the soil, consequent on the growth of population; and it is most noticeable in those parganas which possess large tracts of *usar* land or precarious areas on the borders of *jhils*, which were hitherto neglected. Thus the extension has been greatest in the Ungli pargana, which contains more swamps and *usar* than any other part of the district, while next come the parganas of the Machhlishahr and Mariahu tahsils. At the present time, taking the average figures for the last five years, the proportion of cultivated to the total area is highest in the Jaunpur tahsil, where it amounts to 68·02 per cent. Next follow Kirakat with 66·81, and Mariahu with 66·2 per cent. In Khutahan the average is 62·86, owing to the still backward state of Ungli; while in Machhlishahr no more than 59·74 per cent. is cultivated, the reason lying in the inferior capabilities of that tract. Among individual parganas Qariat Mendha takes the lead with no less than 74·54 per cent. of its area cultivated, and in Zafarabad, Jaunpur Haveli, Bealsi, the two Raris and Qariat Dost the proportion exceeds 72 per cent. These all possess a good loam soil, and generally comprise the best portions of the district. On the other hand, the lowest place is taken by Mungra, in which no more than 55·74 per cent. is under tillage, while a lower figure than 60 per cent. is observed in Ghiswa, Pisara and Daryapar.

Double-cropping.

Of much more importance from an economic point of view is the increase in the area bearing two crops in the year. The early returns of *dofasli* land are manifestly inadequate, but none the less it is certain that the practice of taking two harvests from the same field in one year has extended in a remarkable degree. The statistics of 1884-85 show only 31,391 acres as bearing a double crop, and though this was probably short of the mark, it is instructive to note that the average for the ten years ending in 1896 was 142,192 acres, or 22·4 per cent. of the net cultivation. During the following decade the average was 159,200 acres: and

this would have been higher but for the practical disappearance of *dofasli* in the famine year of 1897. For the five years ending in 1906 the average was 180,003 acres, or more than 28 per cent. of the area under tillage. The figure, which is well above the average for the provinces, is the more noteworthy because double-cropping is impossible in large areas in which rice is the principal staple. In the Mariahu tahsil the proportion is only 26·43 per cent., while in tahsil Jaunpur it rises to 32, pargana Zafarabad coming first with the surprising average of 38·3 per cent. In Jaunpur Haveli, Saremu and Mungra 32 per cent. or more of the cultivated area bears two crops in the year, and the amount is so large that double-cropping plays a very striking part in the economic development of the district.

Culturable waste.

It may be confidently asserted that there is very little possibility of any further large extension of cultivation in the future, unless indeed some special means of fertilizing the *usar* plains may be discovered and popularised. The area returned as available for cultivation amounts to 191,135 acres, or 19·27 per cent. of the entire district, taking the average returns for the five years ending in 1906. From this, however, large deductions must be made. Groves, in the first place, occupy 30,659 acres; new fallow, left waste under the ordinary system of rotation, accounts for 31,036 acres; and an additional 5,722 acres comprises land prepared for sugarcane cultivation in the ensuing season. Consequently there remain but 123,718 acres under the categories of old fallow and culturable waste proper, the two terms being almost synonymous. A large proportion of such land either consists of *usar* or *dhak* jungle, or else possesses so poor a soil that it would never repay tillage. Already the area required for pasture has been reduced to dangerously small proportions, and it is practically certain that, with so great a pressure of the population on the soil, all the land that could be profitably cultivated has been brought under the plough. Relatively the largest amount of such waste is to be found in the Mariahu tahsil, where it averages 15·71 per cent. of the total area, and next comes Machhlishahr with 14·35 per cent. In tahsil Jaunpur the figure is 10·35, in Khutahan 13·92 and in Kirakat 10·86 per cent.

Cultivation.

The system of agriculture in vogue in this district is practically the same as that found throughout the south of Oudh and in Azamgarh. The people of Jaunpur make the fullest use of the means at their disposal, and have probably little to learn either in the matter of preparing the fields or in the rotation of crops. It is true, no doubt, that better results could be obtained by a more liberal use of manure; but the use of cowdung as fuel reduces the available amount to very small proportions. The habits of the people provide more or less adequately for the *goind* lands immediately adjoining the village site; but the outlying fields have to depend on the scanty supply from the cultivator's manure-heap. The services of sheep are utilised whenever possible, and the herdsmen derive a considerable profit from the sums paid them for penning their flocks on the fields during the night. Leaves, too, are used to a considerable and growing extent, but, generally speaking, only those fields which are devoted to sugarcane receive a sufficient supply of manure, the balance being given to wheat, peas and barley. The *kharif* crops are seldom, if ever, enriched by manure, and the brief fallows seem too short to admit of recuperation on the part of the soil. The advantages of scientific rotation are, however, well known. Cereals alternate with leguminous staples, and a heavy *kharif* crop is only followed by a light crop in the spring. This may be repeated for two years, but in the third the land is left fallow during the summer, and is then thoroughly prepared for wheat in the autumn or cane in the ensuing spring. Some danger lies in indiscriminate double-cropping, and the desire to obtain more from the soil results in the reduction of the fallow period : frequently a *kharif* and occasionally even a *rabi* crop is now raised in plots set apart for sugarcane in the following year The decrease in the sugarcane area also tends to the same result though, on the other hand, the great expansion of maize is beneficial, for it is cut early and gives the land more rest. The stock-in-trade of the agriculturist is identical with that to be seen throughout the eastern districts. In addition to requisites for irrigation a pair of bullocks and a plough, it comprises a *henga*, or harrow made out of a rough beam of wood, a hoe, a sickle, a *khurpa* for weeding, a chopper for cutting up fodder and a winnowing basket.

Harvests.

There are the three usual harvests, known by the usual names of *kharif*, *rabi* and *zaid*. The last is very unimportant, as on an average it occupies but 2,400 acres, principally in the Jaunpur and Machhlishahr tahsils. Of the two main harvests the *kharif* covers the larger area, averaging 439,893 acres during the five years ending in 1906 as compared with 377,047 acres sown in the *rabi*. The relative position varies with the nature of the season, but in most years the preponderance of the *kharif* is very marked. It is not the same, however, in the various tahsils. In the clay soils of Mariahu, Machhlishahr and Khutahan the *kharif* exceeds the spring area to a far greater extent than in the loam tracts of the Kirakat and Jaunpur tahsils, in the latter of which the *rabi* not unfrequently predominates. It would appear from early returns that formerly the *rabi* took the prior place, for in 1841 its area was 304,382 and that of the *kharif* 287, 856 acres. Similarly in 1886 the figures were 311,434 and 280,245 acres, respectively; but it is almost certain that these results do not show the true state of the case, as it appears that, in the winter, when the parpers were prepared, all land was omitted from the *kharif* registers which was bearing a second crop.

Kharif crops: rice.

By far the most important *kharif* staple is rice, which now covers on an average 167,800 acres or 38·15 per cent. of the area sown in this harvest. The proportion varies greatly in different tahsils, for whereas it is no more than 16·65 in Jaunpur and 27 in Kirakat, it rises to 39·5 in Mariahu, 47·9 in Khutahan and 53·36 per cent. in Machhlishahr. The figure reaches 60 per cent. in Ungli and Ghiswa, while in pargana Mungra no less than 72 per cent. of the *kharif* area is under this crop. Of course the prevalence or otherwise of rice cultivation depends on the nature of the soil, for while it is seldom grown in the loam tracts it constitutes almost the sole product of the heavy clays. There has been an immense increase in the acreage of late years, as in 1841 the total was 113,000 acres, and even as late as 1886 it was no more than 124,366 acres. This extension is due partly to the reclamation of the fringes of swamps and *usar* land, partly to the spread of double-cropping in fields where a rotation of rice and peas is now observed, and partly to the substitution of rice for other staples. Numberless varieties of rice are recognised and

grown—as many as the clans of Rajputs, as the local saying goes; but the one important division is between *dhan* or early rice sown broadcast, and *jarhan*, or that raised in nurseries and then transplanted in the fields. The former is sown after the rains commence, and is reaped in September or October; while the latter is sown during the hot weather, and is ready for transplantation in fifteen or twenty days, though it cannot be moved till the fields are well soaked by rain. This *jarhan* rice, which is not harvested till December, is by far the more valuable kind, and is steadily growing in favour. Its area depends largely on the advent of the monsoon, and the later the rains the greater its extent as compared with that of early rice. The average figure for *jarhan* is 125,186, acres and that for *dhan* 42,622 acres. The predominance of transplanted rice is equally marked in all tahsils, but in the parganas of Chanda and Qariat Mendha, where the total area is not great, the position is actually reversed. The normal yield of unhusked rice is estimated to be from 12 to 15 maunds per acre, the value about Rs. 20, and the cost of production, including rent, some Rs. 11; but these figures are mainly conjectural, and are only of use for the purpose of rough comparison with other crops.

Maize. Next in importance comes maize. This in 1841 occupied only 4,175 acres, and though by 1886 the area had risen to 8,711 acres, the subsequent development has been most surprising. In 1899 no less than 57,000 acres were under this crop, and for the five years ending in 1906 the average reached the remarkable figure of 83,500 acres, or 18·98 per cent. of the entire harvest. This phenomenal advance is due to several causes. The crop is one of the earliest to attain maturity and, consequently, is little affected by a premature cessation of the monsoon. It provides the cultivator and his family with sufficient food to last them from September till December, when the rice is cut, and thus enables him to sell a larger proportion of his *rabi* grain. It further allows ample time for preparing the fields for a second crop in the autumn. Maize does best in soils containing a large admixture of clay, and is liable to injury only in the event of heavy rain between the middle of August and the middle of September, as then the grain does not attain its full size and

weight. A very fine quality of maize is grown all round the city of Jaunpur, where the fields are richly manured and plentifully irrigated before the advent of the rains. The popularity of the crop extends all over the district, though it has not as yet made much headway in the parganas of Mungra, Ghiswa and Barsathi in the south-west. The highest proportion for any tahsil is 35·24 per cent. of the *kharif* area in Jaunpur, followed by 23·15 per cent. in Kirakat. The figures for Khutahan and Mariahu are 15·87 and 15 per cent., respectively, while in Machhlishahr only 9·08 per cent. is sown with this crop. A further advantage of maize is that its cultivation is fairly profitable. The rent and cost of production are about Rs. 14 per acre, and an outturn of 15 maunds gives an average profit of Rs. 11 or thereabouts.

Arhar.

A very large area is occupied by *arhar*, although the crop is seldom sown alone, but is generally mixed with *juar*, *bajra*, *sanwan* or *urd*. Although sown with the other *kharif* crops *arhar* is not harvested till March, and consequently remains in the ground for the greater part of the year. There are several varieties, differing only in the size and colour of the pea, but all equally susceptible to injury from frost and flooding. As a rule *arhar* is not grown on the best soils, but like other leguminous crops it is rather beneficial than otherwise. The most usual combination is that of *arhar* and *juar*, which cover on an average 69,800 acres, or 15·87 per cent. of the *kharif*, the largest areas being in the Jaunpur and Kirakat tahsils and the smallest in Machhlishahr. Mixed with *bajra*, it accounts for an additional 12,000 acres, or 2·75 per cent.; but *bajra*, which does best in a light and sandy soil, is not a popular crop in this district, and the only large areas are to be found in the Garwara, Barsathi and Mariahu parganas.

Sugarcane.

One of the most noticeable features in the economic history of the district is the decline in the area under sugarcane. In 1841 no less than 81,436 acres were occupied by this valuable staple, and by 1886 the total had dropped to 59,602 acres. Since that date there has been a further decrease, the average for the last five years being 40,622 acres, or 9·23 per cent. of the land sown in the *kharif*. The proportion does not vary to any marked

extent in the different tahsils, the highest figure for any single pargana being 12·65 per cent. in the case of Khapraha and the lowest 6·64 per cent. in Qariat Mendha. The decline which has greatly affected the trade of the district, is apparently due to the competition of beet and foreign cane sugar, the superior methods of manufacture in other parts of India and the spreading custom of double-cropping, the cultivators preferring to grow maize or rice and then to sow a *rabi* crop on the same field, thus obviating the necessity of long fallows and careful preparation demanded by cane. The cost of cultivation is very high, averaging about Rs. 35 per acre, and though the profit is also great, being estimated at Rs. 15 on an outturn of 15 maunds of expressed juice, the outlay is too much for the poorer cultivators. There are many varieties of cane, but the chief factors in determining the yield are rather the duration of the preceding fallow, the nature of the soil, the amount of manure and the irrigation and attention that can be devoted to the crop. The cane is planted in March and April and is mature by the middle of January, though cutting and pressing often run on for a long time.

Other kharif crops. Few of the other crops grown for the autumn harvest are of much importance. The chief are the small millets such as *kodon* and *mandua*, which form the food grains of the poorer classes. The latter covers on an average some 9,500 acres, the bulk of which is to be found in the Machhlishahr and Mariahu tahsils. The autumn pulses, *urd*, *mung* and *moth*, occupy a considerable area, and about 8,500 acres are under *sanai*, or hemp, a crop which has become popular during the last few years. It requires little attention and no irrigation, and is most largely grown in the Mariahu and Kirakat tahsils, owing to the strong demand for the fibre in the Benares markets. The cultivation of indigo has practically disappeared from the district, and so has that of cotton, which in 1841 covered nearly 5,000 acres: a little *mandua* is still sown round the edges of fields, but with the decline in the handloom industry the local production of cotton has become no longer profitable.

Rabi crops: barley. The largest area in the spring harvest is taken up by barley, which by itself accounts for 145,582 acres on an average, or 38·61 per cent. of the whole area sown. There has, however, been a

great decrease in the amount, for both in 1841 and in 1886 barley occupied no less than 213,000 acres. This decline is due partly to the fact that its place has been taken by more valuable staples, but rather to the inclusion in the former returns of land sown with barley in combination with other crops. This practice of mixing barley with wheat and gram still prevails widely, and altogether barley covers more than half the entire *rabi* area. The proportion of pure barley differs little in all the tahsils: it is highest in Mariahu and lowest in Machhlishahr, with 43·14 and 33·98 per cent., respectively. The preference for barley arises from its universal adoption as the principal food of the people, and also from its greater suitability to the soil of this district. It requires less attention than wheat, and gives a larger return: it is estimated that the produce of an acre is about 15 maunds, and that an outlay of Rs. 17 in rent and labour yields a profit of Rs. 13.

Wheat. Wheat is not extensively grown by itself, averaging but 37,815 acres or 10 per cent. of the *rabi* area; but this of course excludes the very considerable amount mixed with barley or gram. The proportion reaches 12·5 per cent. in the Mariahu tahsil and 12·18 in Machhlishahr; but in Jaunpur it is 9·45, in Khutahan 8·86 and in Kirakat only 6·86 per cent. The bulk of it is grown for export, whereas most of the barley is retained for home consumption. Wheat requires a better soil, more manure and preparation and more careful attention than barley: it is also more susceptible to rust in damp and wet weather in January and February, and consequently is not in high favour. The outturn in this district is below the average, if any reliance can be placed on the official estimates, being about 9 maunds to the acre; this costs some Rs. 18 to produce, and gives a net profit of Rs. 9.

Gram. Most of the gram is sown in combination with barley, though it is also grown alone or with wheat. Altogether it averages 80,790 acres, or 21·43 per cent. of the *rabi* area. Its distribution is uneven, the proportion being only 14·94 in the Mariahu tahsil and 18·59 in Khutahan, whereas in Machhlishahr and Kirakat it exceeds 23, and in tahsil Jaunpur it reaches 27·46 per cent. The total amount is four times as great as it was in 1841, the

rapid increase of late years arising from the practice of sowing gram broadcast in fields that formerly bore a single crop in the year. It requires little attention, the common belief being that if the land is too well treated the plant runs chiefly to leaf and stalk. Gram thrives on indifferent soil, and is frequently sown on the shelving banks of rivers, which are beyond the reach of irrigation.

Peas.

A more valuable crop is peas, which constitute one of the principal *rabi* products of the eastern districts. The area was 25,000 acres in 1841 and 33,000 acres in 1886, while for the last five years it has averaged 81,373 acres or 21·58 per cent. of the land tilled for this harvest. The proportion is only 16 per cent. in the Jaunpur tahsil, but elsewhere it is much the same, ranging from 22 to 24 per cent. Like gram, the crop is now commonly sown in second-class land that has already borne an autumn crop, and its popularity also arises from the fact of its early ripening and the use of the stalks as fodder. Peas suffer from frost and from damp and cloudy weather; but they do not involve so much labour and expense as the cereals, and the out-turn is heavier. There are three or four distinct varieties, the best, though the most delicate, being those with a white flower.

Other crops.

The foregoing include all the important *rabi* products, although several minor crops deserve mention. Linseed, which does not appear in the statement of 1841, had attained an area of 1,555 acres in 1886 and has since grown rapidly in favour, the present average being 3,110 acres. Two-thirds of this lie in the Machhlishahr and Khutahan tahsils, and especially in the neighbourhood of Badshahpur and Shahganj, the cultivation of the crop arising solely from the keen demand in the export trade. Lentils, or *masur*, and the small and almost worthless pea known as *kesari* cover a fair area. Poppy is not, and never has been, widely cultivated in this district. It was unknown in 1841, and in 1886 it occupied but 1,337 acres. The average for the five years ending in 1906 was 2,215 acres, of which 1,377 lay in the Khutahan tahsil, principally in pargana Ungli. Potatoes are extensively grown by Koeris, especially in and around Jaunpur. The total area is about 2,300 acres, and of this some 1,400 belong to pargana Haveli. They are usually manured with *nim*

oilcake and are plentifully irrigated: but though the outturn is good, the quality is indifferent. Tobacco thrives well in the neighbourhood of old inhabited sites, and is said to be benefited by brackish well water. Its cultivation is confined chiefly to the city, and also to the vicinity of Machhlishahr and Shahganj; the rent paid for good tobacco land is extremely high, rising to Rs. 50 per *bigha* or even more. There is a fair area under garden crops, which include vegetables of all descriptions, spices, and the jasmine and screwpine grown at Jaunpur for the manufacture of perfumes. The vegetables are principally turnips, carrots and radishes, while the English varieties are gradually coming into favour. A gigantic species of radish is grown at Jaunpur, sometimes weighing as much as ten pounds; it is sweet and insipid to the taste, and is eaten either raw or boiled.

The hot weather crops are principally melons and the early millet called *chena*, the latter being found for the most part in the Machhlishahr tahsil and the former in Jaunpur. For melon cultivation fields of good quality are selected, and the land is carefully prepared from the beginning of November. The seed, which is previously soaked in water and mixed with ashes, is sown in drills six inches apart, during the month of March, and germination takes place in about three weeks. The field is constantly weeded and watered; and the plants yield fruit from the beginning of May till the beginning of the rains. The three best varieties are those known as *sarda*, *janali* and *khanrhua*, and the produce of an acre sometimes brings in as much as Rs. 140. Only half this sum is obtained from the larger but inferior species called *kharra*, which is, however, more common and demands less attention. Zaid crops.

In few districts is irrigation so extensively practised as in Jaunpur. The earliest statistics now available are those of 1867, which show an irrigated area of 561,407 acres, or nearly 95 per cent. of the net cultivation. This of course does not represent the area actually irrigated in one year, but rather the land that could be classed as irrigable. In 1884-85, the first year of regular returns, the irrigated area was 393,354 acres, or 62·84 per cent. of the cultivation, and though the amount varies Irrigation.

with the nature of the season, it is always remarkably high. For the ten years ending in 1896 the annual average was no less than 50·81 per cent., and even this proportion was abnormally low by reason of the great drop in irrigation during the phenomenally wet year of 1894, when the figure sank to 31·46 per cent. For the last decade terminating in 1906 the average was 50·12 per cent., and this again would have been higher but for the unusually small area watered in 1904-05, the total for that year being no more than 28·66 per cent. of the area under tillage. The average for the last five years was 52·29 per cent. There is no very marked difference between the various tahsils and parganas in this respect. The Jaunpur tahsil comes first with 55·63 per cent., the highest average being 65·12 in Zafarabad and the lowest 51·41 in Qariat Dost. Next follows Khutahan with 51·53, ranging from 53·53 in Rari to 41·22 in Qariat Mendha; and then Mariahu with 50·28, the maximum being 55·42 in Gopalapur and the minimum 49·01 in Barsathi. In the Kirakat tahsil the average is 48·06, pargana Guzara showing a figure of 45·09 and Daryapar 50·45. The Machhlishahr tahsil takes the lowest place, only 45·31 per cent. of the cultivation being irrigated, this small proportion being due to the fact that no more than 39·74 per cent. of the land under the plough in pargana Mungra receives water.

Sources of supply.

These figures are the more satisfactory because the great bulk of the irrigation is supplied from wells, and the position is consequently stable. From 1887 to 1896 inclusive the average area watered annually from wells was 258,300, and from other sources 64,394 acres. During the next ten years the area supplied from wells was 289,872, from tanks 49,520 and from other sources 831 acres. This illustrates the decided increase in the use and number of wells, and the decline in the practice of depending on less reliable means, since the tanks and swamps are apt to fail just when their services are in greatest demand. For the last five years ending in 1906 the average area watered from wells was 270,600 acres, or 84·36 per cent. of the total irrigation, while 15·36 per cent. was derived from tanks and the balance from the small streams. Only in the Khutahan and Machhlishahr tahsils are tanks and *jhils* still utilised extensively,

although a similar state of things prevails in the two small parganas of Saremu and Pisara. In Khutahan, too, their use is almost wholly confined to pargana Ungli, all other parts of the district deriving 90 per cent. or more of their supply from wells.

The number of wells in the district is remarkably large. The average returns for the last five years give a total of 24,442 masonry and 14,066 other wells in actual use for watering the fields, to say nothing of the many more which are reserved for drinking or manufacturing purposes. These figures give an average of 17 acres of cultivation to each well, or only 9 acres if the *kharif* area be excluded. In 1906 the total number was 40,432, including 27,019 of masonry. Each well thus served about seven acres, which is about the general average for the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions, where the wells are large and often admit of four or more *purs* working at the same time. There are few parts of the district in which wells cannot be constructed with ease, as the subsoil is generally firm and earthen wells generally last for a considerable period, especially when strengthened by coils of *arhar* stalks or by walls of *jamun*, *gular* or other wood in the lowest part. The water-level is fairly high, averaging about 27 feet below the surface, though it is much more than this on the banks of rivers, particularly in the case of the Barna: the greatest average depth is some 32 feet in the Jaunpur and Kirakat tahsils, and the least 24 or 25 feet in Machhlishahr and Mariahu. In the north of pargana Ungli the water rises to within ten feet of the surface, and there the wells are worked by the *dhenkli*, or pot and lever system. In other parts the use of the *pur* is universal, the water being raised in a large leathern bucket or *mot*, the rope being carried over a pulley *(garari)*, and drawn down a *paudar*, or inclined plane, either by bullocks or men. Three labourers, one to drive the bullocks, one to empty the bucket and one to distribute the water, will irrigate from one-fifth to two-fifths of an acre daily; while eleven men, of whom six form the team and three are in relief, can water from one-half to three-fourths of an acre. The distribution is generally effected by a long wooden shovel known as a *hatha*, which is more or less peculiar to the eastern districts. The cost of construction in the case of a masonry well varies according

Wells.

to circumstances, but averages about Rs. 200; while that of an unprotected well is not more than Rs. 6 or Rs. 7. The estimated cost of irrigating an acre from wells is from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4; but the expense is often reduced by the combination of cultivators, who thus avoid payment for hired labour.

Other sources.

Tanks are of course far more costly than wells, and less efficient in proportion to their cost; but none the less they are very numerous, possibly because greater fame and merit attach to their construction. They are seldom, however, kept in good repair after the death of the original owner, and the district is full of ruined tanks which serve no useful purpose. The natural reservoirs in the shape of lakes, swamps and *jhils* are almost always used for irrigation, and in some cases the storage capacity is increased by carefully banking them to prevent the water collected during the rains from escaping. There are some 75 lakes with an area exceeding twelve acres, and half of them belong to pargana Ungli; but throughout the district there is an immense number of small ponds from which water is taken for the fields. The rivers are of no use, owing to the depth of their beds; but the small streams are employed to some extent, such as the Mangni in the north of Khutahan, the channel which connects the Mani Kalan, Lakhimpur and other *jhils*, and eventually forms the Bisu in Azamgarh, and the Gangi in Saremu and the Kirakat tahsil. In all cases, whether derived from a tank or from a swamp or a stream, the water is brought to the fields by narrow channels and raised by means of swing-baskets, known as *dauris* or *beris*, the number of lifts varying with the height of the fields above the water-level. At each baling station there are usually two pairs of labourers, as the work is exhausting and constant reliefs are needed, while a fifth man, or very frequently a womand, istributes the water in the field. As in well irrigation, tenants commonly assist each other so as to reduce the cost, which is said to average from two to three rupees per acre.

Famines.

It has been said that Jaunpur enjoys a practical immunity from famine, and, generally speaking, this is quite true, although the occasions have not been rare on which considerable distress has been felt. As in the neighbouring district of Azamgarh, the rainfall seldom fails entirely, and is generally spread over the

year so as to secure one or other harvest from drought. The early history of famines is very meagre, and it can only be assumed that the district did not escape from the great calamities of 1345, 1471, 1631 and 1661. Little more is known of the scarcity of 1770. It seems certain that the province of Benares, and consequently Jaunpur, must have been within the affected area, though no details are available.

Next came the terrible famine of 1783-84, by which the whole Bengal Presidency was visited. It occurred during the year 1840 of the Sambat era, and from this fact derives its popular name of the *chalisa*. The rains in 1783 were deficient, and in the next year proved a total failure. A committee of relief was established in September 1783, and it stands on record that collectors were directed to proclaim publicly that if any Bania refused to take a reasonable price for his grain he would be severely punished and his stores confiscated for charitable distribution. Internal transit duties were abolished and emigration encouraged; but the effect was small, and on the 18th of November bread riots occurred in the city of Benares. The general state of the country on this occasion is described by Hastings in a letter to the Council, dated the 2nd of April 1784. He writes:—"From the confines of Buxar to Benares I was followed and fatigued by the clamours of the discontented inhabitants. The distresses which were produced by the long-continued drought unavoidably tended to heighten the general discontent, and yet I have reason to fear that the cause existed principally in a defective, if not a corrupt and oppressive, administration. I am sorry to add that from Buxar to the opposite boundary I have seen nothing but distress of complete devastation in every village." In the middle of February he left Calcutta and reached Lucknow on the 27th of the following month, passing through Jaunpur on his way. At the end of April he wrote thus:—"On my way, I had the alarming prospective of a soil so completely exhausted of its natural moisture by the failure of one entire season of the periodical rains, that, except the fields of grain which had been kept in vegetation by the uncommon labour of the husbandmen and were still clothed with a luxuriant produce, or retained the stubble of the recent harvest, the plains exhibited an appearance

1783-84.

of barrenness so dreary, that even the roots of its former herbage no longer existed, and the deep ravines, the beds of rivers which I passed, threw up clouds of dust from their channels. Another year of equal drought, which is not to be expected in the course of natural events, would put it out of the reach of human wisdom to prevent or retrieve the dreadful calamity which must attend it." It is not clear what steps were taken to alleviate this great distress, but in Hastings' own words, delivered in his speech on the 2nd of June 1791, he stated that he "repressed it in its approach to the countries of the British dominion, and by timely and continued regulations prevented its return, an act proved by the grateful acknowledgments of those who would have been the only sufferers by such a scourge, who, remembering the effects of a former infliction of this dreadful calamity, have made their sense of this obligation which they owe to me for this blessing a very principal subject of many of the testimonials transmitted by the inhabitants of Bengal, Bihar and Benares."

1791. Some mention is also to be found in extant records of minor scarcities in the ensuing years. In a letter, dated the 12th of September 1788, Mr. Duncan stated that the rainfall had been very slight, and this was followed by reports that the latter rains had entirely failed, and that consequently keen distress was felt in December. Prices rose to an unusual height, and the Resident suspended transit duties on grain and adopted other relief measures. The following rains were very abundant, so that the trouble was short-lived. Similar distress was experienced in 1791, when the rains were again insufficient and the crops very poor. The preventive measures on this occasion comprised the suspension of inland duties, the stoppage of exportation, the regulation of prices in the bazar, the purchase of grain elsewhere on behalf of Government and the institution of compulsory advances on the part of the Banias to the tenants. The names of refractory Banias were proclaimed in the courts, and they were threatened that if the *rabi* harvest were short through their failure to make advances of seed they would receive no assistance in recovering claims against the cultivators for previous dealings. The effect of these drastic measures is unknown, but we are told that a grant of Rs. 36,000 was made for

digging wells with the best possible results. In some cases remissions of revenue were granted, but these did not exceed Rs. 26,000 for the entire province. The situation was saved in a large measure by the extensive importation of grain from Bengal and Oudh, both by Government and by private individuals. One consequence of this famine was that Government determined to erect granaries, and two such works were constructed at Benares and Chunar; but the uselessness of this step soon became evident, and the store-houses were abolished in 1801.

In September 1803 the magistrate of Jaunpur reported that the district was in a distressed condition from the loss of the autumn crops, but that the *zamindars* held large stocks of grain, though these were not to be purchased by the public. In order to relieve the distress it was ordered that a bounty should be paid on all grain imported into Benares, and that advances should be made for digging wells; but eventually rain fell in October and relieved the local pressure, although prices continued high for some time. The famine of 1813 does not appear to have included Jaunpur, but in 1819 severe frost ruined the wheat and barley in this district, occasioning much scarcity and abnormal prices. In the following year revenue was remitted to the extent of Rs. 4,129, while a large amount still remained outstanding. The great famine of 1837 had little effect on Jaunpur, for the Benares division almost entirely escaped. No remissions of revenue were at first found necessary, though the balance of Rs. 9,200 was remitted in the following year. **1803 to 1819.**

The famine of 1860-61 in like manner left the Benares division almost unscathed, though the remarkable increase in crime seems to indicate that some scarcity was experienced in this district. The next famine, in 1868-69, was more serious. The rains of 1868 were very defective, and the prospect was extremely gloomy till a good fall of rain occurred in September. In this manner a considerable portion of the *kharif* was saved, and the *rabi* outturn was estimated at about two-thirds of the average. Corn was imported in large quantities from Oudh, Gorakhpur and Bengal, and local relief was provided by the distribution of doles at the Atala mosque in Jaunpur, and by works instituted by the municipal committee which gave an **1868-69.**

employment on an average to 196 persons daily from the 13th of November 1868 to the 17th of February following. Prices were naturally high, but it seems that only a small class of the population felt acute distress, and most of the sufferers seem to have migrated elsewhere, both to other parts of India and to the colonies. There was no loss of life from starvation, although the lack of fodder caused extensive mortality among cattle. The revenue was realised without difficulty, and no suspensions or remissions were required.

1874. The Bengal famine of 1874 was felt in Jaunpur, though in no great degree. The rainfall of the previous year was fairly abundant, but the distribution was unsatisfactory as no rain fell in September, so that the autumn rice failed, while the *rabi* was only moderate. There were no relief works and no remissions, though in Mariahu, Machhlishahr and Khutahan small sums were raised by private subscriptions and distributed among the needy. Prices were high, but to no serious extent, and the result was due merely to the demand for grain in neighbouring districts.

1877-78. The more widespread famine of 1877-78 necessarily affected Jaunpur, but then again it was chiefly a question of high prices pressing upon labourers and those in receipt of small fixed wages. The *rabi* harvest of 1877 was unusually abundant, and the prevailing cheapness brought dealers from Aligarh and Hathras, who purchased all the available corn for the English market. By the end of August prices had risen; exportation still continued, the grain being needed for other districts, but in September, when it was clear that the rice would fail wholly for lack of rain and that the *rabi* sowings would be endangered, the process ceased, while in the following month grain had to be brought back into the district from Gorakhpur and Bhagalpur. At the end of September prices were rising a *ser* a day; but a timely fall of rain in October restored confidence, and the *rabi* was sown on a fair area. The winter rains did not appear till late in January and then came frost, doing extensive damage to the crops. Later on the corn was ripened too early by hot winds before it had attained maturity. The outturn was consequently poor, and the disappointment and anxiety were heightened by the late

arrival of the monsoon in 1878. The rains were but partial and scanty, so that till the middle of August the prospects of the rice crop were far from bright. Matters then began to mend, and eventually all fear ceased in November. For an entire year —from the 15th of September 1877—the people of the district were hard pressed, and, save for slight fluctuations caused by the demand for labour and the rise or depression of confidence, the pressure gradually increased. It was impressed on all classes, however, that relief would only be given as a last resource, and with the greatest economy. Nothing was done till July 1878, when it was found necessary to save from starvation indigent immigrants from other districts and helpless beggars deprived of their accustomed charity. A poorhouse was opened at Jaunpur for such persons, and an average of 350 souls attended it daily till the end of September, the total expenditure, mainly met from private subscriptions, being Rs. 1,563. For the benefit of the unemployed, it is true, works were started as early as February at Jaunpur, consisting in the improvement of the road from the city to the railway station and the construction of a new branch from the latter to the Azamgarh road. The first employed 364 persons daily from the 13th of February to the 26th of June, at a cost of Rs. 3,009, two-thirds being provided from local funds and the rest by the municipality; and the second maintained a daily average of 126 persons from the 7th of August to the 2nd of November, the total expenditure of Rs. 877 being provided by local funds. Further, cotton was supplied to *parda-nashin* women to be spun into thread, which was purchased and sold elsewhere, the net cost being but Rs. 166; and advances were made to paper-makers, and the paper bought for the settlement. These figures amply illustrate the nature of the visitation, which was extremely slight as compared with the sufferings of so many districts on this occasion. No remissions of revenue were necessitated, and the only result was that a large proportion of the people was reduced to a weak condition without encountering actual starvation.

The last scarcity experienced by the district was that of 1896-97. This followed on a series of indifferent seasons, the unusually wet years of 1893 and 1894 having resulted in much 1896-97.

damage to the crops, so that the stocks were low and prices rose steadily. The *rabi* of 1895 was poor, in consequence of insufficient preparation of the land in autumn; and the rains in that year ceased prematurely, to the great detriment of the rice crop. There were no winter rains to speak of, but the *rabi* of 1896 was very fair except as regards sugarcane, wheat and peas. The germination had been injured by abnormal heat in November, and in many places repeated sowings had to be made. Irrigation saved the crops, but the expense involved was great, and there was a large deficiency of straw. The rains of 1896 began favourably. June was above the average and the deficiency in July was not alarming, save possibly in the Khutahan and Kirakat tahsils. In August, however, the fall was distinctly short, being barely half the average, and then the rain stopped altogether, September and October being almost wholly dry. The early *kharif* crops, such as maize and the small millets, gave a fair outturn—from five-eighths to three-fourths of the normal; but the *juar* and *bajra* were extremely poor and rice failed almost entirely, particularly in Machhlishahr and Khutahan. The area reported as seriously affected covered about 130,000 acres, with a population of some 100,000 souls. It comprised all the country north of the Gumti, especially the north-east of Khutahan and the east of the Jaunpur tahsil; and also part of Kirakat and the neighbourhood of Badshahpur. The continued absence of rain materially reduced the *rabi* sowings, and less than 78 per cent. of the normal area was brought under cultivation. Light rain fell towards the end of January and the middle of February, but the total averaged only half-an-inch, and irrigation was utilized to the fullest possible extent. Hot winds set in earlier than usual, so that much of the corn was shrivelled in the ear, and all the late sown crops proved more or less a failure. The yield was consequently poor, averaging five-eighths of the normal for wheat and barley, seven-sixteenths for oilseeds and three-eighths for sugarcane, *arhar*, peas and gram. The rains in 1897 began in good time and were generally favourable, so that a very fair *kharif* harvest was garnered and the famine ceased with the commencement of reaping operations. The distress experienced on this occasion was very considerable, and commenced at an early date. The local stocks of

grain were at a very low ebb from the beginning, and importation was going on from November 1896. In that month there were clear indications of distress in the north of the district, and test works, on which wages were kept carefully down to a bare means of subsistence, were attracting large numbers of labourers, many of whom were already in a state of emaciation. The first relief measures were started in the town of Jaunpur by the municipality, and at Baragaon and Badshahpur under the district board between the 19th and 28th of October. By the end of the month there were 4,000 persons employed on the road from Baragaon to Surapur, and the works were taken over by the Public Works department on the 10th of November. The numbers rose rapidly, reaching 14,000 by the end of December. More works were opened, chiefly on the roads from Badshahpur to Sujanganj, from Badlapur to Koeripur, from Khutahan to Sarpatha and Baragaon, from Malhni to Tighra, and in the vicinity of Jaunpur. At the end of January the total attendance was 33,000, and in the last week of February it was no less than 59,000 daily. By that time 60 miles of road had been raised and attention was given to the improvements of tanks, 307 small and four large reservoirs being deepened, the latter including the important Gujar, Menagh, Khodauli and Gharmandi tals, which are extensively used for irrigation. In March the numbers decreased, owing to the commencement of harvesting operations, and a slight fall in prices occurred, the total at the end of the month being 22,500. The works, hitherto conducted on the task-work system of the Famine Code, were then converted to the intermediate system of piece-work contracts with the labourers themselves. The attendance diminished gradually, dropping to 14,500 at the end of April, but rose again in May to 25,000, as labour was no longer required for harvest. It fell once more in June, and on the 22nd of that month the works were closed. A break in the rains caused them to be reopened on the 2nd July, and they were finally stopped on the 24th of the same month. In all 4,872,723 persons counted by daily units, including 2,044,920 women and 1,684,686 children, were supported on the works, the cost being Rs. 4,06,560, which also comprises the expenditure on gratuitous relief, tools and plant, and the cooked food served out to

children. The recipients of relief were mainly labourers and cultivators, 78 per cent. of those employed being Chamars, Kewats, Bhars and Ahirs; only 2·5 per cent. were Musalmans. The general health in the camps was good, small-pox being the only epidemic. Relief was also afforded by special advances of Rs. 13,450 for the construction of wells and Rs. 13,250 for seed grain; by suspending the payment of revenue to the extent of Rs. 2,94,300, all of which was subsequently collected; by the institution of poorhouses for the aged and infirm; and by the action of the local committee. This body was formed in February 1897, and branches were established at each tahsil. With the money raised locally and the grant from the central famine fund, it was found possible to distribute Rs. 66,900 among needy cultivators for the purchase of seed and cattle, to give money doles to persons not in receipt of Government relief, and to provide clothing for those in the poorhouses and elsewhere: the total expenditure being Rs. 98,000.

Dangers of drought.

The distress in Jaunpur, though it did not last so long as in many other districts, was none the less real, and showed that immunity from famine cannot always be expected. It was officially declared to be famine as distinct from scarcity, and the justification for this lies in the large number of persons who required relief. The effect, no doubt, soon disappeared: this was but natural, as the classes who suffered were not so much the landowners and tenants as the casual labourers. The lessons deduced from the famine are much the same as those already learned. Delay in the rains will probably involve some reduction in the area under rice, but no anxiety need be felt if the rains are established by the beginning of August. An early cessation of the monsoon is a much more serious danger, as the late rice may be wholly lost and the earlier rice and other *kharif* crops may be injured very severely. It is not probable that the *rabi* area will be decreased by more than one-fourth, the shortage being greatest, of course, in the rice tracts. To a large extent the *rabi* is independent of winter rain, though absence of rain in the early autumn involves a curtailment of the irrigation supply. It should be noted, too, that the pressure on the soil is so great that seasonal calamities produce a more obvious effect on the

poorer classes, such as the small cultivators and labourers, than is the case in the western districts of these provinces.

The records of prices in this district go back to 1851, and but little information is extant regarding the rates ruling in earlier days. From the papers preserved at Benares it appears that in 1788 the prices prevailing at Jaunpur were, in the beginning of the year, before the pressure of the subsequent famine was felt, 72 *sers* to the rupee for rice, 40 *sers* for wheat, 85 *sers* for barley and 75 *sers* for gram. These rates present a very great contrast to those obtaining at the present time, and the general cheapness seems to have been due solely to the comparative scarcity of money at that epoch. It is said that in 1794, about the time of the permanent settlement, the average rates for rice, wheat and barley in the provinces of Benares and Bihar were 53 *sers*, for *juar* and *bajra* 64, and for gram 80 *sers*. During the first half of the nineteenth century prices remained low, but at the same time exhibited a constant tendency to rise. Under the British administration trade began to flourish, communications were opened out and money became more abundant, with the natural result that a smaller amount of agricultural produce was to be obtained for the rupee. The same causes brought about a very distinct tendency towards the equalization of prices in different markets, and this process has continued to the present day. Whereas formerly it was frequently the case that the miseries of famine were being experienced in a certain locality while abundance prevailed at no great distance from the affected spot, such a condition of affairs rapidly became impossible under the facilities provided by metalled roads and lines of railway. No statistics for Jaunpur are available for the period immediately preceding the Mutiny, but the averages of the rates ruling in Ghazipur and Benares undoubtedly approximate closely to those of this district. Calculated in this manner, the prices from 1851 to 1855 inclusive averaged 17 *sers* of rice, 24 of wheat, 33 of barley, and between 28 and 29 *sers* for *juar*, *bajra* and gram. The great rebellion undoubtedly caused a general rise in prices, which was heightened by a succession of indifferent harvests, and from 1858 to 1860 the rates rose generally by about 33 per cent. The restoration of order and the return

Prices.

of normal seasons caused a general relief, but from that time forward prices never returned to the old level, and subsequent years have witnessed a general though inconstant tendency to rise. For the first half of the decade ending in 1870 the harvests were almost without exception good and low rates prevailed, but the effect of scarcity in the second five years was very distinctly felt. The averages for this period, as obtained from the official returns, were 16·18 *sers* for rice, 18·86 for wheat, 23·78 for barley, 25·17 for *juar*, 19·5 for *bajra* and 19·93 for gram. The next ten years, from 1871 to 1880, opened with a period of general prosperity, and prices dropped all round although the Bengal famine of 1874 was not without its effects on the markets of this district. Subsequently the whole of these provinces was visited by famine in 1877 and the ensuing year, though Jaunpur escaped comparatively lightly. The average rates for the whole period were 15·78 *sers* of rice to the rupee, 18 of wheat, 25·15 of barley, 24 of *juar*, 18·5 of *bajra* and 23·17 *sers* of gram. So far the rise was not marked, and in the case of gram and barley the rates had actually fallen. A cycle of good seasons from 1881 to 1885 resulted in general plenty, and prices were lower than they had been for many years past. In 1886, however, a remarkable change occurred, and this was not confined to Jaunpur but was observed almost throughout India. The harvests continued good and there were no natural calamities; but none the less a great and general rise in prices took place, which can only be ascribed to various economic reasons such as the development of the export trade, the improvement of communications and the fall in the price of silver. The rates from 1886 to 1890 were extraordinarily high, approaching those of famine years in former times, the averages for the decade being 14 *sers* of rice, 17·6 of wheat, 24·7 of barley and *bajra*, 25·35 of *juar* and 23·95 *sers* of gram. The upward tendency continued unabated during the ensuing years, and was accentuated by the cycle of wet seasons which culminated in 1894, and still more by the famine of 1897. The figures sufficiently indicate the nature of the rise, for between 1891 and 1900 rice averaged but 11·06 *sers*, wheat 13·11, barley 18·41, *juar* 17·97 and gram 17·36 *sers* to the rupee. When the effects of famine had passed away the markets relaxed somewhat,

though they were doubtless far more sensitive than ever before. The new century opened with a series of magnificent harvests and prices returned to the level of 1886, though there was no indication of any tendency to revert to the easy rates of the earlier periods. The averages from 1901 to 1905 inclusive were 10·95 *sers* of rice, 14·11 of wheat, 20·08 of barley, 22·72 of *juar*, 21·68 of *bajra* and 19·47 *sers* of gram. The rates once more rose sharply in 1906, and continued very high throughout the year: and it yet remains to be seen whether this movement is temporary or otherwise.

Wages.

It is difficult to say in what degree wages have risen commensurately with prices, for not only is Jaunpur omitted from the selected districts for which annual returns are published, but the question is evaded by the fact that cash wages are the exception rather than the rule. Formerly all the village labourers, agricultural and otherwise, received their pay in grain, so that the rate was unaffected by the state of the market, and the cash value of the remuneration varied directly and exactly with the price of corn. This system still remains in force, at any rate so far as agricultural labour is concerned, though there is an increasing tendency to substitute cash for kind even in field work. The customary rates vary according to the form of labour, the amount of *chabena*, or parched gram, being two *sers* daily for digging up fallow and thatching, two or two and-a-half *sers* for irrigating, one and-a-half for hoeing sugarcane and ploughing, and one and-a-quarter for weeding. In ploughing the work ends at noon, the higher rates being for continuous employment throughout the day. Sometimes, when grain is scarce, money wages are paid instead, at the rate of one anna per *ser*. Monthly servants obtain the same rates, with some clothes in addition. Where payment is made by the month, however, the wage is Rs. 3, together with two pice worth of *chabena* daily. Cash daily wages in the fields average two annas for a man, one and-a-half for a woman and one anna for a boy; and these have risen by 25 per cent. since 1880. The rates in the towns are distinctly higher, ordinary labourers receiving as a rule two and-a-half annas women two annas and boys six pice daily; carpenters, masons and blacksmiths obtain five annas, and *beldars* or navvies three annas, the latter having profited recently by the demand for labour on the railways. These rates are nearly

double those prevailing in 1858, and show a very decided increase on those of 1880. The supply of labour is, however, generally ample, and the recent exodus of labourers to Calcutta does not seem to have affected wages. Instead of paying more the high caste tenants are compelled to do more work in the fields themselves, to their great advantage. On the other hand, the high wages earned by the emigrants enable them to pay their rents at home with ease and raise the demand for land.

Weights and measures.

Like so many districts, Jaunpur suffers from a complexity and multiplicity of standards. The Government *ser* of 80 *tolas* is practically ignored, except in weighing indigo and opium and in official transactions. The local *sers* are three or more in number. Each is ultimately derived from the misshapen lumps of copper known as *Gorakhpuri* pice, which not long ago were recognised as current coin in the bazars. Four of these pice make the *ganda* or handful, the weight of a pice being roughly that of a rupee. The *sers* contain a varying number of these *gandas*, the largest being the *bandhai ser* of 28 *gandas* or 112 rupees, known commonly as the *bari tol*, and used generally for large purchases and wholesale dealing. The *chhuttaser* or *chhoti tol* is of 24 *gandas* or 96 rupees, and is ordinarily employed in small retail transactions. In the villages again there is the *kachcha ser* of 10, 12, and 14 *gandas*. A very common standard is the *panseri* of five *sers*, derived from each of the above measures. Occasionally a *panseri* of 141¼ *gandas* or 565 *tolas* is found, though this implies a *ser* of 113 rupees. Another peculiarity is observed in weighing firewood, when the maund is taken to be the equivalent of twelve *panseris* of the 96 *tola ser*. A similar confusion occurs in measures of length. There are three yards, known, respectively, as the standard yard of 36 inches or 14 *girahs*, used by Julahas in selling country cloth made locally; the *bara gaz* of 16 *girahs* or, roughly, 41 inches, adopted for other cloth and piece-goods; and the *ilahi gaz* of 12 *girahs*, for measuring houses and building material. The area of land is calculated in *bighas* and their usual subdivisions; but the *bigha* in this district, as in Benares, is that known as Duncan's, and is equivalent to 3,136 square yards, being a square of 56 yards, as compared with the standard measure of 3,025 square yards. The latter is derived

from a square of 60 *ilahi gaz*, this yard having been fixed by the British Government in 1825 as 33 inches in length. But Duncan, when settling the Benares province, had arrived at a yard of 33·6 inches, and thence obtained a measuring rod of three such yards with a resulting *bigha* of 20 rods square. His standard received definite sanction under Regulation II of 1795, and has been retained ever since. Its use is not, however, universal in this district, for the *kham* or *kachcha bigha* is very frequently adopted in the villages, this being a varying quantity, though most commonly it is either one-half or four-sevenths of the larger measure.

The prevailing rates of interest differ but little from those exacted in neighbouring districts. The commonest transactions between the cultivator and the Bania refer to the loan of grain for seed and food. Ordinarily the interest is *siwai*, or one-fourth of the principal, though sometimes *deorhi*, or one-half, is charged. Such loans, when given out in the hot weather and rains, are supposed to be repaid after the *kharif* harvest, failure to do this involving compound interest at the rate of 25 per cent. till the reaping of the *rabi*. Thus for four maunds borrowed in June the cultivator must return five maunds in November or December; or else he will have to repay 6¼ maunds in April, either in *rabi* grain or in cash calculated at the rates prevailing in November. The latter condition is still more severe, as the grain is dearest in November and payment must be made when the market value is lowest. Such loans are not confined to the village Bania, but are frequently contracted with the *zamindars* and the more prosperous cultivators. When cash is borrowed, the rate of interest depends on personal credit, and ranges from Re. 1-9-0 to Rs. 3-2-0 per cent. per mensem or from 18¾ to 37½ per cent. in the year. Where goods are given in pawn the usual rates are from 15 to 24 per cent. per annum. On simple mortgages the interest is anything between 9 and 24 per cent., though in large transactions money can be obtained at 7 or 8 per cent. at compound interest. Mortgage with possession naturally involves lighter terms, the creditor being content with net profits at rates ranging from 6 to 12 per cent. The sale price of land varies immensely according to the circumstances of each individual case. There is a very keen demand for unencumbered property, Interest.

whether *zamindari* or a tenancy held at fixed rates, especially where there is not a large body of co-sharers and, as a rule, the annual return on the sum invested is expected to be from 4 to 9 per cent.

Banks. There are no joint-stock banking companies of private origin in the district, but several firms of good standing exist at Jaunpur, the chief being those of Ram Ratan and Mathura Das, of Abhai Ram and Chuni Lal, and of Radha Kishan and Ram Gopal, all of whom are Marwaris. Many Benares firms, too, do business in Jaunpur, though they have no regular agencies here, and some of the bankers, such as Moti Chand and Sham Das, have acquired considerable estates in the district. Village banks on the co-operative credit system were first started in 1901. Two of these, at Badlapur and Nari Ahladia, are financed and supervised by the Dube estate, now under the Court of Wards; a third, at Chakesar in the Khutahan tahsil, is under Mir Ali Sajjad; and the fourth, at Bhadeona in tahsil Machhlishahr, is under Maulvi Muhammad Husain. The capital in each case is small; but in their limited sphere the banks have done useful work, though the idea of co-operation is slow in taking root. A fresh departure was made in October 1906, when a co-operative town bank was organized at Jaunpur, mainly for the employés of the various public offices, and for pleaders, *mukhtars* and others. It lends money to its own members, and also to a few affiliated societies in villages near the city. The undertaking is still in the experimental stage, but so far promises well.

Manufactures. Jaunpur is by no means an industrial town, and the manufactures of the district are few and of little importance. Several of those, too, which flourished in former days have now either disappeared, or else have lost ground. At one time there was an extensive business in the manufacture of paper from the waste fibre of the false hemp. This is said to have been carried on at Zafarabad for centuries, and almost the whole of Oudh was supplied with paper from this place. A colony of these paper-makers settled in the Mianpura *muhalla* of Jaunpur, and started a thriving trade in the city. The paper, though coarse, was white and of a fair quality, but it could not compete with the machine-made article. The trade had begun to decline long before the

Mutiny, and in the course of time was almost totally extinguished, the workmen migrating to the mills at Lucknow and other places. About 1879 Mr. G. E. Ward, the collector, endeavoured to resuscitate the industry, but in spite of every effort the experiment failed. The same officer introduced the manufacture of *papier-mâché*, importing three craftsmen from Kashmir and starting a factory under their superintendence, funds having been provided by a special grant of Rs. 2,000 made by Government. The Kashmiris subsequently returned to their own country; but for a time their pupils carried on the undertaking with success, and the articles, which chiefly comprised salvers, cigar-cases, pen-trays and the like, achieved a considerable reputation. Of late years, however, the manufacture of *papier-mâché* has been abandoned, owing to the difficulty of procuring skilled artizans at reasonable rates. The factory now does nothing but ordinary bookbinding. A similar fate has overtaken the indigo business. Prior to the introduction of British rule indigo was a product of no importance, and was grown only in small patches near the towns by dyers for their own use. Its culture and manufacture on a large scale was first attempted in 1789 by Dr. John Williams, surgeon to the detachment at Jaunpur, who, in partnership with Mr. G. Robinson, founded the concerns at Bhataura and Bisharatpur. The enterprise grew rapidly, in spite of the opposition shown both by the cultivators and the native officials, and other factories were soon started at Babeha, Nurpur and Kalinjara. More were subsequently added, such as those at Pasewa and Ahmadpur, and by 1841 no less than 14,000 acres were under indigo. The cultivation was usually undertaken by the planters themselves, who sub-rented land from the cultivating proprietor and tenant, instead of adopting the system of advances so common in other districts. The business continued to flourish till about 1870, when several planters were ruined by adverse seasons. The seven concerns mentioned above were still, however, in existence in 1886, being owned by the descendants and heirs of the original adventurers; but the decline in prosperity has gone on unchecked, and at the present day only two European owners, Miss Legge of Bhataura and Mr. Nickels of Pasewa, live out in the district, though they no longer grow indigo but have betaken themselves

to ordinary farming. One of the causes that affected the European concerns was native competition, as almost all the wealthier proprietors of the district took up indigo cultivation; and though they adopted a less careful process of manufacture, the difference in quality was not so great as to counterbalance the difference in price. The failure of several concerns and their purchase by Benares traders increased the disadvantage of the planters; but this cause was but slight as compared with the influence produced on the market by the appearance of the German synthetic dye, which has resulted in the practical disappearance of indigo culture from this district. A small amount is still produced by certain *zamindars*, such as Maulvi Abdul Majid, who has a few small factories, one being at Pulguzar on the Sai in the Jaunpur tahsil. The extent of the business in former days may be estimated from the fact that so late as 1881, when indigo was already on the downward path, there were 93 factories in the district, employing 2,672 hands and producing 2,074 maunds of indigo in the year. The area under the crop fell from 42,732 acres in 1886 to 9,156 acres in 1895, the average for the ten years being 13,130 acres; for the succeeding decade it was 7,153 acres, and in 1905-06 the area under indigo was no more than 1,352 acres in the whole district.

Sugar.

The sugar industry has also declined, though it is still of considerable importance and its recovery may fairly be anticipated. The statements of area in past and present times have been given on a preceding page, and the decrease is to be deplored as well for commercial as for agricultural reasons. It is due partly to the competition of foreign sugar; partly to the advantage held by other districts in which iron presses and more modern methods are in vogue; and partly to the growing custom of taking two crops from the land in one year. Iron mills are now common in the Khutahan and Kirakat tahsils, but elsewhere the old stone presses hold their ground. The wooden *kolhu* has entirely disappeared, but the number of stone mills, which are often ornamented with carving and are dearly prized by the people, is still a prominent feature of the district, nearly every hamlet possessing one or more. Similarly the old crude and wasteful methods of refining the juice and producing the

chini are maintained, to the great detriment of trade; so much so that in 1906 the dealers of Shahganj found it more profitable to export large quantities of *gur* to the newly-established refineries in the Punjab.

Scents.

A noted industry of Jaunpur is the manufacture of perfumes, which is said to have been introduced from Persia in the days of the Sharqi Sultans. The principal scents are those obtained from the flowers of the jasmine, the rose and the *keora*, or screwpine; and from the roots of the *khaskhas* grass (*Andropogon muricata*). The jasmine, of the varieties known as *bela* and *chameli*, is extensively cultivated in and around the city, as also is the screwpine; but roses are scarce and are imported from Ghazipur, another seat of the trade. The process of manufacture is similar to that adopted at Ghazipur, Kanauj and elsewhere. It takes the form either of distillation of the flowers in sandal-wood oil, the result being known as *itr* or otto; or of distillation of the flowers in water, when the product is called arrack or *araq;* or of communicating the scent to the oilseed sesamum or *til*, and then extracting the oil in the ordinary manner. The otto of roses made at Jaunpur is especially noted, and fetches a very high price; but both the profits and the volume of business are gradually declining on account of the competition of scents and oils imported from foreign countries or manufactured at Calcutta. The change of fashion, too, has not been without its effect; for example, the taste for *keora* water is on the wane, and the demand for this scent is no longer what it was. Twenty years ago it was estimated that the annual profits were not less than Rs. 20,000, but now the total is very much less. The leading firm is that of Sarju Prasad, but as a rule the manufacturers are Musalman Sheikhs. The essences and perfumes are exported to all parts of India, such as Lucknow, Bombay and Rajputana.

Other industries.

The remaining industries are of little note. Pottery, glass-making, metal-work and others are to be found here as in all districts, but in no case do the processes employed or the patterns adopted present any peculiar or characteristic features. The most important trade is that in textile fabrics. At the last census this supported about 30,500 persons, of whom 22,520 were

engaged in the cotton industry, two-thirds of these being weavers. The latter are to be found all over the district, especially in the Mariahu tahsil and in the village of Terhwa, or Kajgaon, in tahsil Jaunpur. As elsewhere, the industry is on the wane. The handloom weavers, who cling to the old and imperfect methods, have been compelled to give way before the products of Indian and European mills, and most of the able-bodied Julahas now migrate to Bengal and Burma for various kinds of employment. Formerly, too, a large amount of cotton was grown in the district. In 1841 nearly 5,000 acres were under this crop, whereas now-a-days cotton cultivation is confined to the *manua* sown on the edges of fields or mixed with *arhar*. The weavers who remain use either this *manua* or imported yarn. The cloth is chiefly of the coarse *garha* variety, though that of Kajgaon is much superior; a certain amount of fine muslin known as *tanzeb* is also produced. Another form of weaving is that of coarse blankets, which are made by the Gadariyas of the Machhlishahr tahsil, and sell for a rupee or Re. 1-8-0 apiece. Woollen weaving of a higher order is done at Rampur, Sukhlalganj, Nawada and Barigaon in Mariahu in the shape of rugs and carpets. These are usually seven feet by four feet in size, and cost from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15, though larger ones can be made to order. Unfortunately, however, the patterns and colours are deteriorating, mainly through the use of aniline dyes. These carpets are generally sold to large dealers at Bhadohi and Mirzapur, or else are retailed by the weavers themselves. Sometimes the traders give advances in money and materials to the workmen, and the goods thus produced to order are of better quality than the rest. Dyeing and cotton-printing are carried on at Jaunpur and elsewhere, and the industry is fairly flourishing. A speciality of the district consists in printing *chadars* and *dopattas* with gold and silver leaf in various patterns; the work is cleverly done, and the result in most cases is very effective. A certain amount of embroidery on garments of cotton and silk, in the forms known as *kamdani, kalabatun* and *murri*, is done at Jaunpur, but the business is not very important and is completely eclipsed by the superior craftsmanship of the Benares artists. A somewhat allied trade is the ornamentation of *naichas*, or the long

stems of tobacco pipes, which are decorated with gold and silver wire in a similar fashion to the better known products of Agra.

It is evident, therefore, that the manufactured exports of the district are few and unimportant. The trade consists almost entirely in the raw products of agriculture; for even sugar, which is still the chief staple of Jaunpur, is sent in a more or less coarse form to Central India, Cawnpore and, latterly, to the Punjab. Food grains come next, and are consigned to the great collecting centres of Calcutta, Bombay and Cawnpore. Other articles include oilseeds and peas, mainly to Calcutta; hides and skins, the majority to Calcutta and only a small proportion to Cawnpore; scented oils and perfumes, to all parts of India; onions and garlic for the Calcutta markets; and semi-cured tobacco for Benares and Patna. The imports, on the other hand, are principally manufactured articles, the only important exception being food grains from the Punjab, Oudh and Cawnpore, and these are mainly re-exported. The chief are cotton and woollen piece-goods and yarn from Bombay, Cawnpore and Calcutta; salt from Ahmadabad and from Kharagera, in the Punjab; spices from Calcutta, Cawnpore and Manikpur; petroleum from Calcutta; metal vessels and utensils from Mirzapur and Lucknow; shoes from Calcutta, Cawnpore, Dehli and the Punjab; timber from Gorakhpur and Bahramghat; and small quantities of *ghi*, tobacco and precious metals. Both the export and import trades are now to a large extent in the hands of Marwaris, several of whom have business establishments in Jaunpur, Shahganj and Badshahpur, while their branches and agencies are springing up all over the district. For the rest, the most noteworthy traders are Banias and Musalmans, principally Sheikhs, of Jaunpur, and the Iraqis of Shahganj. The course of trade now follows the railways almost exclusively. Jaunpur is well served by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, while Shahganj is connected with the Bengal and North-Western system. Articles for export are with few exceptions taken to the nearest station, of which so many now exist in the district, and the roads are utilised only for internal commerce. The development of the railways has naturally revolutionised the trade routes. The oldest of the latter is the Gumti, which carried cargoes of merchandise long before roads were

Trade.

known. The river is now, however, but seldom employed, except for bamboos from Sultanpur, country pottery and *pattal* or *dhak* leaves exported from the Kirakat tahsil to Patna: even stone from Mirzapur now comes by rail. The main roads to Benares and Ghazipur for a long time bore a heavy traffic between those places and the markets of this district; but they have shared the same fate as the river, and piece-goods are now brought direct from the more distant centres of Cawnpore and Calcutta.

Markets.

The same cause has materially affected the relative positions of the various markets. Jaunpur, Shahganj and Badshahpur still retain the foremost place, but the facilities provided by the railways have encouraged the development of the smaller bazars along the various lines, with the result that much of the trade that was formerly concentrated in the chief marts has been distributed among the minor emporia. Thus Kirakat and Mariahu have decidedly improved since the railway has afforded them a means of access to the outer world, at the expense of Jaunpur; and similarly it is probable that Badshahpur will suffer by the growth of the bazar at Bamhniaon, as the result of the location of the railway junction at Janghai and the metalling of the road to Machhlishahr. A list of all the local markets will be found in the appendix. The more important of these smaller trade centres are Zafarabad, Malhni and Gajadharganj in the Jaunpur tahsil; Rampur, Newaria and Sukhlalganj in Mariahu; Koeripur in the Khutahan tahsil; Sujanganj in Machhlishahr, and Jalalpur in tahsil Kirakat. As already mentioned in the previous chapter, the largest cattle markets are those of Koeripur, Sujanganj and Badshahpur.

Fairs.

Another list given in the appendix shows all the fairs which are held periodically in the district. None of these possesses any commercial importance, nor has any attained celebrity on religious grounds beyond the borders of Jaunpur. The great majority of the fairs are those which mark the chief festivals, such as the Hindu Dasahra, Dhanusjag and Sheoratri, or the Muhammadan Muharram. Several, too, are held in honour of Ghazi Miyan, the Musalman saint of tradition, otherwise known as Saiyid Salar Masaud, and are attended more by Hindus than by the followers of Islam. Actually the largest fair in the district is

that of Ghaus Pir, at Ghauspur in pargana Ungli, while others worthy of note are the Sheoratri at Karchhuli in pargana Gorwara; the Dasahra at Bareri in Mariahu and at Singramau in pargana Chanda; the assemblages at the temple of Bhawani at Ashrafpur in Ungli; and the bathing fair at the confluence of the Sai and Gumti in the villages of Rajapur, Udpur and Bijaipur on the full moon of Kartik.

Communications. In former days the chief highway was the Gumti, though Jaunpur possessed roads of some sort at a comparatively early date. The city lay on a well recognised route from Ajodhya, the capital of the province of Oudh, to Ghazipur, Benares and the east; but as a rule the early Sultans seemed to have made journey by water. In the course of time roads came into existence between Jaunpur and Ajodhya on the north-west, Manikpur on the south-west, Benares on the south and Ghazipur on the east; for the histories constantly mention the passage of armies to and from these places. Firoz, the reputed founder of Muhammadan Jaunpur, certainly paid some attention to roads, though far more was effected at a later date by Sher Shah and Akbar. A further development took place in the days of the Nawab Wazirs of Oudh. Jaunpur was then linked up with Lucknow by a road running through Sultanpur, and at the same epoch that from Allahabad to Gorakhpur seems to have been constructed. Such roads, however, were of the poorest description; and as late as 1800 they were impassable for a considerable portion of the year, in spite of the efforts made from time to time by the early British administrators. In 1789 revenue collectors had been ordered to keep the highways and roads within the limits of their jurisdiction in a fit state of repair; but no funds were provided for the purpose, and the labour was furnished more or less inadequately by the various *zamindars* and contractors. These conditions had been legalized in the permanent settlement, but little good resulted till the introduction of a road cess of one per cent. on the revenue in 1841. This fund was administered by a committee, under the general direction of the collector, and from that time forward rapid progress was made. The main road to Benares was properly laid out, while that from Benares to Azamgarh, hitherto a mere track, was realigned and widened

in 1844. The difficulties of transport encountered during the Mutiny led to a general development of the road system and to the metalling of the principal highways, which were considered military routes. The roads to Benares, Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad were metalled, though the last was not completed beyond Shahganj owing to the construction of the railway. The latter has had an immense influence on the district, which is now almost as well provided with means of communication as any other part of the United Provinces. A glance at the map will show that Jaunpur is not only covered with a network of railways, but also with a fairly complete system of roads, both metalled and unmetalled, which has been worked up to its present state by the district committee and its successor, the district board. The only portion of the area not served by railways is the north-west corner bordering on Sultanpur, and it has been suggested that a light railway from Badshahpur to Shahganj might prove a profitable enterprise. The metalled roads serve every purpose for which they are required, but the others in most cases are in a deplorable condition during the rains, when cross-country communication is rendered very difficult.

Railways. The first line of railway to be constructed in the district was that running from Benares cantonment to Jaunpur, Fyzabad and Lucknow. This forms a portion of the Oudh and Rohilkhand system, and is now generally designated as the loop line. Construction started about 1869 and the section from Benares to Shahganj was opened to traffic on the 5th of January 1874, and that from Shahganj to Bilwai on the 1st of May in the same year. The line traverses the eastern half of the district from south to north, passing through the stations of Jalalganj, Zafarabad, formerly known as Jaunpur civil station, Jaunpur city, Mihrawan, Kheta Sarai, Shahganj and Bilwai. It is carried over the Sai by an iron girder bridge near Jalalganj, and over the Gumti by a similar, but larger, structure at Jaunpur. The latter, which was completed on the 24th of December 1874, has a total length of 1,472 feet, divided into 16 spans of 82 feet each in clear. The height from low water-level to the bottom of the girders is about 44 feet, ample allowance having been made in this direction after the experience gained during the floods of 1871. The total cost

of the bridge, including that of the protective works on either side, was Rs. 7,54,678. For a considerable time this was the only railway in the district, but in 1895 sanction was given to the construction of the present main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, running direct from Benares to Partabgarh. The new line was opened on the 4th of April 1898, and in this manner the extreme south-west of the district obtained the advantage of railway communication. The portion within the limits of Jaunpur is about 13 miles in length, and contains the stations of Janghai, close to Bamhniaon, and Badshahpur. A further development of the same system was effected recently by the construction of a branch line from Allahabad to Janghai and thence to Zafarabad on the loop line. This was completed as far as Mariahu in June 1906, while the remaining section was opened in January 1907, though at that time the bridge over the Sai was not finished and a temporary structure of piles was employed. There are stations at Mariahu and Barsathi. The remaining railways belong to a different system—that of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. They are of the metre-gauge, and comprise two lines, one of which runs from Shahganj to Azamgarh and Mau, while the other leads from Jaunpur city to Aunrihar in Ghazipur. The former, which has a very short length in this district, was sanctioned in 1901 and opened on the 14th of February 1903. The Aunrihar branch was commenced at the end of 1902 and was finished on the 21st of March 1904. It passes through the south-east of the district, closely following the line of the Ghazipur road, and has stations at Keshopur, Muftiganj, Kirakat, Dobhi near Chandwak, and Patrahi on the Ghazipur boundary. Reference has already been made to the effect of the railways in developing the smaller trade centres, while among other obvious results are the increased facilities for emigration, the equalization of prices in different markets, and a constant demand for labour with a resultant rise in wages.

Provincial roads.

The roads of the district fall into two main divisions, including those known as provincial and maintained by the Public Works department, and those described as local, the upkeep of which is entrusted to the district board. The former authority is entrusted with the maintenance of the metalled roads under local control,

and also with the construction and repair of bridges and culverts on other roads, though in either case the cost is met from local funds. The provincial roads include the highway from Allahabad to Jaunpur and Gorakhpur, passing through Azamgarh and crossing the Ghagra at Dohri-ghat, and the small branch leading to the Badshahpur railway station. The road enters the district in the south-west corner, and runs through Badshahpur, Machhlishahr and Jaunpur. The total length is some 45 miles. It is carried over the Sai at Pulguzar and over the Gumti at Jaunpur by the fine old stone bridges which date from early Mughal times.

Local roads: metalled.

The local roads are divided into several classes, of which the first comprises those that are metalled. These are numerous, owing largely to the abundance of *kankar* all over the district, and have a total length of 151 miles, excluding the provincial roads. The most important include the road from Jaunpur to Benares, passing through Jalalpur and crossing the Sai at that place by an old Pathan bridge; that from Jaunpur to Fyzabad leadingt hrough Sarai Khwaja, Kheta Sarai and Shahganj, beyond which point it is unmetalled; that from Jaunpur to Ghazipur, though this is only metalled as far as Kirakat; that from Jaunpur to Sultanpur and Lucknow, unmetalled beyond Badlapur; and that from Jaunpur to Mirzapur, passing through Mariahu and Rampur. The last differs from the others by being unbridged, the passage of the Sai, the Bisuhi and the Barna being effected by means of ferries or fords. Similarly the metalled road from Benares to Azamgarh lacks a bridge over the Gumti, which is crossed by a ferry near Chandwak. Among the minor metalled roads are several round the town of Jaunpur, and the approach roads to the railway stations at Zafarabad, Mihrawan, Kheta Sarai and Shahganj. The last-named place is also connected with Azamgarh by a good metalled road. The construction of the new railway from Allahabad has rendered it advisable to metal the road from Janghai to Machhlishahr, and the work will shortly be completed. The unmetalled roads are officially designated as second class roads, bridged and drained throughout; second class roads, partially bridged and drained; fifth class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained; and sixth class roads, cleared only. Those of the second class are usually kept in good

order, but the others are little better than mere cart tracks, and in wet weather are usually in very bad condition. There are now altogether 390 miles of unmetalled road in the district, the total length of all classes, both metalled and unmetalled, being 587 miles. A list of all these roads will be found in the appendix, and their position is shown on the map accompanying this volume. The principal unmetalled routes comprise that from Badshahpur to Tanda and Fyzabad, passing through Sujanganj, Badlapur, Khutahan, and Sarai Mohi-ud-din, near the village of Baragaon; that from Benares to Sultanpur through Mariahu, Machhlishahr and Sujanganj; that from Mariahu to Jalalpur and Kirakat; and that from Machhlishahr to Baraipar, Teji Bazar and Badlapur.

Bungalows.

For the convenience of travellers and officials there is a staging bungalow at Jaunpur and inspection bungalows are to be found at the tahsil headquarters of Jaunpur, Kirakat, Mariahu and Shahganj, as well as at Khutahan, Badshahpur and Badlapur. Military encamping-grounds are maintained on the provincial road at Badshahpur, Machhlishahr, Sikrara, Jaunpur and Gaura on the Azamgarh border. On all the main roads there are *sarais* for the use of the native travellers, the most noticeable being the large masonry structure at the main entrance of Jaunpur, managed by the municipality, and that near the railway station of Shahganj, built from funds collected under Act XX of 1856.

Bridges and ferries.

The roads of the district are somewhat deficient in bridges, especially those crossing the Sai and Gumti rivers. The most noteworthy bridges, besides those carrying the railways, are the Mughal structure son the provincial road and the Pathan bridge over the Sai on the way to Benares. Elsewhere the rivers have to be crossed by fording or by ferries. The latter, with the exception of that at Mianpura in Jaunpur, which is managed by the municipality, are under the control of the district board, and are leased out annually to contractors. A list of all the public ferries will be found in the appendix, while several others, especially on the Sai, are the property of the *zamindars*. Of those crossing the Sai the most important is that at Ramdayalganj, on the road to Mirzapur; and on the Gumti the principal

are at Pilkichha near Khutahan, Belaon on the road from Zafarabad to Deokali, Kirakat and Chandwak. For the five years ending in 1906 the annual income from these ferries averaged Rs. 15,500, but since the opening of new routes consequent on the construction of railways the total has gradually declined.*

Navigation. It has already been shown in dealing with the course of trade that the waterways of the district are no longer of any commercial importance. The Gumti is navigable through its length in Jaunpur by boats of considerable tonnage, although traffic is frequently impeded and navigation rendered somewhat dangerous by reason of the numerous shoals and *kankar* reefs, while the passage is rendered very slow on account of the many windings of the stream. The Sai is capable of carrying small country boats almost throughout the year, but its use as a navigation channel is now unknown.

* Appendix, table XV.

CHAPTER III.

The People.

The first recorded attempt to ascertain the population of the district was made in 1847. It was not only incomplete but admittedly inaccurate, being based on estimates sent in by revenue and police officers at various periods during the preceding eight years. It gave a total of 798,503 souls, without distinction of sex, creed or race, and was obtained apparently by counting the houses and taking an arbitrary number of occupants to each. In 1853 a regular census was taken, showing sex and religion, and distinguishing agriculturists from others. This recorded a population of 1,143,749 persons, the average density being 737 to the square mile: the rate ranged from 1,328 in pargana Zafarabad and 1,018 in Jaunpur Haveli to 617 in Mungra. There were 3,042 inhabited towns and villages, of which 2,861 contained less than one thousand souls apiece, 182 between one and five thousand, and the three others were Jaunpur, Machhlishahr and Shahganj. A third census was taken in 1865: and this showed a distinct improvement in method over both its predecessors, as it took into account caste, age and occupation. The number of inhabitants showed a marked decline, but it is uncertain whether this was due to faulty enumeration or to an actual decrease. The total was 1,015,481, giving an average density of 654, the figure varying from 965 in the case of pargana Haveli to 510 in Mungra, which remained the least thickly populated part of the district. The number of towns and villages had increased to 3,369, and of these 3,229 contained less than one thousand inhabitants, 138 between one and five thousand, while Jaunpur and Machhlishahr alone had more than five thousand.

Early enumerations.

When the next census was taken, in 1872, the population was found to have increased, but only to a slight degree. The figures

Census of 1872.

of this enumeration were probably more reliable than those of its predecessors, owing to the improved organization of the census agency. The number of inhabitants was 1,025,961, giving an average density of 659 to the square mile, the highest rates being 1,092 in Jaunpur and 1,073 in Zafarabad, and the lowest 474 in Khapraha and 482 in Mungra. There was a large increase in the Khutahan tahsil, and both Mariahu and Kirakat showed a greater population than before, though to a very small extent; but, on the other hand, Jaunpur and Machhlishahr had declined, particularly the former, presumably on account of its diminished area. The number of towns and villages was 3,221, those with less than one thousand inhabitants being 3,092, while 127 others had populations of under five thousand, Machhlishahr and Jaunpur, as before, forming the remainder.

Census of 1881.

During the period that elapsed between this census and that of 1881 the district generally was in a prosperous condition, in spite of the scarcity of 1877-78 and the occurrence of several epidemics. The population increased rapidly, and in 1881 the total stood at 1,209,663. The density rose consequently to an average of 778·3 per square mile, the rate varying from 965 in the Jaunpur tahsil to 676 in Machhlishahr. The increase was probably due in a large measure to greater accuracy in enumeration, as the gain in the case of females was double that of males. On previous occasions the concealment of females was generally suspected, and the suspicion was certainly confirmed by the results of this census. There were at this time 3,120 towns and villages, of which four, Jaunpur, Machhlishahr, Shahganj and Badshahpur, contained more than five thousand inhabitants apiece, while of the rest 190 had from one to five thousand and 2,926 under one thousand apiece.

Census of 1891.

The census of 1891 showed that the increase had been maintained, though not at the same rate. In several years epidemics of small-pox and cholera had caused great mortality, while another factor was emigration, which had been going on rapidly as an inevitable result of the increased pressure on the land. The total number of inhabitants was 1,264,949, or 55,286 more than that of the previous enumeration. As before, females showed a more rapid rate of progression than males, though here, too, the

phenomenon is probably connected with migration. The density had risen to the remarkable average of 816 to the square mile, which was exceeded only in Benares, the circumstances of the latter district being peculiar, as the city contains so large a proportion of the total inhabitants. The relative position of the various tahsils in this respect remained unchanged, Jaunpur coming first with a density of 992·8, followed by Kirakat with 827·7, and Khutahan with 792, while Mariahu showed 790·7 and Machhlishahr 710·6. The number of towns and villages had risen to 3,194, of which 2,981 contained less than one thousand inhabitants apiece and 209 others had less than five thousand, while the larger towns remained the same as before.

Census of 1901. The last enumeration was that of 1901, and in the interval the district had suffered heavily from famine and a succession of bad seasons. The mortality, too, had been abnormally high, and the inducement to emigrate stronger than ever before. It was not therefore, surprising that a decrease should have been observed, and such indeed was the case not only in Jaunpur but throughout the eastern districts. The total was 1,202,920, or less by 62,029 than that of 1891 and 6,743 below that of 1881. Great as was the drop it was far surpassed in other districts, notably Azamgarh, Ghazipur and Mirzapur. The density fell to an average of 775·6 to the square mile, which placed Jaunpur below Benares, Lucknow and Ballia. Of the five tahsils Jaunpur headed the list with a mean rate of 959·5, Kirakat coming next with 768·5 and then Mariahu with 760·8, while that of Khutahan was 744·2 and of Machhlishahr 677·9.

Migration. It is not possible to show accurately the extent to which the decline was due to emigration, but some idea can be obtained from the census returns of birth-place. There is very little immigration into Jaunpur, for of all the inhabitants in 1901 no fewer than 94·06 per cent. were born in the district, while 5·41 per cent. hailed from contiguous districts and only ·53 per cent. came from more distant parts. This gives a proportion of 5·9 per cent. of immigrants, as compared with 7·6 for the decade ending in 1891. On this score, at any rate, there was no gain: the only immigrants are either women who come to the district from elsewhere on the occasion of their marriage, or else officials and

Marwari and other traders, very few of whom settle here permanently. On the other hand, of all the persons enumerated in India who gave Jaunpur as the district of their birth only 88·03 per cent. were found here, 9·12 per cent. residing in other parts of the province and 2·85 per cent. elsewhere in India. The proportion of emigrants is thus 11·97 per cent., implying a very considerable loss. But this is not all, as between 1891 and 1901 no fewer than 7,814 registered emigrants went to places beyond India, such as Trinidad, Fiji, Natal, Mauritius and British Guiana. Such emigration has been going on for many years, but is on the increase, as from 1872 to 1881 the total was only 1,033. Migration in India is very extensive, but in most cases of a temporary nature. Large numbers of Julahas and low-caste Hindus are employed in the jute and other mills of Calcutta and the neighbourhood. Many Lunias and Kewats go to Eastern Bengal and Assam to work as labourers on the railways and in the tea-gardens. Musalmans and Ahirs betake themselves to Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon to find employment as hackney-carriage drivers and bullock-cartmen, while often they take up an independent calling, such as the supply of milk. Mallahs workas boat men throughout the river systems of Bengal; many high-caste Hindus and Musalmans are employed in Bengal and Burma either in the police or as gatekeepers, messengers and overseers of gang labourers; and the Chamars of Jaunpur, particularly from the Kirakat tahsil, are to be found all over India as grooms and horsekeepers, both in regimental and in private service. This constant stream of emigration is of great importance to the district, as it constitutes a very large additional source of wealth: the post-offices in Jaunpur pay out more than a lakh of rupees monthly in the form of money-orders, and this alone gives some idea as to the extent of the movement.

Towns and villages.

In 1901 the population was distributed among 3,159 towns and villages, of which 2,983 contained less than one thousand souls each, 150 between one and two thousand, 23 between two and five thousand and four had over the latter figure, these being Jaunpur, Machhlishahr, Shahganj and Badshahpur. In addition to these Mariahu, Kirakat and Zafarabad, with populations between three and four thousand, rank as towns. The total urban population is

6·1 per cent. of the whole, which is much the same proportion as those of Ghazipur and Azamgarh, but very much higher than in Sultanpur and Partabgarh to the west. The villages are as a rule very small, averaging but 358 persons apiece. This is the case throughout the eastern districts with their extraordinary density of population and minute subdivision of holdings, and the contrast is very great between this part of the United Provinces and the western districts with their large village sites and areas. Where no less than 43 per cent. of the people live in villages of under 500 inhabitants, it is obvious that most of the sites are merely such as would be described as hamlets elsewhere; while the average village is not much more than 300 acres, and in a great many instances very much less. The houses in the towns are usually of brick, with spacious and well-lighted sitting-rooms for men, though in the inner apartments little attention is paid to ventilation. In the villages the dwellings are mostly built of mud and roofed with tiles, only the landless classes, such as the Chamars, having wattle huts with thatched roofs. The prosperous cultivator builds his women's apartments in a square round a courtyard, while for the men there is ordinarily a large hall with an outer verandah, sheds for the animals being ranged along the sides.

Of the total population 589,828 were males and 613,092 were females, the latter comprising 50·9 per cent. of the whole number. This was the first occasion on which an excess of females had been observed, for in 1891 the proportion was 49·8 per cent., in 1881 it was 49·4 per cent. and in 1872 only 46·8 per cent., while former enumerations showed a still greater defect. All the eastern districts now exhibit a preponderance of females, for which the reason is not obvious. Probably emigration is the principal factor, as men going away in search of work elsewhere do not as a rule take their womenfolk with them, the latter remaining at home to till the fields. On the other hand the western divisions contain a much larger proportion of males than of females, and it seems certain that the result is due to some undetermined natural law. It has been suggested that, roughly speaking, the inhabitants of the east belong to a lower race than those of the west, and that the inferior species tend to reproduce themselves Sex.

at a greater rate than those higher in the scale, the comparative measure of fertility being indicated by the relative predominance or otherwise of the female sex. There are probably no longer any traces of infanticide, which was once prevalent among certain castes in Jaunpur, although the Rajput males still outnumber the females; as a matter of fact the excess of females is decidedly greater in the case of Musalmans than of Hindus, which effectually disposes of the suggestion. The disproportion is practically the same in all the tahsils of the district, though it is less marked in Khutahan and Machhlishahr than in the eastern and southern subdivisions.

Religions. Jaunpur is essentially a Hindu district, as no fewer than 1,093,047 persons or 90·87 per cent. of the total population in 1901 belonged to that creed. This is a very high proportion, and is the more remarkable as Jaunpur was for a considerable period the capital of a Musalman dynasty, and for centuries the residence of an imperial governor. Of the remainder 109,431, or 9·1 per cent., were Musalmans, 316 belonged to the Arya Samaj, 116 were Christians and 10 Sikhs, the last being persons in Government service. The district provides an exception to the general rule that Musalmans tend to increase more rapidly than their Hindu neighbours. In 1881 the proportion of Muhammadans to the total was 9·39, and ten years later it was 9·19 per cent. The reason is probably that the Musalmans in this district belong mainly to the poorer classes, and thus do not possess the advantages of better food and more liberal diet, with the resultant increase of longevity and fertility; but it is more than likely that this question also is connected with emigration, as the Julahas of Jaunpur resort in increasing numbers to the mills at Calcutta and elsewhere. The minor religions are very sparsely represented, and this is the only district in the provinces which contained no Jains. The Arya Samaj is of very recent origin, as no member of this persuasion was found here in 1891. Little progress has been effected since its introduction, and many of the Aryas belong to Jaunpur city, where they are employed in different offices; there is a small Sanskrit *pathshala* and a vernacular primary school under the protection of the Samaj. Half of the Aryas are Rajputs, and the bulk of the remainder Kayasths and Brahmans.

Christianity.

So far Christianity has made but little headway in the district. Of the number of Christians enumerated in 1901 only 62 were natives, as compared with 48 in 1891 and 31 ten years previously. The great majority belong to the Anglican communion, no other denomination having any missionary agency here. The Church Missionary Society began work at Jaunpur in 1842, when it took over the free school started in 1830. The lands belonging to the school were sold and the proceeds invested as an endowment. During the Mutiny part of the school-house in Wellandganj and the entire mission bungalow were burnt, the fine library sharing the same fate. The mission was broken up, and the school was in the charge of Government till its restoration to the society in 1863. The house was rebuilt, but was destroyed by the floods of 1871, and two years later a new school was erected in the city near the Atala Masjid. There was also a flourishing branch school at Zafarabad established before the Mutiny, but it was closed for want of funds in 1879. The church was originally built in 1832 after the design of Captain Kittoe, the money, to the extent of Rs. 7,568, being raised by subscription. It was made over to the Church Missionary Society in 1842, and was consecrated by Bishop Wilson in the following year. In 1852 the building was reconstructed and enlarged by Mr. M. C. Ommaney, then collector of Jaunpur, and was dedicated, as before, to the Holy Trinity. It remained intact during the Mutiny, and is still used; but there is no longer a resident missionary, and services are held monthly by one of the mission clergy from Benares or Azamgarh. The vernacular services are conducted by the headmaster of the school. Missionary work proper is practically confined to the Zanana Bible and Medical Mission, which started here in 1886. In addition to work among native women, schools are maintained for girls, and much is done in the way of rendering medical assistance. A dispensary was opened in 1889, and has recently been enlarged, partly at the cost of the mission and partly by a grant of Rs. 3,000 contributed by Government, local bodies and the Dube estate. The hospital is much appreciated by the women of the lower classes in Jaunpur and the neighbourhood, and the annual attendance is very large. In 1904 a branch dispensary was

instituted at Kirakat. The mission staff consists of two ladies, a hospital assistant, four school teachers, one *zanana* teacher and four bible-women.

Hindus.

The Hindus of Jaunpur resemble those of other districts in that comparatively few of them adhere to any definite religious denomination. The influence of Benares and its worship of Shiva is doubtless strong; but even in Benares it is rare to find an exclusive allegiance to a specific manifestation of the deity, except in the case of the religious orders. An attempt was made at the census to ascertain the relative position of the various sects; but the result was unsatisfactory, since as a rule only an insignificant proportion of the Hindus committed themselves to any particular form of belief. Jaunpur, however, was remarkable for the unusual number of those who professed to be worshippers of the Panchon Pir, a cult which is very popular in all the eastern districts, especially among the lower classes. It is also followed by many so-called Musalmans: in fact, as its name implies, the worship of these saints is of Musalman origin, though it has been appropriated by the Hindus, just as the latter vastly preponderate among the pilgrims to the shrine of the Musalman martyr, Saiyid Salar Masaud, in Bahraich. Of the total number of Hindus no fewer than 36 per cent. belonged to this sect, the figure being far the highest observed in all the districts of these provinces. For the rest, the figures are practically useless: they show 8 per cent. as Vaishnavites and less than one per cent. as Saivites, while the former are confined to the two sects of Ramanandis and Vallabhacharyas, which were given as examples in the census schedules by way of explanation, and were consequently adopted to an extent out of all proportion to the reality.

Hindu castes.

The composition of the Hindu element in the population exhibits remarkable diversity. No fewer than 72 different castes, excluding subdivisions, are represented in the census report, to say nothing of the 1,593 persons coming under the category of unspecified. Although 17 castes possess less than one hundred members apiece, and 21 others have a total of less than 2,000 each, still the number of strong castes is surprisingly large, for in 21 instances the total exceeds 10,000 souls. The latter constitute 92·8 per cent. of the Hindu inhabitants, and few others call

for any note. Not a single caste occurs which is not found elsewhere in the United Provinces, nor is there one which attains a higher figure in Jaunpur than in other districts. Consequently little need be said about the great majority of the castes, as in most cases their names and general characteristics are too well known to require description. Broadly, it may be said that the Jaunpur Hindus are of the same castes which inhabit the eastern districts of Oudh and the divisions of Benares and Gorakhpur.

First come the Chamars, aggregating 182,022 persons or 16·65 per cent. of the Hindus. The number is extremely large even for so thickly populated a district, and is exceeded only in the Meerut and the Gorakhpur divisions. They take the lead in the Khutahan and Kirakat tahsils alone, but are fairly evenly distributed. The Chamars, who in this district generally style themselves Jaiswars, are employed as cultivators and general labourers, owning no land in proprietary right, and seldom appearing as tenants. Many of them migrate in search of work in Bengal and elsewhere, an immense number of grooms being drawn from this caste; but the mass of them cultivate the fields of high-caste tenants, and their position is little better than that of mere serfs. Chamars.

The Ahirs numbered 173,208, or 15·85 per cent. of the Hindu population and are spread all over the district, surpassing every other caste in the Jaunpur tahsil. They are more numerous than in any other district save those which are comprised in the Gorakhpur division. Though their traditional occupation is that of cattle-breeding and pasture, they are mainly agriculturists, and while owning but little land, they hold a large proportion of the district as tenants. Their standard of husbandry is generally high, and they stand well among the cultivating castes. The great majority belong to the Gwalbans subdivision, though there are large numbers of Dhindhors, as is the case throughout the eastern half of the provinces. Ahirs.

In the third place come Brahmans with a total of 146,376, or 13·39 per cent. of the Hindu inhabitants. Their distribution is unequal, for whereas they surpass all other castes in the Mariahu and Machhlishahr tahsil, they are not nearly so strong in Kirakat. Among the Brahmans are several of the leading landowners, notably the Raja of Jaunpur, and as proprietors they hold more Brahmans.

than any class except the Rajputs. Most of the Brahmans are agriculturists, though their cultivation is not of a high order, and as the laws of their caste debar them from handling the plough they depend principally on hired labour. Almost all belong to the Sarwaria subdivision, though many others, such as the Gaur and Kanaujia, are represented.

Rajputs.

The Rajputs are, perhaps, the most important caste in the district and require somewhat fuller attention, not only because of their predominant position as proprietors but also because of their intimate connection with the history of the tract. They numbered in all 101,002 souls, or 9·24 per cent. of the entire Hindu community, and occur in great strength throughout every tahsil, and pre-eminently in Kirakat. They are almost exclusively landowners and cultivators, in most cases existing as large communities, which are overburdened with co-sharers and troubled by minute and constantly-increasing subdivision. This fact, combined with their lack of agricultural skill and their notorious extravagance, has cost them no small portion of their ancestral lands, the losses in Jaunpur being fully as great as those experienced by their caste-fellows in Benares and elsewhere.

Rajput clans.

The real interest of the Rajputs lies not so much in the caste as a whole as in the component septs or clans. These are extremely numerous, but a few stand out prominently. Several of the leading clans are not mentioned in the census report, so that their numbers are not known, though some idea can be obtained from the figures of 1891. The strongest of all the clans is that of the Raghubansis, of whom there were 16,736 : they occur in all tahsils, but no fewer than 14,519 persons of this race were found in Kirakat. They claim descent from the ancient kings of Ajodhya, but their early history is purely traditional. One outstanding name is that of Doman Deo of Chandraoti, in the Benares district, and many of the Raghubansis trace their descent to one or other of his sons. They are said to have expelled the aboriginal tribes from Chandwak and the neighbourhood, and one of their chief settlements was at Dobhi. Another branch established itself at Trilochan Mahadeo, and colonised the 42 villages of Bealsi. The Raghubansis, though powerful, never attained special distinction, owing probably to their peculiar practice of not recognising

primogeniture, which has led to minute subdivision and the absence of any ruling line. Though formerly notorious for their turbulence, they have quieted down and are now remarkable only for their extraordinary cohesion, few of their disputes ever coming into the courts, and also for their appreciation of primary education. The Bais, numbering 12,348 souls in 1901, are distributed all over the district, but are strongest in the Khutahan and Jaunpur tahsils. Their origin is unknown, and in spite of vague tradition they seem to have no connection with the more distinguished Bais races of south-western Oudh. It is doubtful whether, as they say, they displaced the Bhars or whether they are of aboriginal extraction, as is almost certainly the case with most Bais in the eastern districts. Their old strongholds were along the Gumti, while one colony, said to have been founded by one Luka Singh, has its home in Gutwan on the Sai in the Mariahu tahsil. The Drigbansis or Durgbansis, though perhaps the most important sept in the district, are not mentioned in the report of 1901, but ten years earlier they had 14,070 representatives. They are a branch of the Dikhit tribe, and their traditions connect them with the Dikhits of Unao and the Bilkharias of Partabgarh, now represented by the *taluqdars* of Umri and Antu. Their history will be given later in dealing with their leading family. In time they spread over pargana Garwara, part of Ghiswa and small portions of Rari and Qariat Mendha. Some still style themselves Dikhits, for at the last census there were 756 persons of that name in the Machhlishahr and Mariahu tahsils. The Nandwaks, too, do not appear in the last census report, though in 1891 they numbered 9,077. They are said to be Kachhwahas or else Bais by descent, and to have occupied almost all Mariahu, Barsathi and Gopalapur. The first of these is covered with traces of Nandwak forts, mostly destroyed by Balwant Singh, who endeavoured to reduce the tribe to subjection, though they recovered their lands under the British Government; their chief families reside at Nigo, Bireri Muhammadpur and Newaria. The Bachgotis numbered 4,095 souls in 1901, chiefly in tahsil Machhlishahr. They are akin to the many families of Sultanpur and Partabgarh, and their settlements in Jaunpur are probably later than those in Oudh. Their history is given at length in

the volumes dealing with those districts. From the same stock come the Rajkumars, almost all of whose 5,240 representatives belong to the Khutahan tahsil, into which they spread from Sultanpur, where their chief houses are those of Dera, Kurwar and Meopur. A few are Musalmans, and are known as Khanzadas, as also are the converted Bachgotis of Hasanpur in the Sultanpur district. The Panwars, 4,089 persons, are found in every tahsil, but are not of much importance: they occur in all the surrounding districts, but have nowhere attained a dominant position. There were 4,022 Chandels, mainly along the Sai in the Mariahu and Jaunpur tahsils. They are said to have come to the district some four centuries ago from Cawnpore, the chief seat of the clan, and to have displaced the Bhars. Their *taluqas* of Khapraha and Bansafa, retained till the advent of British rule, have been lost to them, the former having gone to the Raja of Benares and the latter to Sheo Lal Dube of Jaunpur. The Bisens, like all others of that name, trace their connection through many generations with the house of Majhauli in Gorakhpur. They came about three hundred years ago and obtained the Badlapur *taluqa* from the Baghels, though the existence of the latter in this district is very doubtful. They numbered 3,287 persons in 1901, nearly half of them being in the Mariahu tahsil. Their property has passed out of their hands, and most of the Bisens are now mere tenants. Of the remaining clans the chief are the Gautams, numbering 2,410, mainly in Kirakat, but scattered throughout the district; the Gaharwars, 2,323, also found principally in Kirakat; Chauhans, 1,847, in Jaunpur and Khutahan; Sombansis, 1,832, found in all tahsils and probably connected with the Partabgarh families; Nikumbhs, 1,573, in Kirakat and elsewhere; as well as Surajbansis, Kachhwahas, Sengars, Solankhis in Mariahu alone, and Pundirs in Jaunpur. Of those not included in the report of 1901 mention may be made of the Sunwars, who are probably of Bhuinhar extraction and are found chiefly in Kuddupur and Pariawan of the Jaunpur tahsil; the Pachhtorias, who are also found in Ghazipur and are, perhaps, a branch of the Dikhits; the Monas, an ancient race, whose stronghold is in pargana Bhadohi of Mirzapur; and the Chaupat-khambhs, who are not, it is said,

Rajputs at all, but are of Brahman origin. Their tradition states that two Sarwaria Brahmans settled at Pathkhauli in this district, and that one married a Rajput woman, the daughter of Raja Jai Chand. For this reason he lost caste, and obtained the name of Chaupat-khambh, or "the ruined pillar." His descendants are now admitted as Rajputs, and are found in the Guzara, Pisara and Daryapar *tappas* of tahsil Kirakat. Many other Rajput tribes are enumerated, but their numbers are very small, or else they belong to the doubtful Chhattri races which are so common in the eastern districts.

Koeris. The Koeris are the great market-gardening caste, taking the place of the Kachhis and Muraos of other parts. They numbered 48,840 persons, and occur in strength throughout the district, chiefly in the Jaunpur and Machhlishahr tahsils. They are the most careful and laborious of all the cultivators, confining their attention to the more valuable crops and the best lands, so that their rents are naturally high. There are several subdivisions of Koeris, but the majority describe themselves as Kanaujias.

Kurmis. The Kurmis come next with a total of 46,242; but they are very unevenly distributed, the great majority residing in the Mariahu and Machhlishahr tahsils. Most of them belong to the subcaste known as Patariha, as is also the case in Partabgarh. They take a very high place among the agriculturists of the district and depend to a large extent on the industry of their womenfolk, who regularly work in the fields. Their proprietary holdings are insignificant, but as tenants they occupy a very large area.

Other castes. Little need be said of the remaining castes beyond a bare enumeration of the principal ones. Those occurring in numbers exceeding 20,000 persons are all well known, and require no special description. They comprise Lohars, 27,155, a higher figure than in any district save those of the Gorakhpur division; Kewats, 26,783, mainly in the Khutahan tahsil; Pasis, 26,735 Kahars, 26,598; Bhars, 24,705, principally in Khutahan and Kirakat; Banias, 23,713; Kumhars, 23,666; Gadariyas, 22,507; and Telis, 21,440. The Banias are far more numerous in the Khutahan tahsil than elsewhere, though they are found throughout the district. Their chief subdivision is the Agrahari, 8,219

persons coming under this head, principally in Khutahan and Jaunpur. Others are Kandus, 4,527, half of whom reside in Kirakat; Umars, 2,471, chiefly in Machhlishahr and Jaunpur; Kasaundhans, 1,158, in the same two tahsils; Baranwals, 1,523, principally in Khutahan; and smaller numbers of Kasarwanis, Kaulupuris, Agarwals and Rauniars. Other castes occurring in numbers exceeding 10,000 persons are Lunias, 19,189; Kayasths, 16,906, drawn for the most part from the great Sribastab subdivision; Dhobis, 14,830; Nais, 14,586; Mallahs, 14,582, this figure being surpassed only in Agra and Gorakhpur; and Kalwars, 14,202. After these follow Bharbhunjas, Sonars, Bhuinhars, Barais, Halwais and Musahars, to the number of over 5,000 in each case. They are all fairly evenly distributed save the Bhuinhars, who are strongest in Jaunpur and Kirakat, this being about the western limit of their territory. They are practically confined to pargana Daryapar, the south-western corner of Bealsi and the *taluqa* of Daunrua in Kariat Dost: all of them are agriculturists and they are far more backward than their caste-fellows further east. The castes with over a thousand representatives include Dharkars, who are almost the same as Doms and are more numerous in Mirzapur and Basti alone; Khatiks, Bhats, Barhais, Malis, Faqirs of various denominations, Baris and Binds. These all are common in the eastern parts of the provinces; nor do any of the remainder require separate mention, and it is sufficient to refer to the articles on the several tahsils for a more detailed account of the composition of the population in the various parts of the district.

Muhammadans.

The census returns show that 88·7 per cent. of the Musalmans are Sunnis, 9·6 per cent. are Shias and the remainder are followers of minor sects, in most cases named after some local saint. The number of Shias is unusually large, being exceeded only in Moradabad, Lucknow and Muzaffarnagar, all of which have very much greater Muhammadan populations. Many of the respectable Musalmans of Jaunpur and the town of Machhlishahr belong to this denomination; but in the rural localities Sunnis greatly preponderate save in a few villages, such as Kajgaon and Rannu in the Jaunpur tahsil, and Ranimau and Rudhauli in Khutahan. Strained feeling between the two

sects is not unknown, and difficulties have at times arisen on the occasion of the Muharram and Chehlum festivals; but as a rule the leaders on either side have lent their aid in preserving peace and order. The Musalmans are drawn from many different castes and tribes. The returns of the last census show representatives of no fewer than 55 separate castes, excluding subdivisions, while in the case of 1,024 persons no particular caste was specified. Many of these, however, are of little or no importance: in 27 instances the total did not reach a hundred persons, while in the others it was less than five hundred. Four castes, occurring in numbers exceeding 10,000 in each case, constitute over 63 per cent. of the Musalman population; while of the rest few are remarkable either for their comparative strength or for their rarity, the majority having their Hindu counterparts.

Julahas. The foremost place is taken by the Julahas, of whom there were 27,512, or 25·14 per cent. of the entire Musalman community. Nearly one-third of them reside in the Machhlishahr tahsil; but they are found in strength throughout the district, though in Jaunpur and Khutahan they are surpassed by the Sheikhs. The Julahas are weavers by profession and a great number still follow their ancestral calling, either working, on handlooms in their villages or else resorting to the factories of Calcutta and other centres of the trade. The decline in the sale of country cloth has, however, driven many of the Julahas to adopt other means of subsistence; and now they are frequently to be found in the capacity of agriculturists, their careful and laborious industry winning for them a fairly high place in the ranks of cultivators. Closely allied to them are the Behnas or Dhunas, whose trade is that of cotton-carding. These come fourth in the list, numbering 10,693 souls or 9·77 per cent. of the Muhammadans. They, too, are found everywhere, though they are comparatively scarce in the Machhlishahr tahsil: and like the Julahas they include a considerable proportion of cultivators, as their special business is at a low ebb.

Sheikhs. The Sheikhs were represented by 18,037 persons, thus comprising 16·5 per cent. of the Musalman community. They take the first place numerically in the Jaunpur tahsil, but elsewhere they

occur in no great strength. Among them are several families of note, in some cases of great antiquity, and as a class they rank high among the landed proprietors of the district. All Sheikhs claim descent from one or other of the early founders of Islam, but it is certain that in the majority of instances their ancestors were of this country, and the selection of the clan or tribe was determined merely by that of the person, generally a *qazi* or *mufti*, through whom their conversion was effected. The Sheikhs of Jaunpur include members of many different subdivisions, among which three stand out prominently. The first are the Siddiqis, nominally descendants of Abubakr, of whom there were 6,949: nearly half of these reside in the Khutahan tahsil, and the bulk of the remainder in Jaunpur. Then come the Qurreshis, 4,277 in all, of whom 1,895 belonged to Khutahan, 1,619 to Jaunpur and 454 to Machhlishahr; and after them the Ansaris, with a total of 2,020 persons, half of them belonging to the Jaunpur tahsil and the rest being found chiefly in Khutahan and Kirakat. Other clans include Faruqis and Usmanis, who are scattered over the district and are of less importance.

Pathans. The Pathans, like the Sheikhs, claim for themselves great antiquity of descent, usually stating that their forebears were in the service of the Sharqi Sultans. The assertion may in some cases be true; but as a rule the Pathans of this district occupy a somewhat inferior position, and their rank among the landholders is distinctly low. They, too, are drawn from a great variety of clans, though frequently the name is more or less fanciful. Their total number was 13,111, or 12 per cent. of the Musalmans, and they are found throughout the district, especially in the Jaunpur and Khutahan tahsils, the Muhammadan population in the other subdivisions being but small. Out of these 2,426 were returned as Ghoris, some 1,400 belonging to Jaunpur, where they are mainly congregated in five villages: the Ghoris of Malwi, one of the five, style themselves *chobdar shahi*, on the ground that their ancestors were mace-bearers to the Jaunpur kings. The Yusufzais numbered 2,087 and are widely distributed, though they are strongest in Kirakat. The rest comprise Lodis, Ghilzais and Afridis, each of whom is most numerous in tahsil Machhlishahr, as well as Dilazaks, Muhammadzais, Rohillas and several others. Besides the clans

specified in the census report, mention may be made of the Ghaznavi Pathans, who are unusually strong here, and the Haidarkhels, who are found in few other districts.

Other castes. Nothing need be said of Nais or Hajjams, of whom 5,316 were enumerated, nor of Faqirs, numbering 4,902, half of them being found in the Khutahan tahsil. The Saiyids, on the other hand, are very important, as they rank third among the proprietary castes and comprise several of the leading families of the district. There were 4,215 persons of this race, half of them residing in the Jaunpur tahsil, and the remainder chiefly in Khutahan and Machhlishahr. They belong principally to the Rizwi, Husaini and Zaidi subdivisions, though several others are fairly well represented, such as the Kazimi, Jafri, Ulwi, Uskari and Hashimi. Next follow Darzis, 4,091; converted Rajputs, 2,859; and Dafalis, 2,688. The Rajputs are of little note; they are only numerous in the Khutahan tahsil, and are descended from converts of several different septs, chiefly Chauhans, Bachgotis, Bais and Gautams, while a few are Sikarwars and Gahlots. The Dafalis occur in almost every district; but their numbers are unusually high in Jaunpur, and are exceeded only in Gorakhpur: they are found in all parts, but especially in the Mariahu tahsil. Beggars and musicians by profession, they occupy an inferior position in the social scale and their religion is a strange mixture of Islam and local superstition, particularly the cult of the Panchon Pir. No other caste has so many as 2,000 members, the next in order being Qassabs, Bhangis, Churihars, Dhobis, Kunjras, Bhats and Ghosis, the total in each case exceeding one thousand. In no instance is the number exceptional, nor do any of the minor castes call for comment. The Mughals, 784, belong mainly to the Jaunpur and Machhlishahr tahsils, and hold a fair amount of land: they are principally of the Chaghtai race. The Iraqis or Rankis are confined to the eastern districts, and here number 195 persons, nearly half of them residing in the Kirakat tahsil: they are said to be Musalman Kalwars, and are generally engaged in trade, some of them being persons of considerable wealth.

Occupations. The population is in a very marked degree agricultural. According to the returns of the last census 77·4 of the inhabitants depended directly on agriculture, while many others who were

returned under various occupations are partially agriculturists, cultivating land in addition to some other means of subsistence. The proportion is unusually high, and though it is equalled in Partabgarh and surpassed in Sultanpur, it must be remembered that those districts possess no town approaching Jaunpur in size. Consequently it is but natural to find a comparatively small industrial population, the total being but 11·9 per cent. Of the latter some 46 per cent. were engaged in the supply of food and drink, 21 per cent. in the manufacture and sale of textile fabrics, 13 per cent. were workers in metals and 7·8 per cent. in glass and earthenware, the remaining occupations coming under this class being quite insignificant. Next to agriculture and industries which, with the addition of pasture and the care of animals, make up 90·8 per cent. of the total, come personal and domestic services with 3·4, and unskilled labour, other than agricultural, with 2·4 per cent. The commercial community is again very small and, together with the considerable element engaged in transport and storage, makes up but 1·1 per cent., though only ·4 per cent. come under commerce proper. The remaining classes comprise those in Government or municipal service, ·7 per cent., the professional classes, ·7 per cent., and those without any particular occupation, ·9 per cent. None of these calls for any special comment: the classification is very wide, professional persons ranging from medical practitioners and lawyers to tumblers and acrobats; while the unoccupied include those of independent means as well as beggars and prisoners detained in the district jail.

Language.

The common tongue of the people is that known as eastern Hindi, although there is a considerable diversity of speech in different parts of the district. Jaunpur is in fact the borderland between the Awadhi dialect of Oudh on the west and the Bhojpuri of the eastern districts. This Bhojpuri, a form of Bihari, which is the direct descendant of the old Prakrit of Magadha, is generally spoken in the Kirakat tahsil, though in a somewhat less pronounced form than in Ghazipur and Azamgarh. In the western parts of the district pure Awadhi is found, resembling that of Sultanpur and Partabgarh. The census statistics show that 80·8 per cent. of the inhabitants speak Awadhi and 15·4 per cent. Bihari. Of the remainder the majority, amounting to 3·7

per cent., speak Urdu or Hindostani, a form of Western Hindi, this being the tongue of the educated Muhammadans, especially in the towns. A few other languages, such as English, Bengali and Marwari, were found, but these are, of course, merely exotic.

In former days Jaunpur was of great repute as a literary centre, especially for its schools of Arabic learning, which sprang up under the patronage of the Sharqi kings. Ibrahim attracted many scholars to his court, and Bibi Raji, the queen of Mahmud, founded a college for the study of Arabic and the sciences at the Lal Darwaza Masjid. The most famous name is that of Qazi Shahab-ud-din Zawali Daulatabadi, who was born at Ghazni, went at an early age to Daulatabad, and thence to Dehli, where he received instruction from Qazi Abdul Muktadir and Maulana Khwajgi. On the invasion of Timur he fled to Kalpi and thence to Jaunpur, where he was graciously received by Ibrahim, who afterwards conferred on him the title of Malik-ul-ulama. The works of Shahab-ud-din include the *Sharah-i-Hind*, which is a *kafia* or Arabic grammar and is said to have been thoroughly studied by Sher Shah;* the *Irshad-un-nahwa, Bahr Muwaj, Manaqib-us-Sadat, Badia-ul-bayan, Taqsim-i-alum, Sanaia, Asul-i-Ibrahim Shahi* and many others. He was allowed to sit in the king's presence on a silver chair, and took precedence of all other learned men. When he was ill Ibrahim visited his sick bed, and after his death in 842 or 844 H., read the funeral prayers and erected his tomb, which is still to be seen near the Atala Masjid. He was succeeded by Sheikh-ul-Hadad Jaunpuri, who wrote religious commentaries. There were many others, says Abdul Haq Dehlawi, but he adds, in a spirit of jealousy of the town which long was known as the Shiraz of India, "the literati of that country paid no attention to the subjects of grammar, syntax and scriptural law, together with its rudiments; while as for the other reasoning sciences they were seldom or rarely studied, and became as it were totally extinct."† In the days of Akbar, the place was the residence of several celebrities. Such were Sheikh Adhan, one of the Chishtis, who died at Jaunpur in 1562; Ghazali, the sweet singer

Literature.

* E. H. I., IV, 311. | † *Ibid*, VI, 488.

of Mashhad, who lived for a long time at the court of Khan Zaman; and Mir Saiyid Muhammad, a famous divine who is frequently referred to in the accounts of Akbar's religious discussions. In the Sipah *muhalla* is the tomb of a celebrated Arabic scholar and physician named Mullah Mahmud, who frequented the court of Shahjahan. But with the decline of the political importance of Jaunpur its literature vanished. There are two lithographic presses in the town, but they do very little business, the only publications being polemical works on Musalman theology. From one of them an Urdu weekly newspaper, entitled the *Jadu*, is published; it has an extensive circulation in this and the adjoining districts. In the way of literary and social institutions there is the Ward library, which is called after a former collector and possesses a small collection of English and vernacular books, while newspapers and periodicals are taken in for the use of members. The institution, which is aided by the municipality, is well housed on the island in the middle of the old bridge. There is also a branch of the Rajput Maha Sabha, which devotes its attention principally to educational matters and has established a boarding-house in the town for Rajput schoolboys.

Proprietary tenures.

The proprietary tenures of Jaunpur present no peculiarities, since generally they resemble those of the United Provinces as a whole, and particularly those that prevail throughout the Benares division. The district contains 3,455 revenue *mauzas*, the number having remained unchanged since the last revision of records in 1881. The alteration since that date has been confined to the number of *mahals* into which these *mauzas* are divided. In 1881 there were 4,625 such *mahals*, of which 2,971 comprised whole villages. Since that time the total has increased very rapidly, as has been the case in almost every district, the reason lying principally in the increased number of proprietors and the consequent extension of the process of subdivision, while probably the revision of records itself encouraged the coparcenary communities to make regular partitions of the land in their possession. In 1906 the total number of *mahals* was no less than 7,034, the increase being the greatest in those parganas which contain few large proprietors. In some parts of the district the increase has been almost insignificant, this being but a natural result since some parganas are held practically in

their entirety by single owners. Taken by tahsils, the increase appears fairly general; but whereas in Jaunpur, for instance, the number of *mahals* has risen from 1,442 to 2,020, the rise in pargana Haveli alone has been from 762 to 1,228. Similarly Khutahan with 1,331 *mahals* exceeds the former number by 390, whereas practically the whole of this increase is confined to pargana Ungli. Of these *mahals*, 1,530 are held in single *zamindari* tenure, as compared with 812 in 1881. The joint *zamindari* form is by far the most common in the district, and is now found in 4,571 *mahals*, the previous number being 2,738. It prevails in most parganas, the chief exceptions being Qariat Dost, Khapraha, Chanda and Rari Badlapur, in which single proprietors own nearly the whole area. Of the coparcenary tenures the most common is the imperfect *pattidari*, which prevails in 820 *mahals*. The perfect variety of the same tenure is very rare, only 49 *mahals* being so described, most of them lying in the Jaunpur and Kirakat tahsils. The *bhaiyachara* or *bighadam* tenure occurs in 64 instances, of which no fewer than 51 are to be found in pargana Jaunpur Haveli. The total includes 13 *mahals* which are revenue-free, and one in pargana Mariahu which is the property of Government.

Complex mahals.

It should be noted that these *mahals* do not conform to the true idea of the term, inasmuch as in many cases they fail to represent the area for which a separate revenue engagement is taken or for which a distinct record-of-rights has been prepared. They merely show the number of whole villages and parts of villages which constitute separate proprietary holdings in the village papers. Actually it is very often the case that the same proprietor or body of proprietors hold a large number of *mahals* in different villages under a single revenue engagement, and the same word has unfortunately acquired two distinct and different meanings. Complex *mahals* are common throughout the eastern districts and require no detailed description. They obviously arose from the subdivision of estates as the members of the families increased, and from the apportionment among those members of every separate part of the estates in equal shares in order to avoid injustice. There are now 571 complex *mahals* in the district, the most notable being the Dobhi *taluqa* in pargana

Chandwak, the property of an immense community of Raghubansi Rajputs. This estate consists of a large number of villages constituting the greater portion of the pargana, but is divided into only 19 *mahals*, while the number of co-sharers approaches twenty thousand. As constant sales and mortgages take place of minute fractions of shares as well as of *sir* plots, the intricate nature of the proprietary tenure can better be imagined than described. The only parallel is provided by the Lakhnesar pargana in the Ballia district, which is held by an immense body of Sengar Rajputs. Dobhi is doubtless much smaller, but the maintenance of a correct proprietary roll is the most difficult problem in the land record work of the district. The degree of complexity is further illustrated by the fact that in 1881 there were 246 proprietors to each *mauza* in Chandwak, while the general average for the district was 25 ; and the latter figure was exceeded only in Bealsi, Pisara and Saremu of all the remaining parganas. The two first also contain large numbers of Raghubansis, while most of Saremu is held by various coparcenary bodies. Since that date the average has risen considerably in most parts of the district, but the relative proportions remain almost the same. The extreme length to which subdivision has been carried in many instances renders necessary the use of the most minute fractions. Shares are expressed as usual in fractions of the rupee, which pass from annas and pies to *kauris*, *kants*, *dants* and many smaller divisions. The system of counting varies to an endless extent—as in Ghazipur and Azamgarh—different sets of fractions being used in almost every *mahal*. For practical purposes, however, the lower divisions are absolutely useless, since it is impossible, for instance, to realize the actual meaning of a *ghura*, of which in some villages 161,280,000 go to the rupee. In the words of Mr. Wheeler, "no one can think even in millions, and the expression of shares even so short a distance as merely down to hundreds of thousands of parts of a rupee is ridiculous waste of time."*

Subordinate tenures.

As in the neighbouring parts of Oudh, subordinate proprietary rights are to be found in almost every village. They are known by various names which denote their origin, and are

* Report on Revision of Records, p. 76.

derived from grants made to temples or priests, called *shankalp*, or to servants and retainers in payment for services rendered, or to former proprietors, whose rights have been purchased, and who have retained small plots for maintenance, under the name of *nankar* or *dihdari*. In such cases no payment is made, unless it takes the shape of a nominal quit-rent, but the superior proprietor has to pay the ordinary Government demand. At the last revision 17,103 acres were so held in 1,740 villages; but the area is now smaller, as of late years there has been a tendency to resume such grants.

The *peshkashdari mahals*, so called from the payment of a *peshkash* or quit-rent to the superior proprietor, stand on a different footing, as they have been regularly settled. The superior owners are termed *peshkashdars*, and the inferior *farotars*, who pay the *peshkashi*, while the former have to meet the assessed demand. These *mahals* number 86 in all, included in 20 estates. The chief properties are in Badlapur and Singramau, in which the Raja of Jaunpur is the *peshkashdar* and the Singramau estate is *farotar*; and in the Soetha Kalan estate in pargana Ungli, the superior proprietors being the Raja of Jaunpur and Muhammad Said Khan jointly. Three such *mahals* are to be found in Bealsi, and the remainder are in the Haveli and Ungli parganas: there are none in the Machhlishahr and Mariahu tahsils.

Revenue-free estates.

The area held revenue-free is now 3,052 acres, of which 1,738 acres are in Ungli, 935 in Haveli, 213 in Saremu, 109 in Mariahu and 57 in Mungra. Nearly half of this has been released unconditionally in perpetuity, but 1,690 acres in Ungli were bestowed on loyalists after the Mutiny, notably Rai Hingan Lal of Kirakat, who received the lands revenue-free for life and at half rates for the life of his successor. The grants will ultimately be resumed. The perpetual *muafis* are old grants made generally for religious purposes and upheld at the permanent settlement. They comprise the whole villages of Zangipur Kalan, Bamaila and Palhamau Kalan, and part of Saidanpur in the Jaunpur tahsil; the village of Chak Marmua Khurd in Kariahu; Chak Malaitha in Mungra, and a small portion of Sidha in pargana Ungli.

Proprietary castes.

According to the latest returns no less than 83·64 per cent. of the land is owned by only four castes, Rajputs, Brahmans, Sheikhs and Saiyids. Nine castes hold 95·63 per cent., the additional five being Kayasths, Banias, Pathans, Khattris and Gujaratis, though the last should properly be included under Brahmans. The classification in other respects, too, is not quite accurate, as the Bhuinhars, of whom the Maharaja of Benares is a conspicuous representative, are merged either in Brahmans or in Rajputs. The remaining castes are unimportant, though very numerous, amounting to 46 in all : their holdings in most cases are extremely minute. Europeans and Goshains alone possess more than 5,000 acres, while those with over 2,000 are Kalwars, Telis and Bengalis, the rest with estates exceeding 1,000 acres apiece being Nagars (who, again, should be incorporated with Brahmans), Kaseras, Ahirs, Halwais, Bhats and Mughals. The Rajputs take by far the most prominent place, holding 44·07 per cent. of the area. They predominate in almost every pargana, and have not lost ground save in a few instances, but rather have increased their possessions by about 11,000 acres since 1885, though on that occasion a somewhat different classification was adopted. Brahmans hold 16·07 per cent., and take the lead in Rari-Badlapur and Qariat Mendha, where most of the land belongs to the Raja of Jaunpur : they, too, have improved their position to the extent of some 5,700 acres since the last revision. Sheikhs come third with 13·1 per cent., their largest estates being in the Machhlishahr tahsil and in the parganas of Mariahu, Ungli and Jaunpur Haveli : these, again, have added about 6,500 acres to their holdings in the past twenty years. Saiyids, with 10·4 per cent., have lost ground heavily to the extent of almost 35,000 acres. They are still the largest proprietors in Ungli, and also own much land in Haveli and Ghiswa. Next come Kayasths with 4·2 per cent. ; they have slightly bettered themselves and have property in nearly all the parganas, though few of their estates are large. Banias have, as usual, gained rapidly, as they now hold 3·46 per cent., or nearly 9,000 acres more than in 1885. They are still relatively unimportant, however, and when land comes into the market they have to compete with many wealthy owners : they have made most headway in the Machhlishahr tahsil. Of the rest, Pathans hold 1·9 per cent.,

principally in Haveli and Ungli; Khattris 1·8 per cent., mainly in the Mariahu and Machhlishahr tahsils, though they have lost place to a considerable extent of late; Gujaratis 1·08 per cent., almost wholly in Rari, Jaunpur and Mariahu, this caste also showing a very marked diminution in the area owned; and Europeans hold 7,141 acres, of which 5,389 acres are in Ungli and the rest in the Kirakat tahsil. The area under the last head was much larger in former days, when the indigo trade was flourishing, and it is probable that most of the remainder will soon pass into other hands. Further details of the caste distribution will be found in the various pargana articles.

Raja of Jaunpur.

The largest estate in the district is that owned by the Raja of Jaunpur, the representative of a Brahman family founded by the celebrated Sheo Lal Dube. This man was the son of a wealthy banker named Moti Lal Dube, and was born in 1746 at the family residence at Amauli in Fatehpur. At an early age he was sent to Panna, in the service of a jeweller named Bhuidhar. The latter moved his business to Benares, and at his death made Sheo Lal his sole heir. Having thus acquired a large fortune, which he rapidly increased by banking enterprises, he began to extend his operations, acting as agent and cashier to a number of revenue collectors. When Duncan first went to Benares Sheo Lal was banker to Kalb Ali Beg, who farmed Jaunpur and its dependencies, his total lease for 1787 amounting to ten lakhs. Kalb Ali failed signally in his attempt to collect this amount, and Mr. Neave was deputed to Jaunpur to superintend the recovery of the balances, in which task he was much assisted by Sheo Lal, who himself paid Rs. 85,000 on account of the deficit, on the understanding that Kalb Ali's term should be continued. The next year, however, the *mahals* of Jaunpur and Bhuili were settled directly with Sheo Lal, who had already gained some experience in revenue matters and at the present time held Agori-Barhar in Mirzapur on a mortgage. Another reason was that the Dube had recently reconciled to Government the two refractory *taluqdars* of Singramau and Badlapur, over whom Kalb Ali possessed no influence whatever. Sheo Lal encountered many difficulties. His first quarrel was with the *qanungos* of Rari, who endeavoured to recover a number of villages that for a long period had been directly

subordinate to Jaunpur. He next came into conflict with Audhan Singh, an inferior *zamindar* of Badlapur, and imprisoned him for contumacy; he subsequently released him, but Audhan Singh immediately became an outlaw, and associated himself with his kinsman, Zalim Singh, the Rajkumar chieftain of Meopur in Oudh, who then held the Baisauli and Barsara *taluqas* in this district, and refused to pay the small revenue demanded of him. On being pressed, Zalim Singh began to harry Ungli, with the result that many other landholders became disaffected, till at last it became necessary to send a military force against him from Jaunpur. By this means order was restored on the frontier, and Zalim Singh filed an agreement to pay his revenue. In 1789 the lease of Bhuili was taken from Sheo Lal, who in exchange received the salt *mahal* of Mungra; and in the general settlement of that year he was allowed to engage for the large estates of Ungli, Haveli, Rari, Zafarabad, Qariat Dost, Qariat Mendha and Singramau, at a revenue of about Rs. 3,64,000. He thus became *amil* of Jaunpur, being merely a farmer of the revenue. Badlapur at that time was held by Saltanat Singh, a Bisen chieftain of considerable power. He never paid his demand readily, and in 1793 the revenue had to be realized from his sureties. Saltanat Singh fled to the Oudh jungles, and commenced to plunder the neighbouring lands of Jaunpur. A truce was effected for a time; but in 1796 he again broke out, and in December of that year a reward of Rs. 10,000 was set upon his head. The next year Sheo Lal surprised and decapitated him at Shahabuddinpur, and obtained not only the reward but the *taluqa* of Badlapur under a *sanad* of the 3rd November 1797, together with the title of Raja Bahadur, from Shah Alam. From this beginning Sheo Lal rapidly extended his possessions, following the example of his compeers in those days by having recourse to fraudulent sales and mortgages, an account of which is to be found in Mr. G. M. Bird's report No. 28 of the 17th January 1833. At the time of his death in 1836, at the age of 90, he possessed large estates not only in this district but in Benares, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh and Mirzapur. He was succeeded by his grandson, Ram Ghulam, though his son, Bal Datt, was still living. The former entered into a dispute with Government as to his

rights in Badlapur, ignoring the subordinate proprietors and claiming the sole *zamindari*. Legal proceedings ensued, but meanwhile Ram Ghulam died in August 1843, the property and title passing to his father, Bal Datt. During his incumbency the *taluqdari* allowance was stopped and kept in deposit pending the decision of the case, and the collector was directed to take such measures as he could, short of sale, for the realization of the current revenue. Raja Bal Datt died in December 1844, and was succeeded by his second son, Lachhman Ghulam, who died without issue in November 1845. The estate was then managed for three years by Rani Tilak Kunwar, widow of Bal Datt, and during this time, by decree of the 23rd June 1846, the proprietary title in Badlapur was awarded to the heirs of Sheo Lal, and the *taluqdari* allowance was paid to the Rani with all arrears. She died in March 1848 and was succeeded by Sheo Ghulam, the minor son of Raja Ram Ghulam. The estate rapidly deteriorated under his management, the chief cause being disputes among the family fostered by Hari Ghulam, the third son of Bal Datt. During the Mutiny the Raja, though professedly loyal, was quite helpless, and was unable to keep even his own estate in order. He died in October 1859, leaving a heavily encumbered property and an infant son, Lachhmi Narayan, then nine years of age. The Raja was sent to the Wards Institution at Benares, and the estate was taken under management till its release in 1869. The debt had been reduced to a small figure, but principally by selling villages in Azamgarh and Mirzapur. The Raja managed the property with success for six years and died in June 1875: as he had no issue, the succession passed to Harihar Datt, the elder son of Hari Ghulam, who had died in 1857. The new incumbent was incurably extravagant, and in two years the debts attained such dimensions that, in October 1878, the estate was taken over by the Court of Wards, with encumbrances to the amount of more than seven lakhs. A portion was sold forthwith, and by rigid economy it was found possible to release the property free of debt in October 1889. Unfortunately the Raja at once betook himself to his old habits, and his brother, Shankar Datt, who in June 1889 had obtained an agreement by which the Raja had practically surrendered his rights to him, had recourse to the courts and

ultimately gained a decree vesting the property in himself in consideration of an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem to the Raja. Shortly afterwards the latter went on pilgrimage to Southern India, and there died in January 1892. Shankar Datt then became Raja and held the estate till April 1897, when he died without issue but left a widow, Rani Gumani Kunwar, to whom he had given authority to adopt a son. For the third time the estate was taken under management, and has since been so held on behalf of Raja Sri Kishan Datt Dube, a direct descendant of Raja Sheo Lal's elder brother, Sadanand Dube of Amauli. The debts in 1897 amounted to nearly five lakhs, and the whole of this will shortly be repaid without having recourse to sale of any part of the estate. The Raja in the meantime is being educated at the Colvin School in Lucknow: he will attain his majority in 1916. The Badlapur *taluqa* consists of 74 villages with a revenue of Rs. 37,237, and the Raja is the sole proprietor save in seven villages, assessed at Rs. 6,303, in which inferior rights are held by the Singramau estate and other persons. The entire property of the Raja comprises 53 whole villages and parts of 23 others in the Jaunpur tahsil, paying a revenue of Rs. 25,940; in Mariahu of 24 villages and six parts, paying Rs. 13,895; in Khutahan of 98 whole villages and 33 parts, paying Rs. 55,748; and in Machhlishahr of 16 villages and two parts, all in pargana Garwara.

Maharaja of Benares.

The next largest landowner is the Maharaja of Benares, an account of whose family has been given in the volume on the Benares district. His Jaunpur property, situated in all tahsils except Khutahan, consists in all of 127 whole villages and portions of 20 others, with an area of 45,810 acres, a gross rental of Rs. 1,19,662 and a revenue demand of Rs. 60,400. The estate office is at Sikrara on the Allahabad road, but a large portion of the property is managed on a system of long leases, one of the principal farmers being Maulvi Abdul Jalil of Jaunpur. In the Jaunpur tahsil the Maharaja owns 71 villages and two parts, paying a revenue of Rs. 26,087; in Mariahu 24 villages and 14 parts, paying Rs. 15,078; in Machhlishahr 20 villages and four parts, paying Rs. 13,322; and in Kirakat 12 villages, assessed at Rs. 5,913.

The Jaunpur family of Maulvis is said to be of considerable antiquity and to have been founded by Bandagi Shah Jalal-ul-Haq Nizam-ud-din, who was the grandson of Imad-ul-Mulk, the Wazir of Shah Ibrahim of Jaunpur. His tomb is still standing at Zafarabad, of which place he was Qazi. His descendants held revenue-free and *altamgha* grants under the Mughals, but in the course of time became ordinary *zamindars.* At the beginning of the 19th century Saiyid Haji Imam Bakhsh, the head of the family, acquired a considerable fortune by means of indigo. He was for a time in Government service at Ghazipur, but retired, and during the Mutiny he proved conspicuously loyal, enabling the district officers to escape from Jaunpur and doing much towards the maintenance of order in the city. For these actions he suffered heavily at the hands of the rebels, but was rewarded by a grant of land assessed at Rs. 5,000. He assigned one-fourth of his estate as *waqf* for charitable purposes by a deed, dated the 16th August 1860; and the rest was given to his heirs on condition of its remaining joint property. He then went on pilgrimage to Mecca, where he died in 1861. His son, Maulvi Muhammad Haidar Husain, was a leading *vakil* in the High Court, both at Agra and afterwards at Allahabad. He added largely to the estate by purchase of lands in Jaunpur, Azamgarh and Ballia. He died at Dehli in 1875 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Maulvi Abdul Majid, a prominent barrister at Allahabad. The property, which had hitherto remained joint, became the subject of litigation, and after a protracted dispute a six-anna share was decreed to Musammat Fatima Bibi, the daughter of Imam Bakhsh. This estate, which was situated in all tahsils of the district and was originally assessed at Rs. 16,235, has been considerably increased, and is now owned by Maulvi Abdul Jalil, a barrister, Maulvi Abdul Aziz, a deputy collector in the United Provinces, Maulvi Abdul Alim, and others. The remaining ten annas was left in the possession of Maulvi Abdul Majid, who also holds the estate acquired by his father, as well as many villages purchased by himself. He manages the endowment founded by his grandfather, to which large additions have been made from time to time; and he has done excellent work in restoring the great mosques of Jaunpur, carrying on the repairs initiated by his father. He also

The Maulvi estate.

maintains a number of Arabic schools in the city, and gives generous grants to various charitable institutions of the place. His own estate comprises shares in 42 villages in the Jaunpur tahsil, paying a revenue of Rs. 5,456; in Mariahu 138 shares, assessed at Rs. 29,916; and in Machhlishahr 10 whole villages and 101 shares, assessed at Rs. 18,482. Maulvi Abdul Jalil's property consists of 57 shares in Mariahu, paying Rs. 9,715 as revenue; 41 shares in Machhlishahr, paying Rs. 4,694; and one village and 33 small shares in Kirakat, paying Rs. 2,225.

Raja Bazar.

In former days all pargana Garwara, together with parts of Ghiswa and the neighbouring country, was held by the Drigbansis. This clan is a branch of the Dikhit sept, which claims descent from the Surajbansi Rajas of Ajodhya, and is said to have been afterwards established in Gujarat. Some members of the race subsequently came to Kanauj and thence migrated into Unao, where they held a large tract known as Dikhitana. A branch of the family went eastwards into Partabgarh, where they are now known as Bilkharias, taking their name from Kot Bilkhar in the Patti tahsil. One of them, named Durga Das, established himself in Garwara, founding the branch known as Durgbansis or Drigbansis.* The title of Raja is said to have been bestowed by Akbar on Har Kishan Rai on account of his valour at a great tournament held at Jhusi, near Allahabad, and from that time each successor was installed in due form by the Raja of Hasanpur. The Drigbansis increased in power till the days of Raja Balwant Singh, who took from them Parahit and 110 villages of Ghiswa; and the Drigbansi Raja fled to Oudh, leaving his agent in charge of the 63 remaining villages that formed the Raja Bazar estate. The property was not long after divided, and there were three distinct *taluqas* known as Raja Bazar, Bijhwat and Pireri, for which separate settlements were made in 1789. The first was held by Ratan Sen Singh, the great-grandson of Har Kishan Rai; and he was succeeded by Ram Dayal Singh, who became heavily embarrassed, borrowing large sums on the security of his estate from Pitambar Mukarji. The latter sued Sarnam Singh, who had succeeded his father in 1822, though the case was not decided in his favour till 1830. Thereupon Sarabjit Singh, Rajpal Singh and

* Gazetteer of Partabgarh, p. 110.

Sheomangal Singh, the three brothers of the Raja, claimed that their shares were exempt, and in 1833 Pitambar agreed to take Rs. 16,000, though nothing was paid. In 1835 he obtained a second decree to the effect that the whole property was liable, and this was upheld on appeal six years later. Then he sold his decree for a small sum to Mr. James Barwise, an indigo planter of Faridabad near Sujanganj; but it was not till 1843 that the latter obtained an order for sale, to the extent of Rs. 44,000. In December 1844 Mr. Barwise was murdered in his own house, and the Raja, Mahesh Narayan Singh, who had succeeded Sarnam Singh, was tried for murder but acquitted. In 1845 Mr. Barwise's heirs obtained a second order for sale, and the property was bought by Mr. Gibbons for Rs. 48,000t. The latter sold it for Rs. 92,500 to Raghubir Singh, on behalf of his son, Ram Nath; and Ram Nath sold it to Kishan Nand Misr for Rs. 95,000. In 1854 the Raja objected to the sale as irregular, and more litigation ensued, the case being finally thrown out by the Privy Council in 1862, forty years after the institution of the original suit. Kishan Nand was only the ostensible purchaser, the real man being Raja Raghubar Dayal of Fyzabad, whose son bought the estate under a nominal sale for Rs. 1,25,000 and procured mutation of names. He became heavily embarrassed and was sold up by Harak Chand, a banker of Benares, from whom the estate was purchased on the 20th of November 1870 by the Maharaja of Vizianagram, grandfather of the present owner. The property, which comprises 63 whole villages in pargana Garwara, pays a revenue of Rs. 21,237, and is managed from the head office of the estate in this province at Benares.

Parhat.

Raja Mahesh Narayan, though stripped of his estates, continued to exercise great influence among the Rajputs. His antecedents, his circumstances and the fact that he was the maternal grandson of Kunwar Singh might well have led him to join the rebel cause in 1857, but to his lasting credit he remained from the first conspicuously loyal, furnishing men and supplies to the British forces, and doing all that lay in his power to preserve order. He was rewarded with the title of honorary magistrate and the grant of the Parhat estate in Partabgarh and that of Sonaitha in this district. He died in 1878, leaving a widow, Rani Dharamraj Kunwar, who lived to a great age and managed

the property with much success till her death in 1906. She nominated as her heir Lal Bahadur Singh, the younger grandson of Rajpal Singh, above mentioned. The estate comprises 38 villages and shares in four others in this district, paying a revenue of Rs. 13,305; the Parhat *taluqa* of 15 villages, and five shares purchased from the Raipur-Bichaur *taluqa*, with a total revenue of Rs. 7,990, in Partabgarh; the Mangauli estate of nine villages, assessed at Rs. 6,660, in Sultanpur; and the village of Tonk in Rai Bareli.

The Pireri estate was sold in 1817 to Sheo Lal Dube, who in turn sold it to the Maharaja of Benares. A small portion of *sir* land is retained by Rai Rudrapal Singh, the present representative of the line. Bijhwat was sold for arrears of revenue in 1802, so that practically all the ancestral lands of the Drigbansis have passed into other hands.

Raipur-Bichaur.

The Bachgotis of Raipur-Bichaur in Partabgarh hold a considerable estate in this district. The history of this family will be found in the account of the Partabgarh district.* Rai Pirthipal Singh of Raipur-Bichaur died in 1866, and his sons divided the estate, the youngest, Rai Bisheshwar Bakhsh Singh, obtaining a nine-twentieth share, including the Jakhania *taluqa* in pargana Mungra. He died in 1899, and was succeeded by his widow, Thakurain Balraj Kunwar, who resided chiefly at Badshahpur in preference to the family home at Daudpur, in the neighbouring district. She built the fine house at Badshahpur, but she died in September 1906, and the estate passed to the second widow, Thakurain Bilas Kunwar. The latter's daughter is married to the Bisen Raja of Majhauli in Gorakhpur, and her infant son is the prospective heir to the property. In addition to 35 villages and three shares in the Patti tahsil, paying a revenue of Rs. 23,906, she owns land in this district assessed at Rs. 19,195, comprising 9 whole villages and 18 shares in pargana Mungra.

Rai Amarpal Singh, another Bachgoti, and *taluqdar* of Adharganj-Dalippur in the Partabgarh district, owns shares in 18 villages of Garwara, with a revenue demand of Rs. 7,382.†

Singramau.

The Bais *taluqa* of Singramau comprises practically all pargana Chanda as well as other villages in the Mariahu tahsil.

* Gazetteer of Partabgarh, p. 107. | † *Ibid*, p. 102.

It is an old estate, and the Bais claim to be of Tilokchandi stock, descended from a branch of the Morarmau house in Rai Bareli, though it is doubtful whether there is any historical ground for the assertion. For centuries Singramau was notorious for its turbulence and lawlessness, and the position of the *taluqa* on the borders of Oudh enabled the Bais to resist the authorities with impunity. The owner in Duncan's time was Abdhut Singh, whose constant practice it was to refuse to pay his revenue and, when pressed, to retire into the Nawab's territory after burning his villages. At the settlement, however, he was on his best behaviour, and was allowed to engage for the whole estate. During the Mutiny the then owner, Randhir Singh, was an object of suspicion to the authorities, though he remained inactive owing, it is said, to the influence of Raja Mahesh Narayan. Just before the battle of Kudhua the attitude of the Bais was so doubtful that it was thought necessary to secure the person of Randhir Singh and keep him under surveillance. With the turn of affairs he declared his loyalty and rendered useful service: subsequently he received the title of Rai Bahadur and was made an honorary magistrate. He lived till 1895, and his property passed to his widow, Suwan Kunwar. She died childless in June 1904, and since that date the estate has been the subject of litigation between two collaterals, Thakur Harpal Singh and Thakurain Lekhraj Kunwar. The former is at present in possession of the greater portion of the property, and his estate consists of 73 whole villages in pargana Chanda and one in Qariat Mendha, the revenue assessed thereon being Rs. 21,489.

Maulvis of Machhlishahr.

The Maulvi family of Machhlishahr have been reckoned among the chief landholders of the district for many centuries. Originally they are said to have come from Arabia to Ghazni, whence Qazi Nizam-ud-din Hashimi came to Jaunpur in 1417, during the reign of Ibrahim Shah, and was appointed Qazi of Machhlishahr and pargana Ghiswa. Several members of the family afterwards attained positions of eminence, among them being Jalal-ud-din, said to be one of the authors of the *Fatwa Alamgiri*; Shah Bab-ullah, who for his learning and piety received a revenue-free grant of a village in Allahabad and 42 *bighas* in Machhlishahr from Farrukhsiyar, which is still enjoyed by his descendants;

and his nephew, Ahmad-ullah, who obtained a pension of Rs. 200 a month from the same ruler, which is still held by Qazi Muhammad Sharif and others of Bhadohi in Mirzapur. In later days Maulvi Ali Kabir rose high in the service of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan of Oudh, and was afterwards a law officer of the provincial court at Benares. His nephew, Muhammad Shakur, was also a principal *sadr amin*, as was his brother, Muhammad Zahur, while other members of the family have held judicial posts under the British Government. Muhammad Shakur acquired a considerable property in this district which he bequeathed to his youngest brother, Maulvi Abdul Aziz, and his nephew, Muhammad Umar. The latter was recognised as the head of the family, and was succeeded by his son, Muhammad Ali, the father of the present owner, Maulvi Muhammad Hasan. His share in the estate comprises portions of 15 villages in Ghiswa and three in Mungra, with a revenue demand of Rs. 5,778.

Qazis of Mariahu.

Another old family of Musalmans resides at Mariahu. Their ancestor, Muhammad Faruqi, is believed to have come to India in the days of Timur and to have settled at Mariahu, where his descendant, Khair-ud-din, was appointed Qazi of the pargana by Akbar and received the grant of Mariahu and several adjoining villages. The office of Qazi has since been hereditary in the family, several members of which have distinguished themselves in the service of Government. Munshi Muhammad Mahdi did good work during the Mutiny in protecting the treasury and records at Mariahu, where he held the office of tahsildar. His son, Munshi Muhammad Yahya, is an honorary magistrate, and owns six whole villages with portions of 17 others in the Mariahu pargana at a revenue of Rs. 5,621.

Other resident proprietors.

Of the remaining resident proprietors one or two deserve special mention. Saiyid Muhammad Mohsin of Jaunpur holds the hereditary title of Khan Bahadur, together with the honorific affix of Zulqadr, which was bestowed on his father, Nasir Ali Khan, for good services rendered at Allahabad, where he was stationed as deputy collector during the Mutiny. He also received a grant of confiscated land in pargana Ungli, in addition to which his son holds some ancestral property in this district and Azamgarh. The estate comprises nine villages, and one share

in Ungli and portions of 14 villages in Haveli, the whole being assessed at Rs. 6,699. Another hereditary title-holder is Rai Daya Kishan of Kirakat, whose title was first bestowed on his father, Hingan Lal, a member of an old Kayasth family of Jaunpur, for his services during the Mutiny, of which an account will be given in Chapter V. Rai Daya Kishan is now a religious recluse, his affairs being managed by his son, Rai Madan Mukund Lal, who is an honorary magistrate; the estate comprises 17 villages and one share in Ungli, and small plots in Pisara and Daryapar, with a revenue demand of Rs. 3,110. Few other old families have large possessions, and in most cases their property has decreased by subdivision and other causes. Among them may be mentioned the Nandwaks in tahsil Mariahu, the Drigbansis in Machhlishahr, the Muftis of Jaunpur and Muftiganj, the Saiyids of Kajgaon, and the Bais of Bisharatpur, now represented by Rai Chhatarpal Singh, who pays a revenue of Rs. 5,234 on 14 shares in the Jaunpur tahsil and three whole villages in Ungli. Among the newer estates the chief is that now held by Dhandei Kunwar, the widow of Rai Durga Prasad Bahadur, who was an honorary magistrate in Gorakhpur where his father, Kanhaiya Lal, resided after giving up his post as Government treasurer in Benares. The estate was acquired mainly by the latter, and is now managed by Pandit Gauri Prasad Vyas, an honorary magistrate of Mariahu. It consists of 15 whole villages and 20 shares in tahsil Mariahu, assessed at Rs. 13,828, in addition to various properties in other districts. Of still more recent acquisition is the estate of Sundari Prasad, a leading banker of Jaunpur and the son of Babu Bihari Sah. He now owns ten shares in tahsil Jaunpur, paying revenue Rs. 2,906; 13 shares in Machhlishahr, ten in Mariahu and six in Kirakat, assessed at Rs. 1,811, Rs. 2,601 and Rs. 1,473, respectively.

Non-resident landlords.

Among the non-resident landlords who are also bankers by profession the chief are the Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal of Benares, who owns five villages and two shares in tahsil Kirakat, with a revenue of Rs. 5,222; Babu Moti Chand of Benares, who has 26 villages in Ungli and one in Guzara, assessed at Rs. 11,641; and Babu Sham Das, head of the family of Hari Das and Balkishan Das of Benares, who purchased land in all parts of the district.

He now holds 25 shares in tahsil Jaunpur, with a revenue demand of Rs. 8,901; one village and eight shares in Kirakat, paying Rs. 2,673; and 20 shares in pargana Ghiswa, assessed at Rs. 10,402. A banking family of Mittupur, in Azamgarh, have acquired a good deal of land in Jaunpur, Machhlishahr and Khutahan, paying about Rs. 9,000 in revenue.

Cultivating tenures. The cultivating tenures are the same as those which prevail throughout the permanently-settled tracts. The returns of 1906 show that the total area included in holdings was 693,990 acres, and that of this 129,046 acres, or 18·59 per cent., were cultivated by proprietors as *sir* or *khudkasht*; 3,218 acres, or ·46 per cent., were held by ex-proprietors; 297,562 acres, or 42·88 per cent., by tenants at fixed rates; 148,247 acres, or 21·36 per cent., by occupancy tenants; 108,579 acres, or 15·66 per cent., by tenants-at-will; and the remaining 7,338 acres, or 1·05 per cent., were rent-free. The amount of *sir* is very large, and the acquisition of such land is highly prized, since so large a proportion of the wealth of the district is in the hands of the privileged tenants. As is generally the case, there is a constant tendency for the area under proprietary cultivation to increase. The returns of 1867 showed 100,460 acres of *sir* and those of 1886 gave a total of 112,660 acres, even when many thousand acres had been struck off as improperly entered. The subsequent increase has been even more remarkable, and is to be observed in all tahsils of the district. The proportion varies in different parts, for whereas in the Machhlishahr tahsil it is but 10·3, and in Mariahu 13·3 per cent., it rises to no less than 37·3 per cent. in Kirakat. The reason for this extraordinary figure is that more than half pargana Chandwak is shown as *sir*, practically the whole of the Dobhi *taluqa* being thus described. The 100 villages originally belonging to a single family are now divided and subdivided to an astonishing extent by the custom of distributing any share equally amongst all the heirs at every succession; so that in most villages the land is cultivated by sharers and is all shown as *sir*. On the other hand there is practically no *sir* in that portion of Rari which belongs to the Khutahan tahsil, and very little in either Khapraha or Qariat Dost.

Privileged tenants. The ex-proprietary tenants with right of occupancy in their old *sir* land are few in number, and the area held by them is

small. It is largest in the Kirakat tahsil and least in Khutahan, though as the status only came into existence in 1873 there has, naturally, been a marked increase in the area so held since the last revision of records, when it aggregated but 1,430 acres. The most important section of the statutory tenants comprises those holding at fixed rates. Their rights were defined under Act X of 1859, the earliest rent statute, and their occupancy at fixed rates is based on the assumption that the rent has not varied since the permanent settlement. The right is very valuable and highly prized, since it is not only hereditable, but can be transferred, in contrast to that of ordinary occupancy. Consequently it is seldom extinguished, and the area has decreased by only 2,666 acres since 1886. The proportion of land held in this tenure is highest in the Mariahu tahsil, where it amounts to 55·7 per cent. of the whole. Next come Machhlishahr with 45·8 and Jaunpur with 42·8 per cent., while in Khutahan and Kirakat it is but 34·9 and 33·8 per cent., respectively. The comparative absence of fixed-rate holdings in Khutahan, and especially pargana Ungli, is due to the backward state of the tract at the time of the permanent settlement; while the cause in Kirakat is the predominance of the cultivating proprietor. Occupancy tenants have fared much better in Jaunpur than in many other districts. In 1886 the area was 153,751 acres, or only 5,504 acres more than in 1906, so that at least there has been no systematic campaign against the acquisition and retention of occupancy rights. The area has largely increased in the Mariahu and Machhlishahr tahsils, and the decline is only noticeable in Jaunpur. The highest proportion is 27·4 per cent. in Khutahan, followed by 25·2 per cent. in Machhlishahr and 22·1 per cent. in Jaunpur. The Kirakat tahsil has but 15·3 per cent. held with right of occupancy, though this is but natural in view of the peculiar circumstances of that subdivision; and in Mariahu the proportion is no higher than 14·3 per cent., so that the recent increase is not surprising. It should be observed that the relations between landlord and tenant in the district are on the whole remarkably good. One reason is, no doubt, that many *zamindars* are also tenants in other *mahals;* but, apart from this, there is no tendency to harry the occupancy tenant, and the tenant at fixed rates enjoys an

absolutely secure position. The rent-free area is almost insignificant and is on the decrease, as in 1886 it covered 8,436 acres. By far the largest amount is in tahsil Khutahan and the least in Jaunpur.

Tenants-at-will.

It will thus be seen that while 18·59 per cent. of the land is cultivated by the proprietors themselves, no less than 65·75 per cent. is in the hands of privileged tenants and only 15·66 per cent. is held by tenants-at-will. The latter class is generally confined to the inferior lands, as all the better fields have been long under cultivation and are but seldom dissociated from some form of right. The Jaunpur and Mariahu tahsils closely approach the general average for the district, but in Machhlishahr 17 per cent. and in Khutahan 18·6 per cent. is held by tenants-at-will, whilein Kirakat the figure drops to 11·5 per cent. There has been a very large increase in the area under this head since 1886, when it aggregated 55,385 acres; but the change, as has been shown, has not been effected at the expense of other classes of tenants, but is due rather to the extension of cultivation, the area included in holdings being now some 45,000 acres greater than it was twenty years ago. The sub-tenants, or *shikmis*, are in much the same position as the ordinary tenants-at-will though they pay far higher rents, the principal reason being that they cultivate as a rule the superior lands held as *sir* or by tenants at fixed rates. The total area held by *shikmis* in 1906 was 171,973 acres, equivalent to about 25 per cent. of the whole. There is but little difference in this respect between the various tahsils, though in Jaunpur and Kirakat the proportion is about 28 per cent., and in Machhlishahr and Khutahan only 22 per cent. As a general rule the people prefer personal cultivation and are extremely industrious, so that the area taken up by derivative tenant-holdings is not large save in the case of *sir*. Practically all absentee landlords, especially those of the banking and commercial classes, cultivate their *sir* land through sub-tenants, as also do the high caste *zamindars* with much *sir*. But as the present *shikmi* area is very much greater than the combined total of *sir* and *khudkasht*, it looks as if the practice had extended to the privileged tenants, and in particular those holding at fixed rates, since these are very little inferior in status to the *zamindars* themselves.

The spread of *shikmi* cultivation, too, is probably not unconnected with the surprising development of emigation during recent years.

The returns of cultivators by castes are of no value unless they include *shikmis*, and unfortunately this is not the case. Generally speaking, the distribution of the various cultivating castes is practically the same as that of the population as a whole. In almost all parganas Brahmans take the lead, and then come Rajputs, Ahirs, Kurmis, Kewats, Koeris and Chamars. The predominance of high caste cultivation is not, however, so marked as would appear, since it is the Brahmans and Rajputs who hold the greatest proportion of the area in possession of tenants at fixed rates, and most of this land is sublet, the bulk of the *shikmis* belonging to the lower orders of society. Musalman cultivators are numerous only in the Khutahan and Jaunpur tahsils: they are frequently husbandmen of a high order, though inferior to Koeris and Kurmis. Cultivating castes.

Rents are generally paid in cash, and in 1906 only 16,490 acres were returned as held on grain rents. Nearly half this amount is to be found in pargana Ungli and the rest is distributed among most of the other parganas, though none occurs in the remainder of the Khutahan tahsil. Such land is usually of a precarious nature, as for instance that on the edges of *jhils*, where the realization of a crop depends solely on seasonable conditions. The system is also in vogue in newly reclaimed land, where sufficient development has not been attained to admit of the fixation of a cash rental. Ordinarily grain rents are paid according to *batai*, or actual division of the crop after harvest, and the most common practice is for the landlord to take half the produce. Cash rents depend on many conditions, such as the character of the soil, the status of the cultivator and, to a certain extent, the nature of the crop. As a general rule, however, cash rents are cash land rents or field rents, and not crop rents. The important factor is the conventional classification of the soil into *goind*, *manjha* and *palo*: the city lands, for example, paying Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 per *bigha*, irrespective of the crop grown, though of course they are utilized principally for growing the most valuable staples. The only instance of cash crop rents occurs in the case of sugarcane, and this custom is prevalent in tahsil Khutahan alone, being Rents.

found merely in stray villages of the other parganas. Where this practice exists there is generally a distinct proviso to that effect in the record-of-rights, laying down that if a tenant sows cane he will pay two or three rupees extra per *bigha;* but this additional payment, known as *beshi-ukh,* in no way affects the rights of fixed-rate tenants or influences the ordinary rent. The rental for tenants at fixed rates is unchanging and averages Rs. 4·07 per acre, ranging from Rs. 3·8 in the Machhlishahr tahsil and Rs. 3·9 in Jaunpur to Rs. 4·37 in Mariahu and Rs. 4·51 per acre in Kirakat. In the case of occupancy tenants the general average was Rs. 4·95 in 1906, the highest rate in any tahsil being Rs. 5·27 in Khutahan, followed by Rs. 5·01 in Mariahu, while the lowest were Rs. 4·68 and Rs. 4·72 in Kirakat and Machhlishahr, respectively. For tenants-at-will the district average was Rs. 5·27 per acre. The difference is greater than at first sight appears, as the land in general is of a much poorer description than that held by privileged tenants. As a matter of fact, in the Machhlishahr and Mariahu tahsils the occupancy rate is actually higher, the average rental for tenants-at-will being Rs. 4·71 and Rs. 4·92, respectively. In Kirakat it is Rs. 5·06, in Khutahan Rs. 5·43, and in Jaunpur Rs. 5·94 per acre. The rents paid by *shikmis* give a far closer approximation to the true state of competition rentals, as this class is usually found in possession of the superior holdings. Their rates are very much higher than those of other tenants, the district average being Rs. 8·43 per acre: the tahsil averages range from Rs. 7·41 in Khutahan and Rs. 7·88 in Kirakat to Rs. 8·96 in Machhlishahr and Rs. 9·29 in Mariahu, that of tahsil Jaunpur being Rs. 8·58. Further details will be found in the several pargana articles.

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Unfortunately it is not possible to establish a satisfactory comparison between present and past rents, as no former figures for *shikmi* tenants exist. Those of tenants at fixed rates cannot alter, but the case is different with the other classes. In 1886, twenty years ago, occupancy tenants paid on an average Rs. 4·78 per acre, and tenants-at-will Rs. 5·05, the general rate for all tenants, excluding *shikmis,* being Rs. 4·36. In 1866 the all-round rental was Rs. 3·69 per acre; so that at all events rents have failed to rise commensurately with prices. This was

inevitable in view of the enormous preponderance of tenants with rights, and the development of occupancy tenures since that date has tended still further to stereotype rents. Moreover the *zamindars* have made no great efforts to enhance occupancy rentals, one reason being that there is no marked inequality. The result no doubt is that the advantages derived from the enhanced value of agricultural produce accrue almost wholly to the tenant. The landlord obtains very little more in actual cash than he did fifty years ago: in reality he receives much less, as the rupee has no longer its old value. The principal share in this unearned increment goes to the high-caste tenant, whose predecessors acquired rights at fixed rates. Not only do high-caste cultivators preponderate among the privileged tenants, but their position assures them very considerable advantages in all cases. This advantage is probably of historical origin and is not likely to be maintained in the future, especially in the face of so keen competition for land as exists in Jaunpur. None the less it is very real at present, and on an average Brahmans and Rajputs pay at least 25 per cent. less than cultivators of lower social status, and Mr. Wheeler was of the opinion that half the discount is attributable to caste alone and the rest to descent from former or relationship to existing proprietors.*

Condition of the people.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the condition of the agricultural classes should have distinctly improved of late years. The tenants have benefited most, and next to them come the labourers, whose cash wages have increased, and who, when paid in kind, have participated in the advantages accruing from the enhanced value of food-grains. Further, there is a much greater and more steady demand for labour, especially on railways and public works, while the amount of money earned by those who migrate temporarily is a factor of the highest economic importance. Another point to be taken into consideration is the increased agricultural efficiency of the district resulting from improved methods of cultivation, particularly in the matter of double-cropping, the use of manure and irrigation and the introduction of iron sugar-mills. Indebtedness is not a serious evil in Jaunpur. The tenant at fixed rates at all events possesses abundant credit,

* Report, p. 95.

and can raise money at rates which, comparatively speaking, are far from exorbitant. The results of prosperity are visible everywhere in a higher standard of comfort. The cultivators live in better houses than was formerly the case, the women wear more jewellery, both sexes indulge in finer clothing and, practically, every tenant seems to own some cattle and has his house stocked with metal utensils. The same causes have to some extent affected the townsfolk adversely. The latter feel the pressure of high prices, as is evidenced by a decline in the consumption of spirituous liquor; but the circumstances have been peculiar, and if prices do not fall matters will inevitably be adjusted by a rise in wages. The position of the landowners is not so satisfactory, especially in the case of the Musalman *zamindars*, who have suffered from extravagance and inability to adapt themselves to modern conditions in the matter of education.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE.

The collectorate of Jaunpur is in the charge of a collector and magistrate, who is subject to the control of the commissioner of Benares. The sanctioned magisterial and revenue staff, which is rarely exceeded, comprises a covenanted joint magistrate, four full-powered deputy collectors, and one with third class powers as treasury officer, as well as five tahsildars. There is also a bench of honorary magistrates for the municipality of Jaunpur, and a number of other such magistrates forming a bench for each tahsil of the district. Criminal appeals lie to the sessions judge, who is also the district judge in civil matters. There is in addition a subordinate judge, whose jurisdiction extends over the whole district, and two munsifs, both stationed at Jaunpur. There are as yet no honorary or village munsifs. The remaining executive staff consists of the superintendent of police, the district engineer, the civil surgeon and one assistant surgeon in charge of the headquarters dispensary, the postmaster and the headmaster of the high school. District staff.

When the province of Benares was ceded to the East India Company by the Nawab Wazir in 1775, the only magisterial courts were those of the *amils* or revenue officials and of the *kotwal* of the city of Jaunpur. This system continued till 1788, when Mr. Duncan appointed one Mufti Karim-ullah as judge and policemagistrate for the city and suburbs, appeals lying to the Resident at Benares. For the rural areas a *mulki adalat*, with civil as well as criminal powers, was established, the superior court being that of the Resident in his capacity of judge of the *sadr diwani* and *nizamat*. The judge's court was located in the fort, in order to lend greater dignity to his office. In 1795, Courts.

under Regulation VII of that year, the native court was abolished, and a covenanted civilian was appointed judge and magistrate of a *zila* court, the jurisdiction of which embraced an area closely corresponding with that of the present district. At the same time munsifs were instituted, the position of the old *qazis* was defined by law, their functions embracing those of registrars of deeds, and the control of the police was vested in the tahsildars, who had taken the place of the former *amils*. A provincial court of appeal was established at Benares, two judges visiting Jaunpur on circuit twice yearly for the purpose of holding jail deliveries. In 1797 this was made into a regular court of circuit, and continued till the abolition of such courts in 1829. The judge of Jaunpur retained his magisterial powers till 1830, when they were transferred to the collector; and in 1875 the judgeship ceased to exist, the district being placed at first under the concurrent jurisdiction of the judges of Mirzapur and Benares, and then under that of the latter alone. In 1880, however, the office of judge was restored, and that officer has since 1894 been entrusted with the duty of holding sessions at Basti, in addition to the civil and criminal work of the Jaunpur district. The jurisdictions of the subordinate courts were also altered in 1880, the subordinate judge being made munsif of pargana Jaunpur, Haveli the munsif of Jaunpur taking the rest of the Jaunpur tahsil together with Khutahan and Kirakat, while the remainder was given to the munsif of Mariahu. This distribution has since been changed. The subordinate judge exercises the powers of munsif for the municipality and the north of Jaunpur Haveli; the city munsif has in his charge the rest of that pargana and the tahsils of Khutahan and Kirakat; while Mariahu and Machhlishahr form a third circle under the munsif of Jaunpur, who no longer sits at Mariahu.

Formation of the district.

Originally Jaunpur gave its name to one of the four *sarkars* composing the province of Benares, and for all practical purposes the whole of the territory ceded in 1775 formed a single district. The area was far too large for effective supervision and control, and though Jaunpur became in time a separate area for magisterial and judicial purposes, the cumbrous machinery of the early revenue administration remained unchanged for many years. It was not till 1818 that the four tahsils of Jaunpur Haveli, Ghiswa

or Machhlishahr, Ungli or Khutahan and Mariahu, made up of 22 parganas, were formed into a distinct deputy collectorate, under Mr. H. Middleton. Shortly afterwards, perhaps when that officer was succeeded by Mr. Mainwaring in 1819, it became a full collectorate, as specific reference is made to the district as such in a minute of Lord Hastings in 1822. The territory transferred from Benares coincided with the existing area, except that it did not include *tappa* Guzara and the *taluqas* of Singramau and Daunrua, and that several transfers have subsequently been effected with neighbouring districts. In 1820 seven parganas of Azamgarh were attached to Jaunpur, but three years later these were made into a separate charge, excepting Mahul and Deogaon, which continued to form part of Jaunpur till 1830. The anomalous and extremely inconvenient retention of Singramau and Daunrua in Benares had been questioned in 1822, but without result; and it was not till 1832 that these two estates, which lay within the very heart of the district, were transferred to Jaunpur. In 1836 the boundary on the Azamgarh side was rectified, 47 detached villages of Jaunpur being given to the former district in return for 134 situated within the Jaunpur boundary. The latter were settled temporarily for twenty years, but the assessment was afterwards declared permanent. In 1842 a further rectification was effected on the southern borders. The *tappa* of Guzara, originally a part of pargana Kirakat, had been retained in Benares for some unknown reason, and was now restored, while 15 detached villages of pargana Sultanpur were given to *tappa* Chandwak, the lands of which enclosed them on all sides. In return four villages of Mariahu lying within pargana Pandrah were handed over to the Benares, district. In 1877 six villages of *taluqa* Biraon in *tappa* Barsathi of the Mariahu tahsil were transferred to Benares as they lay within the limits of that district. These were important improvements, and the only pity is that it was not found possible to readjust the boundaries on the west and to establish a more regular frontier.

Subdivisions.

Concurrently there have been constant changes in the internal arrangements. The four original tahsils were not compact areas, for almost every pargana was included in two or more tahsils.

The pargana boundaries, indeed, seem to have been quite unknown to the district officials, and it was not till the survey of 1842 that their configuration became clear. The Jaunpur tahsil contained 893 *mahals*, comprising six whole parganas and parts of eleven others: Ungli had 361 *mahals* in five parganas; Machhlishahr 329 *mahals* in four parganas; and Mariahu 306 *mahals* in three parganas, each of which was shared with Jaunpur. Nor was the confusion limited to the parganas alone, but villages, in many cases joint and undivided, paid their revenue partly in one tahsil and partly in another. It was obviously absurd to have a tahsil like Jaunpur, paying more than half the total revenue of the district and stretching from the Sultanpur border on the north-west to that of Ghazipur on the south-east. The then collector, Mr. G. F. Edmonstone,* recommended the establishment of a dependent *peshkari* or subtahsil at Kirakat, but the scheme hung fire till 1846, when it was again sent up, this time with the proposal to reorganize the whole district and to make Kirakat into a regular tahsil. The result was that the district was then divided into five tahsils and nineteen parganas. The Jaunpur or Huzur tahsil included Jaunpur Haveli, Bealsi, Rari, Saremu, Zafarabad, Qariat Dost, Khapraha, Chanda and Qariat Mendha. The Khutahan tahsil consisted of the single pargana of Ungli; Machhlishahr of Ghiswa, Mungra and Garwara; Mariahu of parganas Mariahu, Gopalapur and Barsathi; and Kirakat of Pisara, Chandwak and Guzara. This had the advantage of removing the old anomalous partition of parganas, and the scheme has been altered but slightly since that time. It should be observed that several of these parganas were formerly considered only as *tappas* or *taluqas*, such as Chandwak, Saremu, Pisara and Guzara, which originally had made up pargana Kirakat; and Khapraha, Barsathi and Gopalapur, hitherto *taluqas* of Mariahu. In 1849 the village of Bhagsari was transferred from Saremu to Pisara, and Narhan, Pachwa and Sarauni from Jaunpur Haveli to Chandwak, the object being to remove detached islands. In 1850 Chanda, or rather the *taluqa* of Singramau,

* Afterwards Sir George Edmonstone, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

which in early days had formed part of Chanda in Oudh, was transferred to the Khutahan tahsil, and so was the Badlapur *taluqa*, comprising 58 villages of Rari. About the same time an entirely new pargana was formed, under the name of Daryapar, from the portion of Jaunpur Haveli lying between Saremu and Pisara to the north of the Gumti, and added to the Kirakat tahsil. In 1884 a proposition to establish a new tahsil at Badlapur was negatived, but in order to lessen the area and work of the Jaunpur tahsil, pargana Bealsi and 56 villages of Haveli lying between Saremu, Daryapar, Bealsi and Zafarabad were transferred in the following year to Kirakat. The existing arrangement is, therefore, as follows:—The Jaunpur tahsil comprises the parganas of Haveli, Saremu, Qariat Dost, Zafarabad, Khapraha and the greater part of Rari. Mariahu contains pargana Mariahu, Barsathi and Gopalapur, as before. Machhlishahr, too, remains unchanged with Ghiswa, Mungra and Garwara. Khutahan is made up of Ungli, Chanda, Qariat Mendha and the Badlapur *taluqa* of Rari; and Kirakat consists of Chandwak, Daryapar, Pisara, Guzara and Bealsi.

Pargana Bakhshiat.

One pargana has disappeared since the introduction of British rule. This was known as Bakhshiat and consisted of 59 villages scattered about the district. To these were added 24 of the villages received from Azamgarh, and the pargana was extinguished in 1840 by counting the villages as belonging to those parganas in which they were geographically situated. The name was derived from the fact that the revenues had been assigned for the maintenance of the Jaunpur garrison and was collected by the *bakhshi* or paymaster of the army. This custom gave rise to a peculiar tenure as the assignees in the course of time acquired a prescriptive and hereditary right to collect the revenue from the proprietors on payment of a *peshkash*, or quit-rent. Mr. Duncan accepted the latter, but did not record the revenue paid by the owners to the *peshkashdars*. In 1840 an attempt was made to determine the rights of both parties, but without success, for the *peshkashdars* strongly protested and claimed to be the actual proprietors. In 1849, however, the matter was finally settled, and an assessment made. The chief of these *mahals* is *taluqa* Soetha in the north of Ungli. This comprises 21 villages, of

of the *qanungos,* compared with returns of former years and his own personal experience. When these estimates had been submitted and checked engagements were taken from the *amils* for the amount thus ascertained, after deducting the usual 10 per cent. commission, the banker's charge, the *qanungos*' allowances, and the customary remissions known as *muafi* and *mujrai.* They were bound to adhere to the rules that had been promulgated, and to confine themselves strictly to the rates deducted from the revenue of 1779. Duncan had reinstated the *qanungos* who had been abolished by Balwant Singh and now invested them with far wider powers than formerly, so that the *amils* could not collect the revenue without their aid. The chief point to be noted in connection with this settlement was that, apart from the reforms introduced, it followed the old model, the province being divided into 66 tracts, each of which was assessed as a whole, and the engagements being taken from the *amils* alone. It was confessedly a temporary measure, designed in order to allow time for the preparation of a far larger scheme, and was considered to be moderate and suited to the decayed state of the country. Unfortunately for the progress of his future policy, the Resident adopted a suggestion of the Raja in granting leases for five years with slightly progressive demands in backward parganas, the intention being to foster cultivation. The object of the Raja was to obtain more money, as several *amils* agreed to quinquennial leases with a higher initial *jama* than that entered in the one year's lease at first granted them. The conduct of operations, so far as this district was concerned, was not undertaken by Duncan himself, but by his assistant, Mr. John Neave, who was then stationed at Jaunpur. The latter had been directed to put the reforms into force, independently of the Raja's officers, but he experienced many difficulties: the revenue of 1779 was very different from that now collected, and while some *zamindars* had no objection to a reduction in the demand, others were far from willing to agree to the enhancement involved by a return to the old rates. Duncan insisted, however, on the grant of leases to the cultivators, undertaking to resort, if necessary, to direct management. Eventually the business was completed, but in practically every instance to the

exclusion of the *zamindars* and the substitution of *amils* in their place.

In 1789 the Resident was directed to report on the advisability of extending the permanent settlement to Benares. This involved an altogether new departure, as it introduced the question of proprietary right, the Bihar rules, which were to be taken as a model, laying down that the settlement was to be made with the actual proprietors of the soil. Duncan was already prepared for this, although the matter was far from easy, since most of the *zamindars* had ceased to exist in that capacity. On the 21st of October an order was promulgated that the settlement of the province was to be made for ten years, beginning in 1789-90. The difficulty then arose of the five-year leases, which were now greatly in the way. Where the ordinary annual leases had been granted to the *amils*, Duncan made *mufassil* village settlements with the *zamindars* for ten years, and wholly abolished the old system, the *amils* becoming mere tax-collectors with their 10 per cent. allowance as pay. But where five years' leases had been granted in 1788, he made village settlements for four years only with the *zamindars;* so that both the old and the new forms co-existed till the end of 1793. He recommended the extension of these four-year leases for six years, with the retention of the *amils* as tax-gatherers, so that in 1794 the two classes would be brought into line. Eventually the settlement was declared good for the lives of the *zamindars*, and then made finally permanent with effect from the 27th of March 1795. The permanent settlement.

The revenue of the present district, as originally assessed in 1789, was Rs. 11,56,705; but owing to the adoption in many instances of gradual enhancements, the final demand stood at Rs. 11,81,708 when the settlement was declared permanent.* A few reductions had been made by Duncan where the revenue was found to have pressed unduly; but though the assessment of several parganas remained unchanged, in the majority of cases a decided increase was effected. It seems certain that the demand at this period was extremely heavy, according to modern ideas, although even then the district was in an advanced state of cultivation. The revenue.

* Appendix, table IX.

By the present theory of settlement the assessment would imply a rental valuation of about twenty lakhs; in 1886 the corrected rental was estimated at Rs. 32,50,000; and though the difference is large, it is almost certain that during nearly a century of progress the real improvement must have been very much greater. At the same time these figures illustrate the loss to the State by reason of the permanent settlement, and at the present time the Government demand is barely 35 per cent. of the assets.

Revision of 1841.

In the years that succeeded Duncan's administration it was found necessary to make numerous reductions in the revenue on the ground of over-assessment; but the most serious feature in the situation was the rapid destruction of the rights of proprietary communities at the hands of the large *taluqdars* and farmers. Little could be done in the way of redress, owing to the absence of any satisfactory registers of proprietary right, and the evil seems to have gone too far before any remedial measures were attempted. The report of the Board of Commissioners in 1815 took note of the condition of the district, but little was done beyond effecting certain economies, principally in the matter of the collecting establishment. The first definite step taken to remedy the deficiencies of the permanent settlement followed on the promulgation of Regulation IX of 1833. The operations included the preparation of reliable maps and papers, none of which had hitherto been in existence, and also the re-settlement of about one-fifth of the district, which had been leased to farmers, held under direct management or assigned to the *qanungos* for maintenance. The task was entrusted to Mr. Charles Chester, who joined the district early in 1839. The first work was the revision of settlement in the Badlapur *taluqa*, which had already been ordered in 1838. The survey and the settlement were completed by October 1839; but though the affairs of the *taluqa* were for the first time set in order the recommendations of Mr. Chester were not accepted, as Government refused to exclude the *taluqdar* from his engagement. The revision was then undertaken for the rest of the district, Mr. Chester being in sole charge till the beginning of 1841, when Mr. E. M. Wylly was deputed to assist him and took charge of the Mariahu tahsil. The preliminary work consisted in the

survey, which was completed by April 1840. In villages that had been originally settled with *zamindars* nothing was attempted beyond the preparation of field-books, rent-rolls and a record-of-rights, and the revision proper was confined to those parts in which the settlement had been made temporarily with farmers and others. In such cases recourse was had usually to the average revenue rates fixed by Duncan, with the object of avoiding any unevenness in the assessment. Unfortunately very little is known of the proceedings and the method adopted, since the whole of the papers except the final report were destroyed in the disturbances of 1857. The new settlements were of course made in perpetuity, with the result that in the *mahals* concerned an increase of Rs. 65,459 was effected. At the close of the revisional operations the revenue of the district stood at Rs. 12,52,963, or Rs. 71,255 more than the total of the permanent settlement. The total was enhanced partly by the additional revenue obtained by the revision, and partly owing to the numerous exchanges of territory that had taken place between this and the adjoining districts. The increase in Ungli was altogether Rs. 44,393, whereas the revisional operations accounted for only Rs. 13,370 of this amount. Mariahu, on the other hand, gained largely by the revision, though the total revenue was reduced on account of the diminished area.

Subsequent measures

As the entire land records of the district were destroyed in 1857 new ones had to be provided with the utmost possible despatch. In some cases the maps and rent-rolls were in the possession of *patwaris* and *zamindars*, and in November 1858 it was directed that a re-survey should be made in those villages of which the maps were not forthcoming. The work was first undertaken in Kirakat, but was suspended at the end of 1860, when only 578 villages had been surveyed. Operations were recommenced in 1862, but again came to an abrupt termination. In the following year Mr. Smith was appointed to complete the undertaking, but after 18 months was transferred to Oudh and nothing further was done till his return in February 1865. The papers were finally submitted to the Board at the end of 1867. This was not in any sense a revision, but merely a preparation of village papers, hastily undertaken and incorrectly carried

out, so that the ultimate value of the records was very small. The papers at an early date were strongly condemned by various district authorities, and it soon became evident that no amount of emendation would suffice, and that the work would have to be done afresh from the beginning.

Final revision.

In August 1875 a notification was issued declaring that a record-of-rights would be prepared for the district of Jaunpur under Act XIX of 1873. The collector was at first placed in charge of the revision, but subsequently several officers were deputed in turn, the last being Mr. P. C. Wheeler, under whose superintendence operations were concluded in August 1886. Mr. Wheeler wrote the final report, which contains a full account of the undertaking. The initial step was the survey, commenced in 1878 and completed in 1882. Simultaneously the preparation of the village papers was undertaken, the entries being attested on the spot. The papers comprise the *khewat* or revenue-roll, the *jamabandi* or rent-roll and the *wajib-ul-arz* or village record-of-rights. The revision was accompanied by an immense amount of litigation, over eighty-five thousand cases having to be dealt with; and owing to this circumstance the work was unduly protracted, and the cost of operations rendered excessive, averaging no less than Rs. 500 per square mile. The revenue of the district, as finally determined at this revision, stood at Rs. 12,49,802, representing a decrease of Rs. 3,161 since 1841. This was due partly to changes in the area, but chiefly to the acquisition of land by Government for roads and railways.

Collection.

The revised papers and maps proved of great value; but they require constant and careful correction, owing to the growing tendency towards individual property and the keen demand for partitions, perfect as well as imperfect. The collection of land revenue is not in itself difficult, except from the larger insolvent *zamindars*, who mismanage their estates either personally or through agents: the rents being realised fairly easily and the proceeds wasted instead of being reserved to meet the State demand. In such cases attachment becomes useless, and early steps have to be taken. The real difficulty lies in the fact that the *lambardari* system has never really existed in Jaunpur, and repeated attempts to introduce it in general have failed. The smaller proprietors

are usually quite willing to pay their quota of revenue, but owing to minute subdivision and sales on mortgages, it is in many cases far from easy to ascertain the amount payable by each man. Recently *bachhbandis* have been prepared for all joint *mahals* with a large body of co-sharers, and these will greatly simplify the process of collection: the task was attempted at the revision, but the papers rapidly became out of date. Another obstacle to collection lies in the prevalent habit of deferring payment to the last possible moment, and in spite of recent efforts to realise the demand more punctually, the improvement is but slow. Litigation assumes a very large volume in this district, especially in the case of suits for distraint, but is not of an intricate nature, and is much more simple than in Ghazipur and Ballia.

Cesses.

The payments made in addition to the regular revenue demand are the same in Jaunpur as in all the permanently-settled tracts. Up to 1871 the cesses in existence were the road and school cesses, each of one per cent. on the land revenue, and the *dak* cess of one-fourth per cent. The road cess was introduced, after many futile recommendations in former years, in 1841, about the time of the revision of records. The other two followed a few years later, but both were abolished in 1871, when the acreage tax was imposed under Act XVIII of that year, in order to provide funds for local expenditure, the provincial Government being no longer able to meet such charges, as a result of the scheme for decentralisation of the finances to meet the deficit resulting from the provincial decentralisation scheme. The rate is a fixed amount per acre assessed on all holdings, and its assessment is subject to revision every ten years. The first assessment was made in 1871 and the sum realized was Rs. 76,662, at the rate of two annas per acre; and this remained almost unchanged till the introduction of Act III of 1878, whereby a further rate was imposed for famine insurance, adding 25 per cent. to the former collections. The fresh assessment in 1886 produced a total of Rs. 1,05,934, or Rs. 9,483 more than that hitherto obtained. The last revision was made in 1906, the assessing officers being the tahsildars, while appeals and objections lie to the collector. By that time the further rate had been abolished, the reduction taking place in 1905, and the total demand was

Rs. 84,307. The *patwari* rate was first imposed in 1873, and after a chequered existence disappeared finally in 1906, the relief to the landowners being to the extent of Rs. 68,900. The receipts from commuted *jagirs* are properly speaking land revenue assessed on the lands formerly set apart for the maintenance of the rural police. In 1906 it aggregated Rs. 33,274, while the road cess brought in Rs. 12,474.* In the *peshkashdari* estates the road cess alone is collected from the superior proprietors, and the other rates from the *farotars* or under-proprietors.

Police.

In early days there was no regularly organised police force, the only persons responsible for the maintenance of law and order being the *amils*, or revenue collectors, in the rural tracts and the *kotwal* of the town of Jaunpur. Nominally, at all events, the *zamindars* and farmers were answerable for offences committed within their villages, but this obligation in practice meant very little. The village watchmen existed, it is true; but their use was of the slightest, and they were merely the customary servants of the landlord. Under the terms of the permanent settlement the responsibility of the *malguzars* was specifically laid down, and a further step was taken by the enactment of Regulation XVII of 1795, which provided for a police force for Jaunpur, subject to the control of the magistrate and under the joint charge of the revenue farmers, *zamindars* and *amils*, now called tahsildars. Each area administered by a tahsildar was made into a police circle, and all the village watchmen were brought under the orders of those officials. For the city there was a separate force under the *kotwal*, subordinate to whom were the *daroghas* in charge of the various wards, with stationary guards and itinerant patrols for beat duties. The private *chaukidars*, too, were made responsible to the regular police, the system being generally similar to that adopted for Benares. This arrangement continued till 1807, when the tahsildars were relieved of their functions as police officers. The limits of the circles were properly defined, this being especially necessary in this district, where the pargana boundaries overlapped in the most puzzling fashion; stations with a fixed complement of officers and constables were erected; and the town and country police were wholly separated. A further reorganisation

* Appendix, table X.

of the force took placein 1817, and the plan then adopted was retained with few modifications till after the mutiny. That event caused a general break up of the whole police force, which was afterwards reconstituted on a new basis. The police became a provincial body, with a fixed allocation to each district, under separate district superintendents. The circles were increased in number and their boundaries rearranged. Since that time there has been no change in the composition of the force, and the only alterations have been those made with a view to securing greater convenience in the matter of the circles and the position of the stations.

As originally constituted after 1861 there were seventeen police-stations and six outposts. The former comprised Jaunpur and Bakhsha in the headquarters tahsil; Machhlishahr, Badshahpur, Sujanganj and Bamhniaon in Machhlishahr; Mariahu, Rampur and Gulzarganj in Mariahu; Kirakat, Chandwak and Jalalpur in Kirakat; and Khutahan, Shahganj, Badlapur, Sarai Khwaja and Sarai Mohi-ud-din in tahsil Khutahan. Of the outposts, which were at Surapur, Zafarabad, Kunwarpur, Kundha, Gaura Badshahpur and Singramau, only the last now remains. The thana at Sarai Mohi-ud-din was afterwards moved to Sarpatha. The arrangement of circles had no regard to the boundaries of the fiscal subdivisions, for the areas frequently extended over two or more parganas, and even over different tahsils, so that considerable difficulty arose in connection with magisterial jurisdictions. The redistribution of 1906, however, has resulted in the reduction of Gulzarganj and Khutahan to outposts, necessitating an alteration of the circles in five cases. There are now therefore fifteen *thanas*, with an average area of 103·7 square miles, and an average population of 80,194 persons, according to the census figures of 1901. Further details as to the distribution will be found in the several tahsil articles. Police stations.

The regular police force, in addition to the superintendent, court inspector and visiting inspector, comprises under the new scheme 38 sub-inspectors, 34 head constables and 250 men, as well as one sub-inspector, 16 head constables and 99 men of the armed police. The latter are stationed at Jaunpur and the former are distributed among the various stations and outposts, with the exception of the reserve. Their allocation in 1906 is shown Police force.

in the appendix.* Besides these there is the municipal police force at Jaunpur, consisting of seven head constables and 81 men, recently absorbed into the civil police; the *chaukidars* in the Act XX towns, to the number of 56 men of all grades; the road patrols, 82 in all; and the village *chaukidars* numbering 1,870. The road policepatrol the provincial highway from Allahabad to Gorakhpur and most of the metalled roads, reporting to the nearest police station. The village police now occupy a very different position to that in which they formerly stood. When police functions were vested in the *zamindars* the latter had to maintain a staff of watchmen, whom they remunerated and whose interests they attached to the village by a grant of land. In Regulation XXVII of 1795 it is laid down that these lands were free of revenue, but that they could be resumed at the pleasure of the Governor General provided the income was devoted to police purposes. In 1868 it was declared that this *jagir* system was antiquated and orders were passed to commute their present value into cash, the present value being afterwards defined as the rental according to rates payable by tenants-at-will for adjacent land of similar quality. The plots were settled with the *zamindars* in perpetuity at 15 per cent. less than this competition rental. In this district there were two classes of watchmen, known as *chaukidars* and *goraits*, the former being stationary and entrusted with watch and ward, while the duty of the latter was to report crime, though sometimes the same man acted in both capacities. Several of the *zamindars* in their own interests resumed the *jagirs* and agreed to cash payments in their stead; but at first a difficulty arose from ignorance as to the status of the *goraits*, who were considered not as police agents but, rather, as the private messengers of the *zamindars*, like the *goraits* of other districts. Consequently the commutation was confined to the *jagirs* of the *chaukidars*, and where one man performed both duties only half was commuted to a money payment. This error was subsequently corrected; and it was also decided that where cash payments had been agreed upon in 1840, they should be collected in addition to the acreage cess. The work was completed in 1877: and from that time the *chaukidars* have been paid in cash, their position being that of

* Appendix, table XVII.

servants to Government rather than to the *zamindars*, as was formerly the case. The proprietors retain, however, the right of nomination, subject to the approval of the district magistrate. The latter is solely responsible for the appointment of the road police.

The criminal work in Jaunpur is on the whole light, as will be seen from the returns given in the appendix.* As is usually the case in agricultural districts, petty thefts and burglaries are the most common offences and are generally attributable to habitual bad characters, drawn principally from the criminal sections of the Bhars, and also from the Pasi and Ahir castes. There is a broad line of distinction between the honest and the thieving Bhars. The latter live chiefly in the eastern tracts, and are under close surveillance, while precautions have recently been adopted against harassing the law-abiding members of the castes. The Ahirs and Pasis are to be found everywhere, and there is no specially bad police circle. Cattle-theft is rare, except in the Chandwak and Kirakat *thanas;* for most of the cattle in this district are stall-fed, and there are few jungles in which cattle can graze freely, and none of the open *diara* lands which characterise the districts along the Ganges and Ghagra. Agricultural riots do not often occur and seldom assume serious proportions, in spite of the presence of so large a Rajput population. Robberies and dacoities are equally uncommon, and the few instances are to be traced in most cases to members of wandering tribes passing through the district, the excellence of the cross country communications facilitating their enterprises. Murder, when it occurs, is commonly the result of sexual jealousy and suicide by women in fits of temper is somewhat prevalent, as is also the case in the adjoining district of Benares. Although, with the exception of the Bhars, few criminal tribes conduct their operations in Jaunpur, many of its inhabitants, and especially Mallahs, Bhars and Pasis, resort to the waterways and towns of Bengal, where they are believed to be responsible for a large amount of crime: numerous instances of river piracy, burglary and similar offences on the part of residents of the district having recently come to light in those quarters. Crime.

* Appendix, tables VII and VIII.

Infanticide.

From the old records it appears that the Rajputs of Jaunpur were as notorious for the practice of infanticide as their brethren in Oudh. As early as 1789 the prevalence of this crime among the Rajkumars of Ungli attracted the attention of the authorities, and Duncan himself, when touring through the province, took agreements from the landholders to renounce the custom, offering rewards to those who would assist him in carrying out his purpose. Similar engagements were entered into by the Drigbansis of Garwara, and it is noted that the Raghubansis of Chandwak and elsewhere were equally addicted to this inhuman crime. To secure its suppression Regulation XXI of 1795 was enacted, and a special clause deprecating and renouncing infanticide was inserted in the settlement agreement with the Rajkumars. None the less little permanent good seems to have been effected, for in 1854 the system of repression adopted in Agra and Mainpuri was introduced into Jaunpur, and in 1856 a special inquiry into the matter was made, though the advent of the Mutiny destroyed all the work that had been done. A fresh attempt was made in 1868 to discover the extent to which this district was affected, and when the Infanticide Act was passed in 1870, an investigation was held in 794 villages, of which 214 were returned as specially guilty and proclaimed. In 1881 the number of villages in which preventive measures were in force was 177; but since that time there has been a steady decrease, and now the crime is believed to be extinct. There are no villages under surveillance, and though recently suspicion rested on some of the Raghubansis in Chandwak, an inquiry proved the fears to be groundless.

Jail.

The district jail is located at Jaunpur in the civil station. It is an old building, dating from about 1800: but it is well situated, and the health of the inmates is usually very good. Officially it is described as of the second class, and there is ample accommodation for the prisoners whose number averages about 210 persons, this being wellbelow the maximum capacity. The civil surgeon is the superintendent, the subordinate staff consisting of a *darogha*, a *naib-darogha* and two clerks. The building includes the civil prison and the magistrate's lock-up for persons under trial, and within the walls is an old Muhammadan mausoleum. The usual manufactures are carried on by the

convicts, the principal articles produced being aloe-fibre rugs, *daris*, matting and coarse cloth; the annual profit on their sale is about Rs. 3,750.

Originally excise was included in the collection of land revenue, and was managed by the *amils* as a distinct *mahal*. The right to distil and sell liquor was leased to contractors, and there was no further interference on the part of Government. The first legislation was introduced by Regulation XLVII of 1795, which prohibited the manufacture of liquor without a permit from the collector of Benares, imposed a tax on each still, varying with the size of the place in which such stills were located, and left it to the collector to decide upon the towns and villages in which stills might be erected. Various other enactments followed, and these were all consolidated under Regulation X of 1813, which provided for the construction of Government distilleries at the headquarters of districts, though the rural tracts continued to be leased as before. It was not till 1861 that the ordinary distillery system was introduced throughout the district, and as a result of this the existing distillery at Jaunpur was built in 1863. It is in the civil station and contains seventeen stills, which supply most of the liquor consumed in the district, in addition to large quantities exported to Benares and Azamgarh. The stills are of the old country pattern, and fermentation is carried on in wooden casks: the liquor is obtained from both molasses and *mahua*, but the former is principally employed, so that the cost is somewhat high. There are at present two rates of duty, Rs. 3 per gallon of proof spirit being levied on that intended for the city and those shops within a radius of two miles, and Rs. 2-8-0 on that sent elsewhere. The Kalwars are numerous, but few of them are men of wealth and enterprise. The competition among them is never very keen, though they seldom form rings, and the rural license-holders are usually creatures of the city distillers. The total consumption is remarkably large, owing to the presence of low caste Hindus in large numbers, particularly Bhars, Pasis and Chamars, who are habitually addicted to drink. The amount consumed varies with the nature of the season, and shows no general tendency to rise. For the ten years ending in 1901 it was 38,326 gallons on an average, but the period included several

Excise.

unfavourable years, and the figure was far below that of the preceding decade. From 1902 to 1906 inclusive the average was 45,554 gallons; but this was a time of general prosperity, the liability to rise and fall being illustrated by the fact that in the last year the total was less than 33,000 gallons. Statistics of consumption and revenue for each year since 1890 will be found in the appendix.* A better idea may, however, be obtained by taking the returns of a longer period. From 1877 to 1886 the average receipts from still-head duty were Rs. 66,740 and from licenses Rs. 32,734, making a total of Rs. 99,474. This was largely exceeded in the latter half of the decade, the highest figure being Rs. 1,42,428 in 1882. During the next ten years the income declined materially, still-head duty producing but Rs. 57,387 and licenses Rs. 29,020, the total being Rs. 86,407 per annum. Since that time there has been a slight recovery, more marked in recent years after the effects of famine had passed away. The averages for the ten years ending in 1906 were Rs. 65,536 for still-head duty, Rs. 24,319 for license-fees, and Rs. 89,855 for the two combined. Since 1902 the total has always exceeded a lakh, but is still far short of the old high figures that ruled between 1881 and 1886. There is no illicit distillation—or, rather, very little; the district is well supplied with shops, which number more than 150.

Tari.

The use of imported or European liquor is quite insignificant, and no indication is to be seen of its increasing popularity. A small sum is derived annually, averaging Rs. 1,732 for the last ten years, from the licenses to sell *tari*, the fermented sap of the palmyra or toddy palm. The tree is comparatively rare except in the eastern parts of the district. In old days, under the law of 1795, a tax was levied at the rate of 25 per cent. of the rent paid for the trees; but the system proved unworkable, and was abandoned in favour of a single contract for the whole district, the lessee making his own arrangements with the owners. The sap is extracted by professional Bhars and Pasis, to a small extent during the winter but mainly in the summer months. The receipts are exceedingly small as compared with those of the other eastern districts.

In the case of hemp drugs also a tax was originally imposed on vendors, under a license from the collector, the rate being fixed annually by the Board of Revenue. This, too, gave place to a farming system which is in existence at the present day. The farm is now sold triennially for greater convenience, and the income from this source is very considerable. In spite of the recent enhancements in the duty paid on importation and the imposition of a tax on *bhang*, the receipts have risen rapidly of late years. At the same time the retail price has risen, with the result that consumption has declined. This in itself is satisfactory, as such drugs are the most deleterious to health of all intoxicants. From 1877 to 1886 the average income from this source was Rs. 14,135 annually. This rose to Rs. 26,994 in the ensuing decade ; while for the ten years ending with 1906 the annual average was no less than Rs. 35,141, the figure for the last three years being nearly Rs. 53,000. The farmer usually gives a commission to the smaller retail vendors, and fixed wages to the larger shopkeepers. These men generally deposit an advance with the farmer, who gives out sealed packets containing drugs of specified value, in order to prevent misappropriation. The practice of smuggling is not uncommon, as rival farmers often lower the prices for shops on the borders of their districts. There are 94 shops in all, the number having remained unchanged for many years. Drugs are consumed principally by Rajputs, but though this caste is very strong in Jaunpur, the incidence of drug receipts is not high. Of the various forms, *bhang* finds the most extensive sale; the average annual amount consumed being about 125 maunds, though it has fallen off during the last few years. The more expensive forms, *ganja* and *charas*, are both used extensively, the former being more popular in the eastern tracts, and the latter in the west of the district. For the ten years ending in 1906 the average consumption was 44·3 maunds of *charas* and 26·7 maunds of *ganja*. Hemp drugs.

Owing to the existence of poppy cultivation in the district it is almost impossible to prevent the use of crude opium, or to detect its sale in small quantities. The drug is not, however, very largely consumed in Jaunpur, though to a greater extent than in the adjacent districts of Oudh. The system adopted has Opium.

been the same as in other districts, the income being derived both from the sale of opium and from license fees for shops. In 1903 the sale by treasurers in tahsils was abolished, and the shops were farmed out by tahsils; but the result was not satisfactory, as some of the lessees raised the price, with the consequence that the consumption of the licit drug fell and smuggling from one tahsil to another became very common. In 1905 it was found necessary to restore the right of sales to the treasurers and to settle the shops in detail. The income has risen fairly steadily during the past thirty years. From 1877 to 1886 the average sale was 19·25 maunds and the receipts about Rs. 8,000; from 1887 to 1896 the annual sales were 33·7 maunds and the revenue Rs. 14,690; but during the last decade the consumption dropped to 27·3 maunds and the income to Rs. 13,395, though the former figures had been maintained with few variations up to 1903.

Registration.

The history of registration dates from Regulation XXVIII of 1795, subsequent to the appointment of a civil judge at Jaunpur, this enactment constituting that officer the registrar of the district. This arrangement was maintained with various modifications till 1865. Registration offices were then established in all the tahsils of the district, the work being done by the tahsildars except in the Jaunpur tahsil; this was entrusted to the subordinate judge, who was also the district registrar. In 1869 the Jaunpur tahsil was made over for this purpose to the tahsildar, who continued to hold the office of sub-registrar till the appointment of a departmental officer in 1890. A special sub-registrar was put in charge of the municipal area in 1874, but the post was abolished four years later. In 1880, when the court of the district and sessions judge was re-established, the district judge became the registrar; while later the work in the subdivisions was taken out of the hands of the tahsildars and given to departmental officers. The latter were appointed first at Mariahu in 1888, then at Jaunpur and Khutahan in 1890, at Kirakat in 1892, and at Machhlishahr in 1893. The sub-registrar's office at Jaunpur was removed from the tahsil to a new building in the compound of the civil court in 1899, and that of Khutahan was transferred to Shahganj in 1903. The largest volume of business is transacted at Jaunpur.

The annual average receipts from registration for the five years ending in 1906 were Rs. 11,794, and the expenditure for the same period was Rs. 5,337 annually.

A table given in the appendix shows the annual receipts and charges on account of stamps for each year since 1891.* The figures call for little comment, and the annual variations are of no great importance. The rise in the sale of non-judicial stamps between 1894 and 1898 is probably due to a series of bad seasons, while the increase in the income from court-fee stamps in the following year may be attributed to the numerous transactions effected in anticipation of the Tenancy Act of 1901. As a rule the judicial stamps sold are of small value, though occasionally there is a demand for the higher grades, as was the case, for example, in 1904, when the litigation over the Singramau estate began. The average receipts from 1891 to 1900 were Rs. 1,86,000 annually, 72·7 per cent. being derived from judicial stamps; while the corresponding figures for the next five years were Rs. 1,90,866 and 76 per cent. The general rise in stamp income may be estimated from the fact that the average total receipts from 1876 to 1880 were only Rs. 98,900 per annum. Stamps.

The history of income-tax administration has been the same as in Benares and other parts of the United Provinces. The tax now collected under Act II of 1886, and the returns for the whole district and each tahsil, as well as for Jaunpur city, are shown separately in the appendix.† The total sum realized is not large, but this is only to be expected. The principal assessees are bankers, sugar manufacturers, pleaders, grain dealers, and perfumers. Money-lending and the manufacture of sugar are carried on in every tahsil, and some forty persons have extended their operations into other districts. On the other hand there are several branch firms of bankers, especially at Jaunpur and Shahganj, whose head-quarters are at Benares and elsewhere. The average total receipts for the whole district from 1891 to 1900 were Rs. 42,900 annually, and from 1901 to 1906 only Rs. 29,937. The decline is due to the relief given in 1903 by the exemption of incomes of Rs. 1,000 and under. The largest proportion is contributed by the Jaunpur tahsil, almost the whole of this coming from the city Income-tax.

* Appendix, table XII. | † Appendix, tables XIII and XIV.

of Jaunpur, while next follows Khutahan, which contains the important market of Shahganj. The least amount is paid in the Kirakat tahsil.

Post-office.

The existing postal arrangements are the outcome of development on the part of two separate institutions. One of these is the imperial post, which was started in the earliest days of British rule for the purpose of maintaining communication between the various headquarters stations. Off these regular *dak* lines the only agency for the transmission of official correspondence was the police, and it was not till 1817 that a district postal service was established. This was under the control of the magistrate, the original intention being merely to provide ready means of communication with outlying *thanas*: runners were provided by the *zamindars*, and postal stations were fixed at intervals of not more than ten miles. In 1833 a postal cess was introduced to pay for the runners and the local staff, thus shifting the burden of furnishing the men from the *zamindars*. An important step was taken in 1845, when the district *dak* was thrown open to the public; but the entire management remained in the hands of the local officials till 1864, when it was transferred to the Postal department. Regular offices were established at places where such a step seemed necessary, and each was supplied with a staff of post men for the delivery of letters in the villages of each circle. The process of absorption, however, was carried out gradually, and only those offices were taken over the existence of which would be warranted under the commercial principles of the post-office; and it was not till 1906 that the district *dak* was finally abolished. In 1881 there were 19 imperial and four district offices, the latter being at the distant villages of Bamhniaon, Barsathi, Surapur and Koeripur. The list of all offices in 1907 will be found in the appendix. In addition to the head office at Jaunpur there are sub-offices at 15 places with 36 dependent branch offices; so that the district is unusually well supplied in this respect, no fewer than 17 offices having been added in the last ten years. As many as thirteen offices on or near the railway are in direct communication with the travelling offices of the Railway Mail Service, but apart from these the mails are transmitted to and from the interior by means of runners. The local offices are worked in most cases

by *zamindars* or residents, who receive allowances ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 per mensem, and their efficiency is fully equal to that of the departmental officials. The work of the post-office in this district is constantly increasing, especially since the introduction of the rent and revenue money-order systems, which are utilised on a very large scale. The great number of emigrants, too, is illustrated by the extensive business in ordinary money-orders, the annual disbursements in the Mariahu tahsil and in some other parganas far exceeding the revenue demand.

Telegraph.

Combined post and telegraph offices are maintained at Jaunpur head office, Jaunpur civil station, Shahganj, Machhlishahr and Badshahpur, under the control of the Telegraph department. In addition there are railway offices at the various stations, so that ample provision exists for the needs of almost all parts of the district.

Municipalities.

The only municipality in the district is that of Jaunpur itself. This had its origin in an administrative body known as the local agency, which was established under the presidency of the collector when the district first came into existence. The constitution of this body was copied from that of Benares; and it had the control and disposal of local funds, such as rents, to which were afterwards added the proceeds of the house-tax and the revenue from the Jaunpur city lands. In 1868 the house-tax was abolished, and in its stead an octroi-tax was imposed on imports. This step followed on the constitution in 1867 of a municipal committee under Act XXVI of 1850. A further change ensued in 1868, when the elective principle was introduced, and other modifications, conferring extended powers and privileges, came in with Act XV of 1873. In 1884 the committee was replaced by the municipal board, and since that time the changes have been few. The board consists of 17 members, of whom 13, including the chairman, who has invariably been the district magistrate, are elected, while two are nominated by Government and two hold their seats by virtue of their office. For some time there was a paid secretary, but the work is now conducted by one of the members. The details of receipts and expenditure for each year since 1891 will be found in the appendix.* Octroi is

the principal source of income, and is supplemented by rents of lands and houses, market dues and small miscellaneous items.

Act XX towns.

In 1866 the towns of Zafarabad and Badshahpur were brought under the operations of Act XX of 1856, and in the following year Shahganj, Kirakat, Machhlishahr and Mariahu were added to the list. The number remained unchanged till 1907, when the Act was withdrawn from Badshahpur and Shahganj, which were declared notified areas under Act I of 1900. Their affairs are now administered by a small local committee, under the presidency of the tahsildar. As in the Act XX towns, the income is derived mainly from the house-tax, the proceeds being devoted to the upkeep of a conservancy staff, the maintenance of a force of *chaukidars* for watch and ward, and minor local improvements. Details of the receipts and expenditure in each case will be found in the several articles on the towns in question. The Sanitation Act has been extended to these towns, and also to Singramau, Kheta Sarai and Baragaon in the Khutahan tahsil. Section 34 of the Police Act is in force at Shahganj and Machhlishahr.

District Board.

Apart from the administration of these towns, the local affairs of the district are managed by the district board. This was originally known as the district committee, a body formed in 1871 from the various small committees entrusted with the care of local roads, postal arrangements, educational and other institutions. The committee became the district board in 1883, with widely extended functions, taking over the secondary schools, dispensaries and a considerable part of the work hitherto undertaken by the Public Works department. The members were chosen partly on the elective principle, one being returned annually from each local or tahsil board for a term of three years, and partly by nomination. In 1906 the local boards were abolished and the members elected direct: various other reforms were effected, especially in the direction of freer financial control. There are now 21 members, of whom 15 are elected, the others comprising the district magistrate and the subdivisional officers. There are general committees for education, public works, finance and public health, which comprise the most important functions of the board. The income and expenditure

under the chief heads for each year since 1891 will be found in the appendix.*

In the early days of British rule almost the only schools in the district were the indigenous Arabic and Sanskrit institutions, which were the relics of the time when Jaunpur was celebrated for its classical learning. Vernacular education was very defective, and the schools were of an ephemeral character, without any supervision or encouragement on the part of Government. Such efforts as were made were directed towards the advancement of oriental learning, and about the beginning of the nineteenth century an Arabic *madrasa* was started at Jaunpur, to which a Sanskrit class was subsequently added, certain professors from the Benares College being deputed to Jaunpur for the purpose. In 1830 a free school was opened by public subscription, aided by a grant of Rs. 1,000 from Government, and the money raised was invested in three villages. The school, which was located in the Atala Masjid, did not flourish, and in 1841 it was taken over by the Church Missionary Society, deprived of its undenominational character and removed to new quarters at Wellandganj. After being destroyed in the Mutiny and again by the floods of 1871 it was re-started in the city, near the Atala Masjid. Since then it has continued to do excellent work and bears a very good reputation : it is now a high school, the pupils reading up to the entrance standard. The old *madrasa* lingered on till 1870, when it was converted into a regular school for the teaching of English as well as the vernaculars and the classical languages. It was raised to the status of a middle school in 1875, and in 1880 it was moved from its old quarters in the Atala Masjid to a new house in the heart of the city under the name of the *zila* school. The next year an entrance class was added and the staff greatly strengthened. A boarding-house for Hindu pupils was built in 1886 and one for Musalmans in 1891. The attendance has risen steadily, and is now about 200. The school was affiliated to the Allahabad University in 1901 for the purpose of the school final examination. Education.

These are the only institutions in which English is taught. The first educational report dealing with Jaunpur is that of 1846, Vernacular schools.

* Appendix, table XV.

when there were 46 indigenous schools in the city, 38 of these being for the teaching of Persian and Arabic, and the rest for Hindi scholars; while in the rural areas there were 74 schools, 56 being Persian and 18 Hindi. The total number of pupils was 892, or little more than seven to each school, and the quality of the instruction given may be estimated from the fact that the average pay of the teachers was Rs. 3-7-0 per mensem. It was not till several years had passed, however, that schools were established by Government, and then the work was destroyed by the Mutiny. In May 1856 four tahsili schools were opened at Kirakat, Machhlishahr, Mariahu and Shahganj, and the *halqabandi* system was applied to 13 village schools, while 126 private schools were in existence at the same time. A fresh start was made in March 1858, when middle schools were opened at Shahganj, Mariahu and Machhlishahr, and these were followed by others at Badshahpur and Kirakat in 1860, and at Gaura Badshahpur in 1863. The village schools were restarted on the *halqabandi* system in 1859, so that by 1866 there were the six tahsili schools with 341 pupils, 90 village schools with 2,306 on the rolls, 13 girls' schools with an attendance of 168, and 111 private or indigenous institutions with 976 scholars. In 1868 the school at Badshahpur was reduced to the status of a village school, but it recovered its position in 1874, that at Gaura Badshahpur having dropped out of the list in the previous year. In 1876 there were, in addition to the *zila* school and the Church Missionary Society's high schools, five tahsili, 99 *halqabandi* and six girls' schools supported by Government, with a total of 4,821 pupils. There were also four municipal schools, the first dating from 1873; three mission schools at Jaunpur and Zafarabad; a private middle school at Jaunpur, which afterwards became the tahsili school; and 62 indigenous schools. The number on the rolls of all schools in the district was 6,355. In 1886 the middle schools numbered seven in all, including those at Jaunpur and Zafarabad, with 480 pupils, while the Government village schools were 128 with an attendance of 5,122. During the next ten years little progress was made, and several of the less efficient schools were closed; for in 1896 there were but six middle schools, that at Badshahpur having once more dropped out of existence, and 102 primary schools, the total

number of scholars being 4,533. Latterly there has been a great improvement, as will be seen from the figures given in the appendix.* Accompanying the table will be found a list showing all the schools in the district in 1907. There were then two high schools and middle schools at Jaunpur, Machhlishahr, Zafarabad, Kirakat, Shahganj and Mariahu, for the purpose of secondary education, the total average attendance being 1,358; others have recently been started at Chandwak and Rampur Dhanua. The district board schools were 106 in number, 44 of these being of the upper primary type, with an aggregate of 8,675 scholars. In addition to these there were 73 aided schools, with 3,068 pupils in attendance; as well as three maintained and three aided by the Jaunpur municipal board, with 215 boys. The girls' schools were 15 in number, one being supported by the municipality, five belonging to the district board and nine others being aided by the latter authority; the total average attendance at these schools was 303. Besides those shown in the list there are several small private schools, chiefly for the purpose of giving instruction in Sanskrit and Arabic, the most important being the Arabic schools in the great mosques of Jaunpur.

Literacy

Though Jaunpur is still behind the other districts of the division in the matter of education the progress achieved of late years has been very considerable, and is illustrated by the census returns. In 1881 only 4·1 per cent. of the male population could read and write; while in 1891 the proportion had risen to 4·8 and in 1901 to 5·36 per cent., the latter figure being very little below the general average for the provinces. Similarly in the case of females the proportion was ·07 per cent. in 1881, rising to ·12 in 1891 and ·14 per cent. at the last census. Of the whole population therefore 2·69 per cent. are literate, and though this is a very low rate, it shows a distinct improvement on the results hitherto achieved. As is only to be expected, the Musalman community is much better educated than the Hindu. The former has 8·59 per cent. of its males and ·21 per cent. of females returned as literate, while the corresponding figures for the Hindus are 5·03 and ·11 per cent. Jaunpur is the only one of the

* Appendix, table XVIII.

eastern districts in which Urdu or, rather, the Persian character is known to any extent, but none the less the great majority of literate persons know the Nagri script alone, as is indeed the case in most districts of the provinces.

Dispensaries.

The hospitals and dispensaries under the management of the district board are six in number. The chief is that at Jaunpur, in the charge of an assistant surgeon; it is located in the heart of the city, and is a well-equipped institution, the main building dating from 1877, while an operating-room has recently been added. The next in order of foundation is that at Machhlishahr: it is in need of a suitable building, and the want is likely to be soon supplied by the landholders and other residents of the neighbourhood. The Shahganj dispensary also was started before 1880, and a new building was commenced in 1905. This was followed by that at Mariahu, the present hospital having been built by subscription in 1905. The Singramau dispensary was established by Rai Randhir Singh Bahadur, whose estate pays the whole of the local guarantee. The sixth and last was opened at Kirakat in 1906, a commodious building having been provided out of public subscriptions. These are all popular and efficient institutions, and for the three years ending in 1906, the average number of persons treated was 73,800 annually. Except in the *sadr* dispensary at Jaunpur and that at Mariahu, there is no accommodation for indoor patients. Mention has already been made of the mission hospital for women at Jaunpur and the dispensary at Kirakat, both of which are purely private institutions. So, too, is the dispensary at Kheta Sarai, maintained by Saiyid Munawwar Ali, but this is now in a moribund condition. There is a railway hospital at Jaunpur, and the usual police and jail dispensaries.

Cattle-pounds.

All the cattle-pounds in the district, with the exception of that belonging to the municipal authorities at Jaunpur, are under the control of the district board, which derives an annual profit from this source of about Rs. 850. The first pounds were started soon after the Mutiny and were managed by the magistrate up to 1891, when their administration was handed over to the board. They are located at all the police stations, excepting Gulzarganj and Chandwak, and also at Gaura Badshahpur. The latter dates

from 1906 only, in which year the old pound at Zafarabad was abolished. There is a *muharrir* in charge of each pound, the post being usually held by some local official, such as the schoolmaster or postmaster.

Nazul lands. There are very few *nazul* properties, either in Jaunpur itself or in the district, with the exception of the land taken up for ordinary administrative purposes in the shape of roads, post-offices, police-stations, schools and the like. Apart from these, there is a small area covering the site of an old fort at Tejgarh in tahsil Mariahu: the land is under cultivation, and the rent is credited to Government. In the city the principal *nazul* properties comprise the fort and the bridge with its shops on the island and on either side: the usufruct has been made over to the municipality. The Jaunpur city lands, which include the actual town site and the immediate environs, are not, properly speaking, *nazul* at all, but minute revenue-paying *mahals*. For some reason or other they were altogether omitted at the permanent settlement, and even at the revision of 1839-41 they were left untouched, apparently from the fear of disturbances should any attempt be made to deal with them. Subsequently, however, the matter was taken in hand, and in 1850 it was ordered that a moderate assessment of not more than 50 per cent. of the rental should be imposed, the revenue to be devoted to the improvement of the city. This was completed by 1853, when the demand was fixed at Rs. 1,688. After the Mutiny various settlements were made, both by the collectors as local agents and by the municipality: the fact being that the land was considered *nazul* instead of *taufir*, or land held in proprietary right which has escaped assessment. A proper settlement was made in 1882, when revenue, assessed on proprietary holdings and assigned to the municipality, was distinguished from rents paid direct to the municipality or to Government. The total income was then Rs. 1,651 as revenue and Rs. 8,733 as rents. Another settlement was made between 1887 and 1891 of lands that had been brought under cultivation recently, and occasional plots are assessed even now when occasion demands.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY.

The name Jaunpur.

Materials for the early history of Jaunpur are not yet forthcoming, and little is known beyond the fact that there stood a city in ancient days on the banks of the Gumti, occupying the site of the present town. Even its name, however, is uncertain, and many arguments have been advanced as to the derivation of Jaunpur. Brahmans derive the word from Jamadagni, a famous *rishi*, and assert that the place was called Jamadagnipura, in support of their contention pointing to the *sthana* of the saint at Jamaitha, on the right bank of the Gumti, about half-way between Jaunpur and Zafarabad. It is practically certain that the present name is of Musalman origin, being derived from Juna, the name of Muhammad *bin* Tughlaq, in whose honour the place was founded by Firoz Shah. The story goes that when the latter was building his new city the form of his cousin appeared to him in a dream, and begged the Sultan to commemorate the name of Juna in this manner. That the action involved a change of appellation seems to be proved by the fact that even to this day the common people do not use the word Jaunpur but call it Jawanpur, or Jamanpur. On an inscription found in Bundelkhand by Mr. Ommaney, a former collector of this district, occurs a reference to "Javanapura on the Gumti." The identification is tempting, as also is that with Yavanendrapura mentioned in the *Harivamsa;* but it has not yet been proved that a Yavana or Yona colony from the north-west of India ever came so far east, unless indeed the Kushans may be thus designated. A name on one of the pillars of the Lal Darwaza Masjid was read by General Cunningham as Yamonyāyāmpura or else as Ayothayampura, and this was believed to be an old name of Jaunpur; but the opinion must be rejected, as the correct reading is Ayodhyāpura.

Legendary.

Hindu tradition states that when Ram Chandra was reigning at Ajodhya this district was held by a giant, named Keralavira or Kerar Bir, and that war ensued between the two rulers in which Kerar Bir was slain. The giant demon's name is preserved in the Kerar *muhalla* of the town and his shrine stands on the left bank of the Gumti, at the foot of the south-west slope of the mound on which stands the fort of Jaunpur. In the shrine is an image bearing a vague resemblance to a human trunk, though it has been suggested that the shapeless mass really represents the contour of the fort-mound when this was crowned by the temple believed to have been built about 1168 by Vijaya Chandra of Kanauj and destroyed by Firoz, in order to utilize the stones for his new fort. The demolition of the old Hindu buildings was indeed so complete that hardly a vestige of them now remains. The great Musalman structures in Jaunpur are very largely built out of the stones of the earlier temples and palaces, the carved or inscribed faces being in most cases turned inwards. Some of the material was brought by river from Benares; but it is probable that the bulk of it was derived locally, from either Jaunpur itself or Zafarabad, and it is no exaggeration to say that the early history of the town lies hidden in the walls of the grand mosques of the Sharqi Dynasty.

Zafarabad.

The problem offered by ancient Jaunpur is further complicated by the presence, at a very remote period, of a second considerable town occupying the site of the more modern Zafarabad. It is not clear whether the two places existed side by side from the first: it is, perhaps, more reasonable to suppose that Jaunpur was abandoned for Zafarabad and that afterwards, on more than one occasion, the process was reversed; so that when one was flourishing the other was in a state of comparative insignificance. It has frequently been asserted that one at least of the old buildings in Zafarabad is of Buddhist origin, but this contention, if not actually disproved, is at all events very doubtful; and in fact none of the old carvings there or in Jaunpur appear to go back even to the Gupta period. The early history of Zafarabad, too, rests on a conjecture as to its pre-Muhammadan name. Some two miles to the north is an insignificant village called Manaicha; and Brahman tradition,

supported by two Hindu manuscripts still in existence in the town, states that Zafarabad was called Manaichh, the fort being known distinctively as Asni. Now both these names occur in the Musalman histories, the former appearing variously as Manaj, Munj, Manj, Mabaj, Mih and Bhij.* In 409 H., or 1019 A.D., Mahmud of Ghazni drove Jayapala, the ruler of the Punjab, across the Jumna and gradually pursued him to Kanauj, whence he crossed to the north side of the Ganges to seek refuge with his dependent vassals. In order to save his life he appears to have proceeded to Manaichh to implore the protection of Chandra Pala, Raja of Benares. Thither he was pursued by Mahmud, who, according to local tradition, captured Ratagarh, a small fort the remains of which are pointed out to the north of the Zafarabad bazar. He then proceeded to Asi, where Chandra Pala was slain. This Asi is probably not the same place as the later Asni but may, perhaps, be Ajaigarh in Bundelkhand or even Benares, the capture of which is persistently ascribed in legend to Mahmud.†

Saiyid Salar.

The traditional history of Saiyid Salar Masaud, the youthful hero and saint, states that he despatched Malik Fazal from his camp at Satrikh against Benares and that he passed through Zafarabad.‡ The inhabitants of that town still point out tombs of some of the Musalmans who were slain there, but the whole story is extremely doubtful. The expedition to Benares rests on little support, and is almost certainly confused with the raid executed in 1033 by Ahmad Nialtigin.§

The Hindu Rajas.

Between 1019 and 1097, indeed, our knowledge of the history of these parts is very scanty. The Hindu chiefs in the Ganges valley were constantly fighting among themselves for supremacy, and probably Manaichh changed hands more than once. In 1097 Chandra Deva, a Gaharwar general, acquired the sovereignty of Kanauj and his successors appear to have spread their conquests into Jaunpur, for by the time of Vijaya Chandra, fourth in descent from Chandra Deva, the Gaharwars had thoroughly established their rule in the lower valley of the Gumti. This ruler ascended the throne about 1168: and by that time a large city had sprung up to the west of the present Jaunpur, containing the

* E. H. I., II, p. 46. | † *Ibid*, p. 59. | ‡ *Ibid*, p. 535. | § *Ibid*, p. 122.

great Khas Hauz tank by the Khutahan road, several temples and a palace. A large mound, now known as the Vijaya Mandil and crowned by the tomb of Pir Damki, stands in the village of Pemrajpur on the Gumti, covering about five acres and reaching a height of about 50 feet. Around it and in Pemrajpur are many blocks of stone lying about, some of them carved, while the fields as far as the Khas Hauz, a mile to the north-east, and the Lal Darwaza, an equal distance to the north, are thickly strewn with broken *débris* and pottery. Vijaya Chandra's name is connected with several temples, now replaced by mosques, and also with the construction of fort Asni in Zafarabad.

The Rajputs.

Of the state of the district at this epoch we know but little. The Rajputs were as yet far from numerous, for the tide of immigration from the west was only just beginning to flow, and it was not till the full effects of the Musalman conquest were felt that the great clans began to establish new homes for themselves in Jaunpur. Probably the earliest were the Raghubansis, who claim descent from the ancient kings of Ajodhya; and it is certain that members of this clan were to be found at a very early date in the north and east of Oudh and in the adjoining country. The traditional advent of the Rajkumars and Bachgotis took place during the second half of the thirteenth century, and the assertion has probably some foundation in fact. The Drigbansis, who are of Dikhit extraction, moved eastwards after the fall of the Hindu kingdom of Kanauj, and the Bisens of Partabgarh settled in those parts about the same period. The Bais of Mariahu also state that their possessions in this district date from the thirteenth century, the story going that their ancestor, Mahipal Singh, married a daughter of one of the last princes of Zafarabad. The Nandwaks came much later, probably not till Mughal days; and the Chandels do not trace their residence in Jaunpur further back than the time of the Sharqi kings. This Rajput conquest was effected slowly and gradually, for the country was for long in the hands of the aboriginal races such as the Soiris, in the south-east, and the Bhars in other parts. The Soiris had their stronghold at Chandwak; and their possessions extended to the south and east over large part of the Benares division; but they have almost wholly disappeared, leaving no trace behind save the old

village mounds which are invariably called after them by the people.* The Bhars are an equally mysterious people who are found still in large numbers, and seem to have held sway over an immense tract of country. They were ruthlessly exterminated both by Rajputs and Musalmans; but in many cases they seem to have offered a stout resistance, and even Husain Shah of Jaunpur had to lead several expeditions against the Bhars in the Rai Bareli district. Many of them, no doubt, changed their name and became assimilated with various Hindu castes, and it has been suggested that in some instances their descendants actually acquired Chhattri rank. Their possessions were split up into principalities of varying size, one of the most important having its capital at Sultanpur.

The Musalman conquest.

In 1194 Qutb-ud-din Aibak, the general of Muhammad *bin* Sam, defeated Jaya Chandra, the son of Vijaya Chandra of Kanauj, on the banks of the Jumna and slew him. The Raja had, however, previously forwarded his vast treasure to his son, Udayapala, who was in charge of fort Asni in Manaichh.† Qutb-ud-din set off in pursuit of the wealth which had escaped his hands, and the prince fled: the fort was stoutly defended by the Rajput garrison, but was stormed and all the treasure was captured, though not before Saiyid Murtaza Kufi and many others had been slain. The Sultan himself then arrived upon the scene, and a great darbar was held in the fort to which the Hindu chieftains came to acknowledge their allegiance.‡ Before proceeding to Benares Muhammad installed as Raja in Manaichh, as tradition relates, a Gaharwar named Jait Singh, who had been *diwan* to Udayapala, and his descendants held the place for a long period. We are expressly told that great destruction of temples and other buildings was wrought at Benares on this occasion, and it is probable that neither Zafarabad nor Jaunpur escaped a similar fate. Though the power of the Hindus was broken by this campaign it was not wholly effaced for some time. The Gaharwars continued to hold Zafarabad, and Lakhana, the eldest son of Jaya Chandra, was in possession of the country round Chunar in 1196.§ The coinage of the Kanauj kings

* C. A. S. R., XXIII, p. 163. | † See also Gazetteer of Fatehpur, p. 145.

‡ E. H. I., II, p. 224. | § C. A. S. R., XI, pp. 128–130.

remained current at least as late as the time of Altamsh, for an inscription on a brick found in the district is the record of a loan in 1216 of 2,250 *shadboddika drammas* on some land by two bankers of the city of Mayu, a name which has not yet been identified.*

The Pathan Sultans.

For a long period the historians are silent on the subject of this district, and no reference is to be found to Jaunpur or Manaichh till the reign of Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq. There is a tradition indeed that the mosque at Zafarabad, commonly known by the name of Shaikh Baran, was built, or rather reconstructed, in the year 711 H.; but this is almost certainly a mistake, as is clear from what we know of subsequent history. The building bore an inscription recording its origin; but this has been unfortunately lost, and it seems certain that instead of 711, which would place it in the reign of Ala-ud-din Muhammad, the true date is 721 or 1321 A.D. For this portion of the history we are largely indebted to a work known as the *Manaqib Darweshia*, the manuscript of which is in the possession of Munshi Nur-ud-din, a resident of Jaunpur, who has rendered much assistance in collecting traditions relating to that place and Zafarabad. Its author was one Saiyid Darwesh, who is said to have died in 944 H., though this is probably too early unless, perhaps, subsequent additions were made to the book, as it is narrated that Akbar visited the tombs of Rana Khan and Sheikh Salah. From this work we are informed that in 1321 Ghias-ud-din sent Zafar, his third son, and Sadr-ud-din Makhdum Chiragh-i-Hind, his son-in-law, with six thousand men each to wrest Manaichh from the Raja Sakit Singh, fourth or fifth in descent from Raja Jait Singh. The popular story states that no fighting took place, but that the town was obtained by the Musalmans as the result of a controversy on the merits of the Muhammadan faith. The Raja agreed that if beaten in debate the Musalmans should retire without fighting, but that if they proved successful the Hindus would become converts to Islam. The defenders of the Hindu faith were Jogi Jayapala, Palanatha Bir and Pandit Baladatta; while on the other side were Saiyid Asad-ud-din, styled Makhdum Aftab-i-Hind, his pupil Makhdum Qiyam-ud-din and Maulvi Bahram.

* J. A. S. B., 1850, p. 454.

The Musalmans were victorious in the contest, and the three Hindu professors changed their creed; but the Raja fled within the walls of the fort, and did not surrender till his three professors upbraided him with his breach of faith. It is added that as recompense for the loss of his dominions he was given Khera and Mangraur in the Mirzapur district, where he built for himself the fort now known as Saktisgarh. How far this story is true it would be difficult to decide; but it is certain that the country was bestowed in *jagir* on Zafar, who was appointed *hakim* with headquarters at Zafarabad, the latter name being given to the town to commemorate both the prince and his victory. It appears that his companion, Sadr-ud-din, died or was killed about the same time, for the inscription over the doorway to the enclosure round his tomb bears the date 721 H. It is recorded that the place was repopulated, suggesting that there had been great loss of life; that Zafar demolished the temples and built the mosque to which Maulvi Bahram was then appointed reader; and that Sheikh Baran was a descendant of Bahram and afterwards repaired the structure.

Ain-ul-mulk.

The death of Zafar is not mentioned, but three years later we are told that Tatar Khan, the foster-son of Ghias-ud-din, was in charge of Zafarabad, and in company with the Sultan made an expedition into Bengal against Nasir-ud-din of Lakhnauti and Bahadur Shah of Sunargaon.* The next governor seems to have been Ain-ul-mulk, an old courtier and associate of Muhammad *bin* Tughlaq. Together with his brothers, Sheikh-ullah and Rahimdad, he held Oudh and Zafarabad for many years and subdued the rebels of those territories. His able administration and the peaceful state of the country induced many of the Dehli nobles to betake themselves with their families to his court and to leave the dangerous atmosphere of the capital, where the mad projects and cruelties of the Sultan had alienated a large section of his subjects. These frequent migrations at length caused suspicion, and Ain-ul-mulk was transferred as governor to Deogir: but the *subadar* suspected treachery and disobeyed the order. In consequence a battle was fought at Dalmau on the Ganges, in which both of Ain-ul-mulk's brothers were slain; but

* E. H. I., III, p. 234.

ush-Sharq, or king of the east; and the administration of all Hindustan, from Kanauj to Bihar, was placed in his charge." In the month of Rajab, 796 H.,* he proceeded to Hindustan with twenty elephants; and after chastising the rebels of Etawah, Kol, Kahura-Kanil and the environs of Kanauj, he went to Jaunpur. By degrees he got the feofs of Kanauj, Karra, Sandila, Dalmau, Bahraich, Bihar and Tirhut into his own possession. "He put down many of the infidels and restored the forts which they had destroyed. The Rai of Jajnagar and the king of Lakhnauti now began to send to Khwaja-i-Jahan the elephants which they used to send (as tribute) to Dehli."† The viceroy, whom Budaoni styles Sultan-ush-Sharq, now declared his independence and assumed the title of Atabuk-i-Azam. Now this attitude might ultimately have come to nought had not Khwaja-i-Jahan most opportunely adopted as his own son Qaranful, a nephew of the Saiyid Khizr Khan.‡ This Khizr Khan had obtained the feof of Multan from Firoz Shah, but had been displaced by Sarang Khan. When, however, in 1399 Timur raided Dehli and drove out Iqbal Khan and the puppet king, Mahmud, he gave Multan and Dipalpur to Khizr Khan, whose adherents gradually worked their way in the direction of Dehli till, at last, they prevailed over Iqbal Khan, who was killed in 1406. Six years later Khizr Khan assumed the regal state, though being nominally the deputy of Timur he refrained from exercising the prerogatives of full sovereignty.

Mubarak Shah.

Now when Khwaja-i-Jahan died, in 1399, Qaranful proclaimed himself ruler of the east under the style of Mubarak Shah, raising the royal umbrella and striking coin in his own name, though no specimen has yet been found.§ He was certain of the support of Khizr Khan, but had still to reckon with Iqbal who himself had designs on the Dehli throne. The latter marched in 1401 towards Jaunpur and the rival forces met near Kanauj, separated from one another by the Ganges. After two months of inaction an accommodation was arrived at, and each returned to his capital. Shortly afterwards Mubarak died, and was succeeded by his brother, Ibrahim, whose earliest coins are dated in 803 H.

* May, 1394. | † E. H. I., IV, p. 29. | ‡ See J. A. S. B., 1873, p. 304.

Ibrahim Shah.

Ibrahim was the greatest of the Jaunpur kings, but the history of his reign is little more than an account of various campaigns. Soon after his accession, Iqbal Khan returned to Kanauj, and this time took Sultan Mahmud with him. The latter made his escape from Iqbal's camp, under the pretext of hunting, and repaired to the presence of Ibrahim, from whom he hoped to obtain assistance in regaining his power. In this attempt he failed, for Ibrahim, dreading Mahmud's presence among his own troops, refused him support and gave him a very cold reception. Mahmud, smarting under the rebuff, returned to Kanauj and there installed himself in the place of the commander who had been appointed by Mubarak. Leaving Mahmud in quiet possession the two armies moved to their respective capitals, and the war came to an end. At Kanauj Mahmud managed to collect a certain number of adherents, and in 1405 he was enabled to offer a successful resistance to Iqbal Khan, who had attempted to oust him from his position. In the following year Iqbal Khan was slain in an attack on Khizr Khan and Mahmud proceeded to Dehli. Thereupon Ibrahim seized his opportunity, and in October 1406 he crossed the Ganges and established himself opposite Kanauj; but on the approach of Mahmud he retired, and it was not till the Sultan was well on his way towards Dehli that he once more beseiged the town, which was surrendered to him after a blockade of four months. Ibrahim's power was now thoroughly established, and he forthwith proceeded to attempt further conquests. After passing the rainy season in Kanauj he marched towards Dehli in the beginning of the cold weather of 1407, taking Sambhal and Bulandshahr on the way. His progress was checked at the Jumna, for there he learnt that Muzaffar Shah of Gujarat had defeated the Sultan of Malwa and was coming to the assistance of Mahmud; and fearing an attack on his rear he fell back on Jaunpur, the conquered territories falling once again into the possession of the Dehli monarch. The danger of invasion from the west, however, passed away, and in the same year Ibrahim was at liberty to make war on Raja Kans, otherwise known as Shahab-ud-din Bayazid Shah of Bengal.* For many years after that date the kingdom of Jaunpur enjoyed comparative

peace. When Mahmud of Dehli died, in the beginning of 1413, Ibrahim made an attempt on Kalpi; but little was effected, and he does not seem to have been inclined to match himself against Daulat Khan Lodi, the successor of Iqbal Khan in the management of the Dehli empire. Ibrahim employed his leisure in adorning his capital with the magnificent buildings of which some remain to this day, though most of them were razed to the ground by the ruthless hand of Sikandar. His court, too, was a haven of rest for many famous men of letters, chief among whom was Qazi Shahab-ud-din, a refugee from Dehli and the horrors of Timur's invasion. Another noted name was that of Shah Madar, who died in 1438 and was buried in a great tomb built for him by the Sultan at his native village of Makanpur in the Cawnpore district. The security of Ibrahim was confirmed in 1414 by the victory of his uncle, Khizr Khan, who gained possession of Dehli and sent Daulat Khan Lodi in chains to the fort of Hissar Firuza.

Ibrahim's last years.

Khizr Khan died in 1421 and was succeeded on the throne of Dehli by his son, Saiyid Mubarak. With the latter Ibrahim does not seem to have been on good terms; but the peace was kept till 1427, when the Jaunpur Sultan set out against Kalpi, which, though nominally a part of the Malwa kingdom, was in reality debateable ground between the eastern and western monarchies. He was joined on the march by Muhammad Khan, a rebel of Biana, who had made his escape from Dehli; but his onward course was stayed by the approach of Mubarak's army. Mukhlis Khan, a Jaunpur general and, according to Firishta, Budaoni and the author of the *Tarikh-i-Muhammadi*, a brother of Ibrahim, was compelled to fall back from Etawah to his sovereign's camp at Burhanabad, whence Ibrahim proceeded towards the Jumna. Near Etawah he was met by the forces of Mubarak, which had marched from Atrauli in Aligarh, and after three weeks of skirmishing a great but indecisive battle was fought on the right bank of the river, near Etawah, in March or April 1428. Ibrahim then retired but was pursued to Gudrang, a place on the right bank of the Jumna opposite Rapri, whence Mubarak turned off in the direction of Gwalior, while the Jaunpur troops retreated to their capital. Peace ensued for four years, but in 1432 Ibrahim once more attacked Kalpi. He was opposed by Hoshang Ghori of

Malwa, and was compelled to retire on hearing that his communications were threatened by Mubarak. Two years later both his rivals died; but Ibrahim never again attempted to get possession of the coveted stronghold, although in 1437 he seized several parganas belonging to Dehli, apparently in the vicinity of Gwalior.*

Mahmud Shah.

Ibrahim's long reign terminated in 1440, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Mahmud. The latter's first expedition seems to have been directed towards Bengal, for, though the exact date is not recorded, we are told that about 1442 the ruler of Jaunpur had invaded the eastern country, and that the Raja of Kalikot had, in consequence, sent representations to Shahrukh Shah of Persia, who in return for some former act of friendship ordered the Jaunpur monarch to desist or take the consequences, which command seems to have been promptly obeyed.† Mahmud next turned his attention to Kalpi, then held on behalf of Sultan Mahmud Khilji of Malwa. Mahmud of Jaunpur represented to the latter that his governor was not a true believer, and on this ground obtained permission to attack the place. Once in possession Mahmud refused to vacate the fortress, whereupon the king of Malwa sent an ambassador to Jaunpur informing him that the rightful owner of Kalpi was Nasir Khan, the son of Qadir Khan, who had been granted the place in perpetuity by Sultan Hoshang. To this message Mahmud sent no reply, and war ensued. The two armies met in January 1445 near Irich in the Jhansi district; the Jaunpur forces were outflanked, and Mahmud consequently came to terms, with the result that Kalpi was restored to Nasir Khan. After this Mahmud devoted his energies to the suppression of a rebellion in the neighbourhood of Chunar, subsequently extending his authority eastwards in the direction of Orissa. In 1446 Muhammad *bin* Farid, the nephew and successor of Mubarak Shah, died and was succeeded by his son, Ala-ud-din Alam. The latter was a prince of no capacity, and the real power was concentrated in the hands of the Lodi noble, Bahlol Khan. Profiting by the confusion which prevailed in that direction Mahmud contemplated an advance on Dehli. Such action was fully expected as

* E. H. I., IV, p. 85. | † *Ibid*, IV, pp. 99.

early as 1447, and a false report spread in that year had greatly alarmed Ala-ud-din; but the real advance did not take place till 1452, when Bahlol, who in the previous year had assumed the sovereignty with the consent of Ala-ud-din, was absent at Dipalpur in the Punjab. The immediate reason for this course is said to have been the fact that Mahmud's wife was a sister of the deposed Sultan, though another account makes her his daughter.* The claims of Mahmud were, however, little better than those of Bahlol, the nephew, son-in-law, and chief supporter of that Islam Khan by whom Iqbal Khan was slain. Mahmud was joined by Darya Khan Lodi, then governor of Sambhal, who was a cousin of Bahlol. Doubting his fidelity, and also being alarmed by the news of Bahlol's advance from the west, Mahmud thought it more prudent to retire: and during the retreat his rear-guard was cut up, with the loss of seven elephants and its commander, Fateh Khan. A few years of peace followed till 1456; but then Bahlol turned his arms into the enemy's country, marching through the Doab and reducing Etawah. Instigated by Juna Khan, a Dehli noble who had gone over to the side of Jaunpur and had been appointed governor of Shamsabad, Mahmud hastened to oppose him. The armies met near Etawah, but before any engagement took place a treaty was concluded by which it was decided that the country between the two kingdoms was to remain as it existed in the days of Mubarak Shah and Ibrahim, and that Shamsabad should afterwards be handed over to Bahlol.† Mahmud then returned to Jaunpur and Bahlol set off towards Dehli; but before the latter had proceeded many marches Bahlol suddenly returned and seized Shamsabad forthwith. Hostilities were at once renewed, but while the two armies were confronting one another Mahmud died in camp near Shamsabad, after a reign of twenty years.

Muhammad Shah.

This occurred in the beginning of 1459, though the chronology is somewhat confused. The successor to the throne of Jaunpur was Bhikan Khan, who assumed the title of Muhammad Shah. A treaty was patched up with Bahlol, and the two kings returned to their capitals; but before Bahlol reached Dehli his wife, Shams Khatun, hearing that her brother, Qutb Khan, had been carried

* E. H. I., V., p. 2. | † *Ibid.* V. p. 80.

off a prisoner to Jaunpur, urged him to return and procure his release. Bahlol accordingly retraced his steps towards Shamsabad; but his movement had been anticipated by Muhammad, who had already reinstated Juna Khan as governor and was encamped near Rapri. Even at this early date Muhammad had alienated his nobles by his cruel disposition and irritable temper. He had, too, a constant dread that they would depose him and raise one of his four brothers, Hasan, Husain, Jalal or Ibrahim, to the throne in his place. In order to secure his position he sent an order to the *kotwal* of Jaunpur to put Hasan to death, as well as Qutb Khan; but he was informed that the order could not be executed so long as they were so carefully guarded by his mother, Bibi Raji. The Sultan, therefore, invited the latter to join him in camp under pretext of an amicable discussion, but at Kanauj she heard of Hasan's murder and refused to proceed a step further. Husain and Jalal, in camp with Muhammad, fearing lest they might share the fate of their brother, took immediate action. They spread a false report that Bahlol intended to attack the Jaunpur camp on a particular night, with the result that Husain was despatched with 30,000 cavalry and 1,000 elephants to intercept him. On leaving Muhammad's camp, Husain advanced a short distance and halted; and Bahlol, perceiving the division of the enemy's forces, attacked Husain, who retreated towards Kanauj. There he was received with open arms by his mother, and proclaimed himself king.* He then invited Jalal to join him, but on the way the prince was taken prisoner by Bahlol. Muhammad then retreated, with Bahlol in full pursuit. Prevented from crossing the Ganges at Rajgir by the troops of Husain, deserted by his brothers, nobles and the greater part of his army, and also defenceless in single combat, since Bibi Raji had bribed his armour-bearer to remove the points of the arrows in his personal equipment, Muhammad took to flight and soon fell pierced through the throat by an arrow. He died in 1459, after an inglorious reign of five months, and according to one account was buried at Dalmau.†

Husain Shah.

Sultan Husain now concluded a truce with Bahlol for four years, exchanged Qutb Khan Lodi for his brother, Jalal Khan,

* E. H. I., V, p. 83. | † C. A. S. R., I, p. 285.

and married Malika Jahan, the daughter of Ala-ud-din Alam, who was now living in retirement at Budaun. We know very little of the first sixteen years of Husain's reign, but it appears that he was steadily engaged in consolidating his kingdom and extending his power. We are told that he put to death the nobles who had opposed his succession, that he invaded Orissa, laying that country waste and exacting tribute, and it also seems probable that he brought under his sway the whole of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, while in 1466 he greatly enhanced his prestige and wealth by the conquest of Gwalior. His troubles began when he turned his eyes in the direction of Dehli. In this project he seems to have been encouraged by his wife who, until her marriage, probably had never left Budaun and almost certainly knew of Dehli only from the servants of her husband's court. When opportunities occurred it is likely that the disaffected nobles, such as Mubarak Khan and others in the Doab, who had cast in their lot with Husain, made light of the attendant difficulties, and the king himself would appear to have anticipated but few obstacles in the enterprise. In 1473 he set out, doubtless choosing that occasion because of Bahlol's absence in the Punjab. The latter returned with all speed, and invoked the aid of Sultan Mahmud of Malwa; but before the envoys had reached that place, Husain was already in the vicinity of Dehli, and Bahlol offered to surrender all the kingdom save the capital and its immediate neighbourhood. These terms Husain most foolishly refused, for Bahlol himself regretted the offer as soon as he had made it. After awaiting his opportunity for some days the Lodi Sultan surprised the Jaunpur camp with such success that Husain was glad to renew the broken truce for a period of three years. During this time the peace was kept, at least outwardly, for we learn that Bahlol gained over to his side Ahmad Khan Mewati, an ally of Husain, while on the other hand Ahmad Khan Jalwani, governor of Biana, revolted from Bahlol and issued coin in the name of Husain. When the treaty expired, in 1476, Husain took possession of Etawah, and two years later he advanced against Dehli with an immense army. He was met by Bahlol near Bhatwara, but a truce was again effected. After a few months Husain broke his oath and once more advanced against

Dehli, but with the same result, as he fell back without a battle on Etawah, where shortly afterwards he had to mourn the loss of his mother, Bibi Raji.

His overthrow by Bahlol.

Even then Husain could not be persuaded to abandon his designs, of which Bahlol was kept fully informed. In 1478 Ala-ud-din Alam died at Budaun, and Husain, making the funeral ceremonies an excuse, seized the town, afterwards taking possession of Sambhal and then proceeding towards Dehli. In March 1479 he crossed the Jumna, while Bahlol was once more absent in the Punjab.* The Lodi thereupon sent Qutb Khan to patch up a peace, and on this occasion Husain was wisely content with the adoption of the Ganges as the boundary between the two kingdoms. He retired to Jaunpur; but Bahlol, copying the example of his antagonist, broke his oath, pursued the retiring force, plundered the baggage, and took prisoner many officers as well as Malika Jahan. He then regained the Doab as far as Rapri, where he came up with Husain; an obstinate battle was fought without any decisive result, and peace was again concluded. Husain could not, however, remain quiet under this defeat, and once more Malika Jahan, who had been restored to him with much pomp, induced him to march on Dehli in the following year. Bahlol, after his manner, made advances, but these were rejected, with the ultimate result that Husain was defeated near Sirsa, and lost all his baggage and treasure and was forced back on Rapri, followed by Bahlol. A second battle ensued in which the Jaunpur forces were completely overwhelmed, Husain losing several of his wives and children while escaping to the south side of the Jumna. He found refuge with the Raja of Gwalior, who lent him every assistance and accompanied him to Ranigaon, near Kalpi. Thither Bahlol followed him, on his way taking Etawah from Husain's brother, Ibrahim. He defeated Husain for the third time on the banks of the Jumna, compelling him to fly on foot to the territory of Panna, where the Raja provided him with money and troops to escort him to Jaunpur. Bahlol continued to pursue, inflicting another defeat on Husain, and eventually took possession of Jaunpur, of which place Mubarak Khan Lohani was appointed governor.† This probably took place in 886 H.,

* E. H. I., V, pp. 74, 408. | † *Ibid*, V, p. 89.

or 1478; but the matter is doubtful, since the coins of Husain run on without a break to 889, though it is far from clear that those of the last few years were issued at the capital. It seems almost certain that Bahlol followed up his success of 885 as early as he could in the following year, after bringing his fresh troops from Dehli, whither, we are told, he retired for a short period.

Barbak Shah.

The overthrow of Husain and the conquest of his wide dominions necessarily resulted in great confusion, which is fully reflected in the annals of the time. Niamat-ullah states that Qutb Khan, together with Khan Jahan Lodi and other chiefs, was left at Manjhauli—presumably Majhauli in Gorakhpur—while Firishta gives Bisauli, apparently meaning the place of that name in Budaun.* In 1486 Husain collected a large force, drove the Afghans from Jaunpur to Manjhauli, pursued them and reduced them to such straits that they were compelled to seek aid from Bahlol. The latter sent his son Barbak eastwards and then followed in person, ejected Husain and followed him along the Ghagra as far as Haldi in the Ballia district. There he heard of the death of his faithful cousin, Qutb Khan, and accordingly retraced his steps, placing Barbak on the throne of Jaunpur and returning himself to Kalpi. Husain was permitted to hold as his family estate a small tract round Chunar, yielding him five lakhs of rupees annually. In 1488 Bahlol died, and was succeeded on the throne of Dehli by his son, Nizam, thenceforward known as Sikandar Shah. The accession was not undisputed, for some of the nobles were inclined to support the claims of Barbak on account of the greater purity of his blood. Sikandar at once demanded homage of his brother, but the latter replied by marching towards Dehli. A battle ensued near Kanauj in which Barbak was defeated, largely through the instrumentality of his cousin and general Muhammad Farmuli, better known as Kala Pahar, who on being taken prisoner joined hands with Sikandar and led a cavalry charge against his former master. Barbak fled to Budaun, where he afterwards surrendered; but Sikandar replaced him on the throne of Jaunpur, though at the same time he established his own governors everywhere to watch both Barbak and Husain, who was still at the head of an army in

* E. H. I., V, p. 90.

Bihar. In 1493 the country was again disturbed by a widespread insurrection of the Hindus, led by one Juga, a chieftain of the Bachgoti Rajputs in this district and in Sultanpur and Partabgarh. News reached Sikandar at Dehli that the insurgents had deposed Mubarak Khan, governor of Jaunpur; killed Sher Khan, his brother, governor of Kara; that Mubarak had been captured at Jhusi, near Allahabad, and was held prisoner by Raja Bhid of Panna, whose complicity in the rebellion suggests the influence of his friend, Husain; and that Barbak had fled to Kala Pahar, then at Daryabad in the modern Bara Banki. In twenty days the Sultan set out, and at Dalmau was met by Barbak and his nobles. There he learned that Juga was at the head of an immense force of Rajputs; but none the less he proceeded boldly in search of him, nearly surprising him on the Gumti. Juga thereupon fled to Jund or Jamund, a fortress then held by Husain.* The latter, receiving a message that he would be treated with respect if he undertook to chastise Juga himself, replied contemptuously that Sikandar, the silly boy, would receive a good shoe-beating if he committed any folly. The next day Husain left his stronghold and was defeated at Katgar, possibly Katgarh in the Rai Bareli district. Barbak was once more reinstated at Jaunpur, but he proved hopelessly incompetent, and quite unable to keep the *zamindars* in check. He was then deposed and sent in chains to Dehli, in 1494, while the province was conferred on Jamal Khan Sarang Khani, the early patron of Sher Shah.

Sikandar Shah.

Husain was still in the field and caused much anxiety. He held the almost impregnable fort of Chunar, which Sikandar was unable to reduce. In the end of 1494 the Sultan proceeded against Raja Bhid or Balbhaddar of Panna, but having lost nearly all his horses in the hill country he returned to Jaunpur to recruit his strength. There he stayed some months till Husain, hearing of his plight, once more collected an army in Bihar, of which province he was in possession, and marched on his old capital. Sikandar, in spite of the weakened condition of his force, hastened southwards to Kantit, crossed the Ganges and thence continued his route to Benares. Some thirty miles beyond that city he was joined by Salbahan, variously described as the

* E. H. I. IV, p. 457.

Raja of Bhatta and the son of Raja Bhid.* With this reinforcement he gave battle to Husain, who was completely routed, pursued for nine days into Bihar and driven to take refuge with Ala-ud-din Husain, the king of Lakhnauti, whose daughter had been married to Jalal-ud-din, Husain's son. There Husain spent the rest of his days, dying in 1500 or 1504, the latter being the last year in which his coins were struck. Having thus finally crushed the Sharqi dynasty, which died out with Husain, Sikandar annexed Bihar, made peace with Ala-ud-din and then returned to Jaunpur. There he stayed six months and employed himself in destroying all traces of the Sharqi rule, razing to the ground the great palace on the Gumti, that of Bibi Raji, without the city, and many others, while even the influence of the doctors of the law could scarcely save the splendid mosques. In 1499 he was engaged in a campaign in Rewah, and thence he returned once more to Jaunpur, where he made a strict inquiry into the administration of Mubarak Khan Lodi. The defalcations of the latter were ordered to be made good, and in consequence a conspiracy arose, with the result that Sikandar was for some time shut up in his palace in considerable danger.†

Jalal-ud-din.

In November 1517 Sikandar died and was succeeded by his son, Ibrahim Lodi. Another son, Jalal Khan, was then governor of Kalpi, and with the aid of certain disaffected nobles seized Jaunpur, proclaimed himself king under the style of Jalal-ud-din and struck coins in his own name. In this Ibrahim at first acquiesced, but subsequently war arose between the brothers and Jalal-ud-din marched on Agra, then the capital of Hindustan. The governor of that place, Malik Adam Ghakkar, induced him to submit and be content with Kalpi; but Jalal's ambitions were not satisfied, and an attempt to gain more territory resulted in his flight to Gwalior, his capture in Central India and his death by the agency of his brother while on his way to confinement in the fort of Hansi. The power of Ibrahim, however, was very slight, for during the last two years of his reign the country was in reality held by the various Afghan factions, of whom the Lohanis held Kanauj and practically all the country to the north and east of the Ganges.

* E. H. I., V, p. 95. | † Briggs' Firishta, I, p. 574.

Sultan Muhammad Lohani.

Thus it came about that when Babar overthrew Ibrahim at Panipat, on the 20th of April 1526, the Lohanis, who were encamped to the west of Kanauj on their way towards Agra, elected as their leader Bahadur Khan, the son of Darya Khan Lohani, the late governor of Bihar, and proclaimed him Sultan under the name of Muhammad Shah. At this time Jaunpur, as well as all Bihar, was held on behalf of Muhammad by Muhammad Khan Suri. The action was somewhat premature, for on the approach of Humayun with the greater portion of the Mughal army the Afghans retired to Jaunpur, which they soon afterwards surrendered to Kamran and Amir Quli Beg, the latter being left in charge of the newly-acquired territory.* In the following year, 933 H., a new Sultan was raised up in the person of Mahmud, a son of Sikandar Lodi, and a large confederacy of Afghans and Hindus was formed in Mewat and the west. This was crushed by Babar at the battle of Khanwah, near Fatehpur Sikri; but the diversion enabled Muhammad Lohani to advance from Bihar and drive out Mirza Hindal and his Mughal garrison from Jaunpur. On receipt of this intelligence Babar despatched Humayun, with Sultan Junaid Birlas and Haidar Malik Hulak, towards Jaunpur by forced marches. Muhammad offered a stubborn resistance, but was driven out, and Junaid Birlas was made governor. Humayun spent his short stay in Jaunpur in endeavours to renew its prosperity and ancient glories, even restoring in some part, with the old materials, the buildings which had been used as quarries for Jalal's new palaces at Jalalpur on the banks of the Sai.

Jalal-ud-din Lohani.

About this time Sultan Muhammad Lohani, who had retired to Bihar, died and was succeeded by his son, Jalal-ud-din Lohani, with Farid Khan Suri, now known as Sher Khan, as prime minister. At his court congregated all the defeated Afghans, among whom Sher Khan was the most prominent and powerful; although a not inconsiderable faction supported by Jalal-ud-din was constantly endeavouring to overthrow the minister, whose daily increasing power was the object of intense jealousy. In 1529 Babar, possibly at the request of Sher Khan, was prepared to attack Bengal, but peace was made with him at Kara by

* E. H. I., V, p. 35.

Jalal-ud-din and Nasir-ud-din Nusrat Shah of Lakhnauti. The latter had made over a portion of his kingdom to his brother, Ghias-ud-din Mahmud Shah Sharqi. This man was twice defeated by Sher Khan, who in the second instance had also to fight against his sovereign, Jalal-ud-din Lohani, who had persuaded Mahmud to help him in the attempt to oust his powerful minister. Thus Bihar fell into the hands of Sher Khan; but his Afghan rivals invited Mahmud Lodi, who had been defeated at Khanwah, to Patna and made him ruler of Bihar, leaving Sher Khan nothing but his ancestral estates. The latter was powerless in the face of the confederacy, but gained from Mahmud the promise of Bihar if Jaunpur should be regained.

Mahmud Lodi.

In 1530 Babar died, and in the next year, when Humayun was besieging Kalinjar, Mahmud Lodi compelled Sher Khan to join him in the conquest of Jaunpur.* The attempt proved successful, and the Afghans had gained all the country as far as Kara and Lucknow when Humayun appeared on the scene. Sher Khan, feeling himself slighted by the comparatively small part he had been called upon to play withdrew his contingent, with the result that Mahmud was totally defeated. After reinstating Junaid Birlas the emperor proceeded to Agra, and afterwards, in 1532, he sent Mirza Hindu Beg to demand the surrender of Chunar. As Sher Khan refused Humayun marched thither, but hearing of the advance of Sultan Bahadur from Gujarat he departed, after agreeing to leave Sher Khan in possession.†

Sher Shah.

Not long after Junaid Birlas died, and the Afghans of Jaunpur revolted on behalf of Sher Khan. Hindu Beg was sent as governor, with orders to report on Sher Khan's conduct. The intelligence proved so satisfactory that Humayun did not march eastwards till 1536, and then he spent six months in besieging Chunar. That fortress had not yet fallen when the emperor received an urgent appeal from Nusrat Shah to save Gaur from the hands of Sher Khan. The latter had already possessed himself of the city and the vast treasure there accumulated before Humayun's arrival in 1538; and while the Mughals were resting at Gaur Sher Khan seized Jaunpur, expelled Baba Beg Jalair, the son of Hindu Beg, and captured all the districts as far as Kanauj

* E. H. I., V, p. 189. | † *Ibid*, p. 190.

and Sambhal, thus isolating Humayun in Bengal. When he attempted to return he suffered defeat at Chaunsa in 1539, and was totally overwhelmed at Bhojpur, near Kanauj, on the 17th of May 1540. Thus Sher Khan became ruler of all Hindustan, with the title of Farid-ud-din Sher Shah.

Return of Humayun.

Nothing disturbed the peace of Jaunpur during the reigns of Sher Shah and his successor, Islam; but when the latter died in 1553 the whole country was thrown into confusion with at least three claimants to the throne. There was constant war, and when Sikandar Suri took Dehli and Agra in 1554 from Ibrahim Suri all that remained to Muhammad Adil, the nephew of Sher Shah, was the territory extending from Jaunpur to Agra and Malwa. Jaunpur was not, however, a place of great importance at this period, being thrown into the shade by Chunar: for part of the time, at all events, it was held by Ahmad Khan, a relative of Taj Khan Kirani, one of Muhammad Suri's nobles. Further complications were introduced by Shams-ud-din Muhammad Suri, king of Bengal, who marched against Jaunpur, Kalpi and Agra, just as Humayun, after defeating Sikandar in the Punjab, was entering Dehli in triumph, during the month of July 1555. His course was stayed near Kalpi by Muhammad Adil's Hindu general, Himu, who slew him in battle and then returned to Chunar, whence he was sent to meet defeat and death at the hands of Akbar on the field of Panipat. Adil himself proceeded to Bengal to seize that kingdom from Bahadur, the son of Shams-ud-din; but there he lost his life in 1560, his successor being his son, Sher Khan, who assumed the title of Sher Shah at Chunar.*

Akbar.

Jaunpur plays a prominent part in the early history of Akbar's long and glorious reign. The country was still held by the Afghans, and it was not till 1560 that Ali Quli Khan Shaibani, Khan Zaman, was sent to reduce them. This he did, and in consequence he was appointed governor of Jaunpur. He had yet to reckon with Sher Shah Suri, who, about the beginning of 1562, raised a large army and besieged Khan Zaman. The latter did not feel strong enough to meet his foe in the open, and shut himself up within the city till, at last, an opportunity presented itself and the blockading force was cut up in the streets and suburbs.

* E. H. I. IV. 508.

At the close of the same year Akbar, suspecting the conduct of Khan Zaman and his brother, Bahadur Khan, marched towards Jaunpur, but a reconciliation was effected at Kara. In 1565, however, they broke into open rebellion and proceeded to Kara, with the support of Sikandar Khan of Oudh and Ibrahim Khan of Lucknow. * The loyal nobles were defeated and shut up in Nimkhar in the Sitapur district, whence they sent appeals for help. Akbar then despatched Munim Khan, Khan Khanan, to Kanauj so as to keep the rebels in check, and sent Asaf Khan towards Kara, his own *jagir*, while he himself marched straight on Lucknow. As he approached the city Sikandar Khan joined Khan Zaman who, taking alarm, retreated to Jaunpur and, on being followed, crossed the Ganges by the ferry of Narhan. Akbar halted at Jaunpur, sending thence Asaf Khan, who deserted him, and afterwards Munim Khan, to catch the rebels. The two Khans were old friends, and hostilities were suspended. Peace was eventually concluded on the condition that Khan Zaman should retain Jaunpur, but should atone for his gross breach of etiquette in not sending to court the elephants captured from the Afghans, and should not cross the Ganges without permission. While these negotiations were going on Bahadur Khan and Sikandar Khan, who were raising the country beyond the Ghagra, fought and defeated Raja Todar Mal and his brother financier, Lashkar Khan, and compelled them to fly to Kanauj.

Khan Zaman's rebellion.

Akbar now proceeded to Benares and Chunar, but no sooner had he reached the latter place than news came of Khan Zaman's second rebellion. Crossing the Ganges to Muhammadabad, a dependency of Mau in Azamgarh, he had sent a force to take possession of Ghazipur and Jaunpur. † The emperor thereupon despatched Ashraf Khan, Mir Bakhshi, to Jaunpur with orders to seize and imprison in the fort the mother of Khan Zaman, while he himself proceeded in pursuit of the rebel. The latter fled from Muhammadabad to the Ghagra and thence to the hills, and Akbar, hearing that Bahadur Khan had taken the Jaunpur fort by escalade, burning the gates and destroying the chambers, rescued his mother and seized Ashraf Khan and repaired thither,

* E. H. I., V, p. 296. | † *Ibid*, p. 306.

only to find that the insurgents had made good their escape across the Ganges after having broken down two arches of the Jalalpur bridge across the Sai. He then gave orders to build a palace at Jaunpur, which he intended to make his capital so long as Khan Zaman was at large. The latter soon grew tired of the character of a fugitive, and opened negotiations through Munim Khan, who for the second time succeeded in persuading the emperor to pardon the offender in 1565. Such clemency proved wholly futile, for it failed to keep Khan Zaman in the paths of loyalty. In 1567 the two brothers and Sikandar Khan, taking advantage of Akbar's absence at Lahore, once again rebelled and proclaimed the emperor's step-brother, Mirza Muhammad Hakim, as ruler. Khan Zaman besieged Shergarh near Kanauj, but on Akbar's approach retired to Manikpur. A strong force was despatched against Sikandar Khan in Oudh, while Akbar himself marched towards Manikpur. There he crossed the river, and for once caught the rebels napping. A battle ensued at Mankarwal, some ten miles south-east of Kara, in which Khan Zaman was killed and Bahadur Khan captured and put to death. Akbar then visited Jaunpur for three days, and at Kara, while on his return journey to Agra, invested Munim Khan, Khan Khanan, with the government of the country as far as Chaunsa, entrusting him with the forts of Chunar and Zamania and giving him the *jagirs* formerly held by the rebel brothers in Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Benares.*

Munim Khan.

Akbar could probably have made no better selection, for Munim Khan was not only a faithful servant and a good soldier but also an administrator of great ability. He left his mark on Jaunpur in many ways. His name is chiefly connected with the great bridge, though this was begun, according to one of the inscriptions, in 1564 by the command of Akbar himself, and only completed by Khan Khanan four years later. He also built several mosques, a palace for the governor in a walled garden adjoining the bridge on the north side, an outer court and gate for the fort and a number of public paths in various parts of the city. Munim's tenure of office was not, however, taken up solely with works of peace. He had to reduce a disturbed province to

* E. H. I., V, p. 323.

order; and it was not till 1570 that he induced Sikandar Khan to submit and to accompany him to Fatehpur Sikri, where he obtained pardon and the grant of Lucknow, a charge which he held till his death in the following year. * Munim Khan had also to keep a close watch on the Bengal frontier, which was disturbed by Daud Shah Kirani, an Afghan who held Hajipur and Patna and had assumed the sovereignty of Bengal and Orissa, destroying the imperial fort built at Patna by Khan Zaman. In 1573 Munim led his forces eastwards and compelled Daud to take refuge in the ruined fort of Patna. The next year Akbar proceeded eastwards by river and, on reaching the confluence of the Ganges and Gumti, sailed up the latter river towards Jaunpur, taking with him his wives and the young prince. † Before arriving at the city an urgent message from Khan Khanan reached him at Yahyapur, entreating him to hasten to Patna; accordingly he sent the royal family on to Jaunpur, and himself continued his march. After defeating Daud he transferred Munim Khan to the government of Bengal and returned to Jaunpur, where he remained for a month. Jaunpur, Benares and Chunar were placed directly under the royal exchequer, with Sheikh Ibrahim Sikri and Mirza Mirak Rizvi, formerly the *vakil* of Khan Zaman, in charge.‡

Later governors.

Thereafter Jaunpur played but an inconspicuous part in imperial history. Munim Khan died in 1576 and was succeeded in Bengal by Husain Quli Khan, Khan Jahan, who died in 1579, the command then going to Muzaffar Khan. The latter was murdered by rebels in 1580 and Raja Todar Mal was sent to repress the rising. He was ordered to take with him Muhammad Masum Khan Farankhudi, then governor of Jaunpur, with 3,000 horsemen from that place; but Masum's loyalty was very doubtful, as was shortly afterwards proved. When Akbar was absent in the Punjab, whither he had been called away by the threatened invasion of Mirza Muhammad Hakim, several of the military leaders rebelled, and among them Masum, who seized Jaunpur, ejected Tarson Khan, the *faujdar* of the fort, and established himself there. He was afterwards pardoned and given Oudh in exchange for Jaunpur, which was bestowed on Tarson Khan; §

* E. H. I., V, p. 339. | † *Ibid*, p. 375. | ‡ *Ibid*, p. 381. | § *Ibid*, p. 420.

but his behaviour again aroused suspicion, and Shahbaz Khan was sent against him. A battle ensued at Sultanpur in which Shahbaz was defeated and pursued all the way to Jaunpur; but Tarson Khan, who commanded the right wing, came up opportunely and inflicted a severe blow on the rebels. This happened in 1581, and once again after that date Jaunpur was attacked by Masum Khan, but on this occasion he was driven off by the *jagirdars* of the district. Tarson Khan died in 1584 and no governor of Jaunpur is mentioned till 1590, when Abd-ur-Rahim, Khan Khanan, held the office for a year, though he does not appear to have visited the place. The command had in fact become unimportant, owing to the transfer of the provincial capital to Allahabad after the completion of that fortress. A few names are mentioned among the *jagirdars* of Jaunpur, but they seldom seem to have resided here. Qulij Khan held it for some time up to 1594, and of him a curious story is told in the *Ain-i-Akbari.** After him came Mirza Yusuf Khan, Akbar's chief artillerist, for three years.

The district under Akbar.

In Akbar's time Jaunpur, no longer the capital of a province, continued to give its name to a *sarkar* which covered a much wider area than the present district. There were 41 *mahals* or parganas, and of these no fewer than 27 are now either in Oudh or in Azamgarh, or in the other districts of the Benares division. The boundaries of these parganas cannot be exactly determined, owing to the many subsequent changes. This is notably the case with regard to Ungli, part of which was taken away to form pargana Mahul in Azamgarh; and on the other hand only a portion of the *mahal* of Chanda, represented by *taluqa* Singramau, now remains in Jaunpur, the greater part belonging to the Sultanpur district. There is no difficulty, however, in identifying the names of the Jaunpur *mahals*, which in almost every instance have been preserved unaltered. The twin *mahal* of Jaunpur Haveli, comprising the city and its suburbs, was held by Kausik Rajputs, Brahmans and Kurmis, though it is odd to find the Kausiks so far west as their chief seat is in the Ballia district. The cultivated area was 65,739 *bighas*, the revenue 4,247,043 *dams* and the military

* *Q. v. I*, 355.

contingent 120 horse and 2,500 foot. Zafarabad was a very small *mahal*, with only 2,822 *bighas* of cultivation, a revenue of 156,926 *dams* and a force of 50 infantry. The *zamindars* were Rajputs, as was the case in all other parganas except Ungli, in which they are described as Saiyids, Rajputs and Rahmatullahis, the last being probably converts whose descendants are now called Sheikhs. In no case is the clan of Rajputs specified except in Mariahu, where they are called Kausiks, as in Haveli Jaunpur, and in Garwara, the owners of which are styled Bachgotis. Pargana Rari had 24,360 *bighas* under tillage, with an assessment of 1,326,229 *dams*, and furnished 10 horsemen and 300 infantry. Ungli comprised 42,993 *bighas* of cultivation, paying 2,713,551 *dams*, and the local levies were 50 cavalry and 2,000 foot soldiers. In Ghiswa the area under the plough was 30,775 *bighas*, the revenue 1,241,291 *dams* and the contingent 10 horse and 200 foot. Mariahu, which is mentioned as possessing a brick fort at headquarters, had a cultivated area of 88,899 *bighas*, paying no less than 5,289,465 *dams*, while the military contribution was 50 cavalry and 2,000 infantry. Mungra was a small *mahal* with but 9,626 *bighas* cultivated, a revenue of 529,730 *dams* and a contingent of 200 footmen. Garwara was still smaller, the area being 2,191 *bighas*, though the assessment was 513,942 *dams* and the Bachgotis supplied the surprising force of 50 horse and 5,000 infantry. Kirakat contained 48,333 *bighas* under tillage, with an assessment of 2,302,748 *dams*, and supplied 20 cavalry and 500 infantry. Gopalapur had an area of 3,266 *bighas*, paying 180,403 *dams* and furnishing a force of 100 foot. Chanda, of which only a portion now remains in Jaunpur, had 17,590 *bighas* under cultivation, an assessment of 989,286 *dams*, and its Bachgoti *zamindars* furnished 20 horse and 300 infantry. There remain the three Qariats, a term denoting a collection of villages and generally implying the assignment of their revenue to some specific purpose. Qariat Soetha, now included in Ungli, had 2,989 *bighas* under tillage, with an assessment of 206,753 *dams* and furnished 100 infantry. The same force was supplied by Qariat Dost and Qariat Mendha, the former of which had 8,857 and the latter 7,416 *bighas* of cultivation, the revenue being 481,524 and 394,870 *dams*, respectively. One *mahal*, Bealsi, was in the *sarkar* of

Benares and was held by Brahmans, who supplied 20 horse and 300 foot; it had 6,961 *bighas* of cultivation, and the revenue was 547,634 *dams*.

It is obviously impossible to determine exactly the relation of the revenue in Akbar's reign to that now collected, for the reason that the boundaries have been so extensively altered. The totals for all these *mahals*, which together cover an area considerably larger than the existing district, give only 226,760 acres of cultivation and a revenue of Rs 5,28,035, to which must be added Rs. 46,235 representing *suyurghal* or alienations on account of the garrison and other purposes, making in all a demand of Rs. 5,74,270. The incidence was extremely heavy, averaging over Rs. 2 per acre; and as the value of money was about four times as great then as now, the price of wheat and barley being equivalent to 55 modern *sers*, the revenue demand—if it was ever collected in full—must have been an almost intolerable burden. Although Akbar's settlement was based on standard grain rates for each class of soil, the revenue was always paid in cash, which must have added to the difficulties of the cultivators. Of course the returns of cultivation should not be taken as an accurate index to the development of the district as they appear to exclude fallow, which was doubtless more extensive at that time. The revenue.

A word may be here added on the subject of Jaunpur as a mint town. It first assumed this character in the days of Ibrahim Sharqi and his successors, Mahmud, Muhammad and Husain. These monarchs issued five coins in gold, and also copper and billon in three or four different weights, the execution being fully equal to that of the contemporaneous Dehli currency. In Mahmud's reign a few pieces of pure silver were minted, but they are extremely rare. Barbak struck coins at Jaunpur, and these are peculiar in bearing the name of the city; and some undetermined copper pieces may probably be ascribed to one or other of the short-lived rulers bearing the name of Jalal-ud-din. Akbar had a mint at Jaunpur, probably located in the fort, and the coins here struck comprise copper *dams* and both square and round rupees. Coinage.

From the death of Akbar onwards the story of Jaunpur is one of gradual decay. The place lapsed into the insignificance The later Mughals.

of a provincial town: and the only personages of importance were the *nazim*, who collected the revenues for the *subadar* of Allahabad, and the *faujdar*, who commanded the garrison and was governor of the fort and city. With two exceptions there were no more great *jagirdars*, and both of these lived during the reign of Jahangir, Akbar's immediate successor. One of these was Mirza Chin Qulij, the son of Qulij Khan, who obtained Jaunpur in 1615 and died the next year in confinement, after having taken to flight on account of the emperor's displeasure at the conduct of his family. The other was Jahangir Quli Khan, son of Khan-i-Azam Mirza Kokah. He was at Jaunpur in 1624 when Shahjahan rebelled in Bengal and refused to join the prince, retiring from Jaunpur to Allahabad.* He lost his post on Shahjahan's accession, but was afterwards sent to Gujarat. Once more in 1658 Jaunpur figured in a rebellion, for Shuja, who was then fighting against Aurangzeb, sent a force against the place on his march eastwards and compelled the commander of the fort to surrender.† Aurangzeb himself visited Jaunpur in after years, and but for court intrigues would have restored the mosques to their former beauty. In 1685 a fresh assessment of the revenue was made, resulting in a very great enhancement; but unfortunately no details are available to show the actual demand for this district, and the figures for the whole *sarkar* of Jaunpur are useless for the purpose of comparison. It should be noted that four years after Akbar's death the *sarkar* had been reduced in area by the formation of the Azamgarh *chakla* of 21 *mahals* given by Jahangir to the first Raja of Azamgarh.

Rise of Mansa Ram.

The next important event occurred about 1719, when Muhammad Shah bestowed the four *sarkars* of Jaunpur, Benares, Chunar and Ghazipur on a nobleman named Nawab Mir Murtaza Khan. They still were included in the province of Allahabad, but in 1727 Saadat Khan, Burhan-ul-Mulk, who had obtained Oudh five years previously, had the *sarkars* transferred to his own jurisdiction under the condition that he paid seven lakhs annually to Murtaza Khan. The Nawab Wazir then leased the territory to his old friend, Mir Rustam Ali, for eight lakhs. The latter took into his service Mansa Ram, a Bhuinhar of

* E. H. I., VI, p. 394. | † *Ibid*, VII, p. 232.

Gangapur in Benares, who rose rapidly in the favour of his employer and soon became manager of the estate. In 1737 Saadat Khan went to Dehli, leaving Safdar Jang in charge of Oudh: and thereupon Rustam Ali's enemies poured out accusations against him, bringing Safdar Jang from Fyzabad to expel him. At Jaunpur he was met by the *nazim's* friends, who told him that Mansa Ram was the real author of the complaints. The latter, having successfully allayed the fears of Rustam, was then sent to Jaunpur to win over the Nawab by rich presents, and also by the offer of twelve lakhs for the province instead of eight. In this he was but partially successful, for Ghazipur was given to Sheikh Abdullah, a nominee of Saadat Khan. At this juncture, however, Rustam's suspicions were aroused and he sent a second messenger, who was bidden to negotiate direct and ignore Mansa Ram. Thereupon Mansa Ram acted on his own behalf and secured the three *sarkars* for thirteen lakhs, Ghazipur going to Abdullah for three lakhs; but he failed to obtain the governorship of Jaunpur fort, which the Nawab retained in his own possession. The *sanad* was made out in the name of his son, Balwant Singh, and in 1739, a year later, Mansa Ram died.

Balwant Singh.

Balwant Singh at once sent a large present to Dehli and procured by its means the confirmation of his title of Raja and his appointment. For some years he paid his revenue regularly to the Nawab's agents at Benares, but only so long as Safdar Jang's affairs prospered. When the Nawab was absent in Dehli, in 1749, Balwant Singh ejected the agents, seized pargana Bhadohi in the north of Mirzapur, and defeated Ali Quli Khan, who then held Allahabad. The next year Safdar Jang was temporarily overthrown by the Afghans of Farrukhabad, under Ahmad Khan Bangash, and the latter forthwith endeavoured to gain possession of Oudh and its dependencies. He had married the daughter of Sher Zaman Khan, a leading Musalman of Jaunpur, and now appointed the latter's nephew, Sahib Zaman Khan, to take charge of the Benares province, together with Azamgarh and part of Fyzabad. Balwant Singh thereupon opened negotiations with the new viceroy, who did not at first feel strong enough to resist the Raja or to eject him, as ordered by Ahmad Khan. He left Jaunpur and collected an army at Akbarpur, and then

proceeded to attack Jaunpur. The fort was stormed after a six hours' assault, and Zaman Khan, having deputed his officials to take charge of the district, proceeded to Nizamabad. Balwant Singh then took up his position at Mariahu and, at the same time, sent envoys to Ahmad Khan at Allahabad, whither he subsequently repaired in person. He secured from the Bangash permission to retain half his territory, and returned to Mariahu. At this time Safdar Jang was advancing eastwards, causing Ahmad Khan to abandon Allahabad: and consequently the Raja ordered Zaman Khan to abandon his newly-acquired possessions. The Afghan refused, and marched on Jaunpur. The two armies met at Saidanpur: but no battle ensued, as Balwant Singh's Afghan commanders refused to fight their kinsmen. The Raja in disgust withdrew, and allowed Zaman Khan to leave the field and go to Chandipur. There a mutiny occurred among his troops, instigated by Balwant Singh, and Zaman Khan fled to Azamgarh. He subsequently returned and was permitted by the Raja to retain most of his family possessions. Safdar Jang soon afterwards came in person to punish Balwant Singh for his behaviour, and marched to Jaunpur; but the Raja retired to his fastnesses in the Mirzapur hills and thence opened negotiations, with the result that, in 1752, he was pardoned and confirmed in his estate, under condition of paying an additional two lakhs. Being thus secured Balwant Singh proceeded to visit his wrath on those who had turned against him. In 1757 he sent a force to subdue Himmat Bahadur of Garwara, who retired to his mud-built fort of Parari on the Sai, which was stormed after a siege of some days. Himmat Bahadur effected his escape; but his son, Sukhnandan Singh, was taken prisoner and sent to Gangapur, where he died in captivity. Balwant Singh then came to Machhlishahr and, finding Himmat Bahadur still at large with a considerable force of desperadoes, came to an agreement with him and put his son, Budh Singh, in possession of his estate at a revenue of Rs. 80,000. The next victim was Sheikh Qabul Muhammad of Machhlishahr, who, fearing the Raja's vengeance, shut himself up in his fort, but foolishly allowed himself to be deceived by false promises of security and came to the Raja's camp, where he was treacherously seized: he, too, died in confinement at Gangapur.

In the same year Safdar Jang died, his successor being Shuja-ud-daula. The latter at once fell out with Balwant Singh, who was forced to purchase peace by an addition of five lakhs to the revenue. His estate was enlarged in 1761 by the addition of Ghazipur, and his position was steadily strengthened by his policy of crushing all the powerful *zamindars* and taking their estates under his own management through deputies. This was in many cases effected only after severe fighting, an instance of which was afforded by Khushal Singh, a *zamindar* of Ungli, who raised a rebellion which the Raja proceeded to crush in person in 1763. The insurgents were defeated and took refuge in the fort of Chaleli, where they offered a successful resistance for a long time. On the arrival of reinforcements and heavy artillery from Jaunpur the garrison evacuated the place, which was razed to the ground. **Rebellion in Jaunpur.**

In 1764 Jaunpur and the rest of the Benares province was ceded to the Company after the battle of Buxar, and Mr. Marriott was appointed Resident: but the proceedings were quashed by the home authorities, and the old condition of affairs was resumed. Soon afterwards Balwant Singh fell sick and the province fell into confusion, the ejected *zamindars* thinking it a favourable opportunity for recovering their lost rights. Faujdar Khan of Machhlishahr seized the fort at that place, and defeated and killed Budh Singh of Mangra and his brother, Bishun Singh, who were attempting to rescue the place from the insurgents; but the next day Dhan Singh, then in charge of Garwara, attacked and slew Faujdar Khan, the remnants of the revolt being easily quelled by the Raja's officers. Soon afterwards, in 1772, Balwant Singh died, and was succeeded by his natural son, Chet Singh, who the next year obtained recognition from the Nawab Wazir, but with a greatly enhanced revenue demand: the agreement with Shuja-ud-daula was effected at Jaunpur, the fort at which place was still in the hands of the Nawab. We learn that the *faujdar* in 1768 was Sher Ali Khan, for an inscription of that date on a pillar outside the fort is still standing and imprecates curses on any one who should disturb the charitable endowments. This doubtless refers to Balwant Singh, who in his treatment of the *zamindars* had resumed all the royal grants and charitable **Chet Singh.**

muafis on which he could lay his hands. The same policy was steadily pursued by Chet Singh so long as he had control over the province.

Cession of the district.

In 1775 Shuja-ud-daula died, and one of the first acts of Asaf-ud-daula, his successor, was to cede the Benares province to the Company by the treaty of the 21st of May in that year. In April 1776 Chet Singh was confirmed in his tenure of the province, under the control of a Resident, the first to hold that post being Mr. Francis Fowke. The latter was replaced by Mr. Thomas Graham in September 1776, as by that time Warren Hastings had obtained the ascendancy in the Council. In 1780 Fowke was restored to the post, but the old feud broke out again and, in 1781, Mr. William Markham was appointed. Two years later Fowke once more became Resident, but in 1786 he resigned hurriedly and his place was taken by a still more incapable officer, Mr. James Grant, who was removed in 1787 to give place to the great Jonathan Duncan.

Riots of 1776.

In the meantime the only notable event in Jaunpur was the extraordinary outbreak of 1776. The cause of the disturbance was the erection by a Bania of a temple between the small but sacred Muhammadan shrines which lie to the south of the civil station, and are known as the Panja Sharif and the Qadam Rasul. The Musalmans were much annoyed at this, and attempted to dissuade the Hindu from his purpose, but in vain. During the Muharram an excited crowd collected on the spot and destroyed the temple. The next day the Hindus closed their shops, and some 2,000 men assembled with the intention, it was said, of pulling down the Panja Sharif mosque. The Musalmans thereupon gathered at the Jami Masjid and the two forces met, the Hindus being put to flight. An attempt was made to calm the populace, but the Hindus feared treachery and a large number went to Benares to seek help from the Resident, who referred them to the Raja. The latter sent an officer to enquire into the affair, with the result that the ringleaders were fined; but trouble soon again ensued owing to the fact that a considerable force had been sent into the district to coerce the rebellious *zamindars* of Badlapur, and a rumour spread that the Hindu Raja was about to restore the temple. In their panic the Musalmans raised the

green flag and determined to forestall their opponents by building a mosque on the site. This was actually accomplished in the space of eight days; and in consequence fresh representations were made to the Raja, who directed the *faujdars* of Jaunpur, Mariahu and Machhlishahr to tell the *zamindars* of the district to destroy the building and to use such force as might prove necessary. A large armed force soon appeared on the scene: but the Musalmans retaliated and a fierce fight ensued. The Hindus were worsted, but rain stopped the proceedings. The battle was resumed the next day, when the Musalmans eventually prevailed against superior numbers and pursued their opponents to Barsara, which they burned. They then returned home, and the Hindus in a night attack stormed the mosque and levelled it to the ground. The *faujdar*, totally unable to cope with the disorder, fled to Benares, and Chet Singh despatched the Raja of Manda with his whole army to Jaunpur, with orders to stop the disturbance by any means he chose. The arrival of the troops quieted the townsfolk, and peace was secured by the expulsion of the leading rioters.

Jaunpur under Duncan.

Of more importance was the ejectment of Raja Chet Singh in 1781, since it led to the transfer of the actual administration to the British Government. The old system was at first retained, but it had practically ceased to exist long before its formal abolition in 1794. With the arrival of Duncan the new order may be said to have commenced. He visited Jaunpur in 1788, and recorded his regrets over the melancholy appearance of the place, the decay of its ancient grandeur and the poverty of the inhabitants. Among other measures, he publicly installed Mufti Karim-ullah as the first judge and magistrate of the town and suburbs. The fiscal and administrative history of this period has already been narrated. The first settlement was conducted by Mr. John Neave, who had been deputed to Jaunpur for the purpose. He encountered many difficulties, especially in the collection of the revenue, which was farmed to Kalb Ali Beg. To assist the latter he had to employ military force, particularly against Sheo Dayal of Bamhniaon, who openly defied the authorities, and the turbulent *zamindars* on the borders of Oudh and Azamgarh, where numerous forts were still in existence, those in the rest of the

district having been levelled to the ground by Balwant Singh. The principal offenders were the Rajkumars of Ungli and Qariat Mendha; Abdhut Singh, the Bais *taluqdar* of Singramau; and Saltanat Singh, the Bisen owner of Badlapur. Added to these, Zalim Singh, the notorious Rajkumar *taluqdar* of Meopur in the Sultanpur district, who held Baisauli and Barsara in Ungli, was a constant source of trouble. He refused to pay revenue either in Oudh or in the British district, retiring from one to the other when pressed. He raised the whole country side, and it at length became necessary to send a force against him from Jaunpur under Captain Boujounier, the commandant of the garrison. This had the desired effect, but the country was in the worst possible state till Duncan abolished the system of *amils* and substituted for it that of direct agreements with the old occupants of the soil.

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aunpur.

From the declaration of the permanent assessment in 1795 the annals of Jaunpur are concerned merely with administrative matters, of which the most important was the formation of the Jaunpur district in 1818. Nothing worthy of mention occurred for over sixty years, and the district is happy in possessing no history till the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857. The country was then in a far from satisfactory state, as nowhere were auction-purchasers more numerous, the old *zamindars* more powerful or the present landholders on worse terms among themselves. Added to this the discontented *taluqdars* of Oudh were near neighbours, and in many cases connected by blood relationship with the Rajput leaders of this district. The staff at that time included Mr. H. Fane, the magistrate, and his joint magistrate, Mr. Cuppage. The only military force was a treasury guard of the Ludhiana Sikhs under Lieutenant Mara. When rumours of trouble in other parts filled the air, in May 1857, it was generally believed that the Sikhs would stand firm; but none the less there was considerable anxiety, which caused the European planters, with few exceptions, to abandon their factories and come in to the headquarters station. The actual outbreak was both sudden and unexpected. On the 5th of June the Sikhs heard that the regiment at Benares had been fired upon by the British troops and at once rose in open mutiny. They shot Mr. Mara and then Mr. Cuppage, as he was galloping

down to the jail. They next rushed for the treasury, plundered the contents and compelled the surviving Europeans, who had collected at the cutcherry, to give up their arms and take to flight. They took refuge at Kirakat in the house of Rai Hingan Lal, an old servant of Government. There they were besieged by the turbulent Raghubansis of Dobhi, who had risen on the first tidings of disorder; but the party, which numbered sixteen men, five women and eleven children, managed to escape to the Pasewa factory, whence they were rescued and brought into Benares by a party of volunteers on the 9th of June.

Disorder in the district.

The Sikhs hurriedly left Jaunpur for Lucknow; but their exploits, as unexpected by the people as by the Europeans, had resulted in a general insurrection. The plunder of the treasury was completed by decrepit old women and wretched little boys who had never seen a rupee in their lives, and the mob burned and sacked all the European bungalows. The more respectable inhabitants formed a committee of public safety; but little good resulted on account of religious rivalries, and complete anarchy prevailed till Mr. Fane returned for a day to take to Benares Messrs. Saunders, Matthews and other planters who had been rescued by Madho Singh of Bisharatpur and lodged in the Jaunpur fort. He then appointed Raja Sheo Ghulam Dube to the charge of the district and departed. This action, however, failed to produce much effect even in the city, while outside a complete state of lawlessness prevailed. Those who had lost their estates considered this a brilliant opportunity for regaining their lands; the stronger *zamindars* preyed upon their weaker neighbours; and the bolder spirits thought to secure greater advantages by intercourse with the rebel powers in Oudh. The most adventurous of all were the Dobhi Raghubansis, who cut off communication between Benares and Azamgarh and began to invade the neighbouring districts. A mixed force of Europeans, Sikhs and Hindustani cavalry was led against them by Mr. Chapman from Benares at the end of June, and heavy chastisement was inflicted on the offenders; but soon after they regained confidence and advanced on Benares itself, only to receive at the hands of Mr. Taylor a defeat in which nothing was lacking. They then mended their ways, coming in on the 17th of July, and at no subsequent time did they cause any trouble.

Military operations.

Such was the state of affairs till the turning of the tide on the 8th of September, when the first contingent of Nepalese troops reached Jaunpur from Azamgarh. With the Gurkhas was Colonel Wroughton, who assumed command of the station, and there he was joined by Captain Boileau, and Lieutenants Miles, Hall and Campbell unemployed officers from Benares. The force remained at Jaunpur for several days, and during that time Mr. F. M. Lind, with Messrs. Jenkinson and Turner as his assistants, took over charge of the district, Messrs. P. Carnegy and Astell following soon afterwards. The police was reorganized, for the only *thana* that had remained intact was that of Jalalpur, held throughout by Ganga Saran, who had done signal service in maintaining this important post on the road to Benares. That of Kirakat was also in existence, but owed its origin to Rai Hingan Lal who, through the summer, had been the representative of British authority in Jaunpur and had also organized an intelligence department, both then and afterwards of the greatest utility, especially when under the control of Mr. Carnegy. On the 18th of September Colonel Wroughton, hearing that Azamgarh was threatened by a large body of rebels, sent off Captain Boileau with 1,200 Gurkhas to that place. A decisive victory was won at Manduri, and on the 27th Wroughton himself, accompanied by the civil officers, proceeded to Mubarakpur, the stronghold of Iradat Jahan, who had proclaimed himself *naib nazim* of Jaunpur, took the Raja prisoner and hanged him after trial, together with Fasahat Jahan. The next step was to capture Adampur, the stronghold of Amar Singh, who was cut off and killed. On the 5th of October the force returned to Jaunpur, but the district was far from pacified, and the frontier police stations were subject to constant attacks. Colonel Wroughton was ordered to proceed to the Allahabad district, but was almost immediately recalled by Mr. Lind who had received news of the advance of Mahdi Husain, the rebel *nazim* of Sultanpur. He reached Singramau on the 19th, and there heard that Hasan Yar had invaded the district with 1,500 men and was then at Kudhua, four miles off, with the manifest object of coercing Randhir Singh, the Bais *taluqdar*. The latter was secured with some difficulty, though a large body of his followers continued to hover on Wroughton's

flanks with very questionable intentions; and then an attack was made on Kudhua, where Hasan Yar was defeated and driven in headlong flight to join Mahdi Husain at Hasanpur, leaving the strong fort of Chanda deserted. Fearing a countermove on the part of Mahdi Husain Mr. Lind proceeded in person to hasten the advance of Colonel Longden's force from Jaunpur, whither the latter had been sent with reinforcements from Benares. But in the meantime Wroughton heard that the rebels were collecting in great strength beyond Chanda, their vanguard holding that fort. He accordingly marched with 1,100 Gurkhas and two guns to Kooripur on the 30th of October and, halting a mile or two short of the enemy, rested for the night. The next day he opened fire from behind the cover of high crops, and after half-an-hour his Gurkhas charged on the position, capturing a battery of artillery and defeating a force of four times their own strength. Mahdi Husain, however, had still to be reckoned with. Longden had reached Jaunpur on the 1st of November, and three days after was called away to attack Atraulia in Azamgarh. He returned on the 22nd, and moved out again to Singramau; but the approach of Mahdi Husain and Muzaffar Jahan of Mahul with 16,000 trained men compelled a retirement. The frontier police were driven in, all the bad characters of the district joined the rebels and the Rajput levies were of little use. Pandit Kishan Narayan did good service in the north, but on the 24th of December he was attacked by Makhdum Bakhsh, the agent of Iradat Jahan, at Tighra, the then headquarters of the Khutahan tahsil. Fortunately the treasure and the records had already been removed, for after a brave resistance the Pandit was obliged to retire on Jaunpur, the tahsil being destroyed on the 2nd of January 1858. Two days later news came that Badlapur was threatened, but the rebels were driven off by the levies of Raja Mahesh Narayan Singh of Raja Bazar. The latter had already done excellent service. Though at first unwilling to declare his loyalty, and smarting under the recent sale of his ancestral property, he was induced by Mr. Lind to come forward, and his example had the happiest effect on others, who were waiting to take their cue from him, such as Diwan Ranjit Singh of Kudhua and Raja Hatim Ali of Machhlishahr. He had raised all the fighting men of Garwara

and, in addition to supplying the most valuable information, had personally taken a part in the action at Kudhua.

General Franks.

The unsatisfactory condition of affairs rendered it necessary to add large reinforcements to the Jaunpur garrison, and consequently General Franks was sent to take command at that place, with a view to his engaging the rebels in the east of Oudh while Sir Colin Campbell was advancing on Lucknow. He had at his posal 3,200 Nepalese, and about 2,300 British troops, comprising the 10th, 20th and 97th Foot and 20 guns. His left was stationed at Badlapur, his centre some miles in front of Jaunpur and his right near Azamgarh. On the 21st of January the left column was moved from Badlapur to Sikandra, in the Allahabad district, where he defeated Fazl Azim, the *nazim's* lieutenant, and drove him into Oudh. Thence he returned to Badlapur, afterwards advancing to Singramau. On the 19th of February he proceeded with his whole force towards Lucknow, winning the battle of Chanda on the 21st and that of Sultanpur two days later.*

Concluding operations.

His action greatly relieved this district, but the trouble was not yet over. In March occurred Kunwar Singh's daring raid on Azamgarh and Atraulia, and though immediate danger was averted by the gallant exploits of Lord Mark Kerr, anxiety was not removed till Sir Edward Lugard arrived from Lucknow. He left Sultanpur on the 6th of April and five days later reached Tighra, where he was confronted by some 3,000 rebels under Ghulam Husain, who was threatening Jaunpur. He had already marched sixteen miles under trying conditions, but hearing that the enemy were on the move he promptly attacked them and drove them in flight after a brief onslaught, the Sikh cavalry doing terrible execution among the fugitives. The next day he reached Didarganj and on the 13th he arrived at Jaunpur, where he relieved the Gurkha garrison by three companies of the 37th Foot. He at once pushed on to Azamgarh, where he engaged Kunwar Singh and ultimately drove him over the Ganges into Bihar. The end of the rebellion was now at hand, so far as Jaunpur was concerned, though all that summer the country was in a disturbed state. In May a raid was made by Jushi Singh on the Machhlishahr tahsil, but he was defeated by combined

* Gazetteer of Sultanpur, p. 141.

movements made on him from every side, the people themselves defending their houses till he fled. Dacoits like Drigpal Singh of Badshahpur and Sangram Singh of Mariahu created some disturbance but never ventured within reach of a police station, and were not long afterwards apprehended. The final act in securing the eastern districts was the march of Colonel Kelly from Azamgarh to Dostpur in October to join in Lord Clyde's great campaign in Oudh.

Rewards for loyalty.

The list of loyalists in this district is surprisingly small. Apart from Rai Hingan Lal, who was promoted to be a deputy collector, and Raja Mahesh Narayan, who received a considerable estate in this district and in Oudh, there remain but Madho Singh of Bisharatpur, who was rewarded with a *khilat* of Rs. 2,000 and a grant of land of the same annual value for his services in rescuing the planters and preserving their property; Mir Riayat Ali of Machhlishahr, who saved the Waleski family and a large party at Singramau, in addition to securing the treasure at the tahsil and furnishing useful intelligence, and obtained land bringing in Rs. 3,000 a year; and Ganga Saran, the faithful policeman already mentioned. Much was done, too, by Raja Rustam Sah of Dera, in Sultanpur, one of the five loyal *taluqdars*, who did excellent service in the north of this district, keeping his Rajkumar kinsmen in check and providing a fairly efficient police force at the time when Government authority had disappeared.

Subsequent history.

The subsequent history of Jaunpur has been quite uneventful. The district was transferred from the Benares to the Allahabad division in 1865, but was restored on the rearrangement of districts on the 1st of April 1891. Other occurrences have been noted elsewhere, the chief being the revision of records completed in 1886, the visitations of floods and famines, and last, but not least, the immense improvement in communications and the consequent development of trade resulting from the extension of the railway systems.

GAZETTEER

OF

JAUNPUR.

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CONTENTS.

ARSIWAN, *Pargana* UNGLI, *Tahsil* KHUTAHAN.

A village in the extreme north of the pargana, adjoining the Sultanpur border in 26° 8′ N. and 82° 35′ E., at a distance of 26 miles north from Jaunpur and eight miles north-west from Shahganj. It is connected with the latter by a small branch road taking off that leading to Surapur and Kadipur. Along the north of the village flows the Mangai, the stream which, for a considerable distance, forms the boundary of the district. The place contained in 1901 a population of 1,996 persons, of whom 267 were Musalmans. The prevailing Hindu castes are Brahmans and Banias. The village possesses a bazar in which markets are held twice a week It is frequented by the agriculturists of both this district and Sultanpur, the trade being principally in grain and cloth. Arsiwan also contains a large upper primary school and a branch post-office: a fair takes place here in the month of Aghan on the occasion of the Dhanusjag festival. The area of the village is 778 acres, and the land revenue, which amounts to Rs. 500, is paid partly by the Rajkumars of Ramnagar, two miles to the south, and partly by the Brahmans of Rudhauli near Shahganj.

BADLAPUR, *Pargana* RARI, *Tahsil* KHUTAHAN.

This is the chief village of that portion of Rari which is now included in the Khutahan tahsil. It lies in 25° 53′ N. and 82° 27′ E., at the junction of the roads from Jaunpur to Sultanpur and from Badshahpur to Khutahan, at a distance of 19 miles north-west from the district headquarters. There is a police station here, as well as a post-office, a cattle-pound, an inspection bungalow about half-a-mile from the bazar along the Jaunpur road, a Government *sarai* and an upper primary school. The *sarai* is in the bazar, in which markets are held twice a week. Near by is an old fort and a temple maintained by the Dube

estate. The bazar and the inhabited site stand partly in Badlapur Khurd and partly in the villages of Bhalwai and Sarokhanpur. The population of Badlapur at the last census numbered 1,040 persons, that of Bhalwai 1,223 and that of Sarokhanpur 1,643, the total including 613 Musalmans. The village originally belonged to Bisen Rajputs but is now part of the property of the Raja of Jaunpur, while inferior rights are held by the Singramau estate in a portion of the land. A large fair takes place in Sarokhanpur, during the month of Jeth, known as the Sohbat Ghazi Miyan, to commemorate the wedding of Saiyid Salar.

BADSHAHPUR, *Pargana* MUNGRA, *Tahsil* MACHHLISHAHR.

Badshahpur, formerly known as Mungra, is a town of considerable importance lying in 25° 39′ N. and 82° 12′ E., on the north side of the metalled road from Jaunpur to Allahabad, at a distance of 32 miles from the former and 14 miles west from the tahsil headquarters. The road is here joined by that leading from Khutahan, Badlapur and Sujanganj, while through the town passes the road from Partabgarh to Bamhniaon. About half-a-mile to the south-west the metalled road is crossed by the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, on which there is a station known as Badshahpur, though it actually lies in the village of Sarai Rustam. At the census of 1881 the town had a population of 6,423 persons; but this dropped to 6,060 in 1891, while at the last enumeration there was a slight increase, the total being 6,130, of whom 4,545 were Hindus, 1,582 Musalmans and three of other religions. Banias form the predominating element in the population.

Nothing is known of the early history of the place. Tradition relates that the town was founded by Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur; but the name Badshahpur would suggest a Mughal origin. No ancient remains are to be seen or have been discovered. When the Benares province came into the possession of the East India Company there was a customs post here, and the place is still a thriving and important trade centre, having benefited of late years by the advent of the railway. The trade is chiefly in sugar, cloth and grain, the last being imported from

the Punjab and also from the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions, and exported to Calcutta, Cawnpore and Bombay. There are several sugar factories in the town, and the sugar is sent to the Deccan, Central Provinces and Rajputana. The principal connection of the Badshahpur merchants is with the bazars of Phulpur and Janghai, in the Allahabad, and with Machhlishahr and Sujanganj in this district. The place is also a large cattle market for the neighbouring country.

The town extends for nearly a mile along the Khutahan road. The main street and some of the branch thoroughfares are metalled, with surface drains on either side; the houses are mostly of mud, but several are substantially built of brick and stone. There is a number of old but not otherwise remarkable mosques, and a picturesque stone temple of unpretentious dimensions has been recently built in the bazar. Within the town are the post-office, cattle-pound and a large upper primary school. On the main road to the east is an inspection bungalow, while to the west, beyond the railway, is a Government encamping-ground in Sarai Rustam. The police station stands on the main road between the bazar and the railway station. Skirting the town is the Baha *nala*, which, rising in the *jhils* on the borders of the three districts, Allahabad, Partabgarh and Jaunpur, flows eastwards till it reaches the Bisuhi. Recently the stream has been converted at Government expense into an irrigation and drainage channel, the flow of water being regulated according to requirements. The country all round, however, is apt to be inundated in the rains, and consequently the climate is unhealthy; fever is very prevalent, and as no medical aid is available in the neighbourhood a dispensary is greatly required.

The lands of Badshahpur occupy an area of 249 acres and are held in imperfect *pattidari* tenure, at a land revenue of Rs. 1,001, by some Pathans belonging to Bazidpur, near the city of Jaunpur. The principal inhabitant of the place is the *taluqdar* of Raipur Bichaur, one of the Bachgotis of Patti in the Partabgarh district. The late owner, Thakurain Balraj Kunwar, built a large house in the town with an imposing front and several temples within the compound. The urban area was brought under the operations of Act XX of 1856 in 1886, and continued

to be so administered till the 1st of April 1907, when it was converted into a notified area under Act I of 1900. There are 1,283 houses in the town, of which, during the past three years, 1,135 were assessed to taxation. The total income averaged Rs. 2,356, including the opening balance, the proceeds from the house-tax being Rs. 2,000, which gives an incidence of Re. 1-12-1 per assessed house and Re. 0-5-2 per head of population. The average expenditure was Rs. 1,942, the principal items being Rs. 894 for the upkeep of the town police, Rs. 473 for the maintenance of a conservancy staff and Rs. 420 for local improvements. The affairs of the town are now managed by a small committee under the tahsildar, the income being derived as formerly from a tax according to circumstances and property.

BAKHSHA, *Pargana* RARI, *Tahsil* JAUNPUR.

Bakhsha gives its name to a first-class police station standing in 25° 47′ N. and 82° 34′ E., at a distance of nine miles north-west from Jaunpur on the road leading to Sultanpur. The village, which is small and possesses a few shops, stands on either side of the road; it also contains a post-office, a cattle-pound, and a flourishing upper primary school. The population in 1901 numbered 765 persons, of whom 45 were Musalmans. The principal inhabitants are Brahmans and Bais Rajputs who hold the village in *pattidari* tenure, though one share belongs to an Upaddhya of Sawansa. A short distance west of the *thana* a branch road takes off and leads through Teji Bazar to Maharajganj on the road from Badshahpur to Khutahan. A considerable fair, known as the Kajli, is held in Bakhsha during the first week of Bhadon; and another gathering takes place on the occasion of the Dasahra festival.

About two miles beyond Bakhsha, on the Sultanpur road, is the market of Gajadharganj, which is included in the village of Bahmanpur. This was founded in 1891 by Gajadhar Singh of Chitauri, but failed owing to the proximity of the bazars of Baijuganj and Dhaukalganj. When the Court of Wards took over the management of the Chitauri estate in 1901 efforts were made to improve the bazar, which soon began to attract the cultivators and small grain-dealers of the neighbourhood. Markets

are held there twice a week and the place has now a considerable trade, consisting principally in maize and rice in the autumn and wheat, barley and oilseeds in the spring. Tolls are levied on behalf of the estate, a small staff being maintained by the Court of Wards, and an annual income of about Rs. 500 is thus realized.

BAMHNIAON, *Pargana* MUNGRA, *Tahsil* MACHHLISHAHR.

This village occupies the extreme south-east corner of the pargana, lying in 25° 33′ N. and 82° 20′ E., on the borders of the Allahabad district, at a distance of ten miles from Machhlishahr, with which it is connected by a metalled road, and 28 miles from the district headquarters. An unmetalled road leads north-west to Badshahpur, following the course of the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The latter traverses the south-east corner of the village, and within the boundary is a station known as Janghai from an adjoining village of that name in the Allahabad district. The station is the junction for the recently constructed branch line from Allahabad to Jaunpur, which passes through the centre of the village. The construction of the two railways has had a marked effect on Bamhniaon, which is growing rapidly in commercial importance: markets are held here twice a week, and there is a considerable trade in grain and other articles. The village possesses a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound and a large upper primary school. The population, which numbered 1,556 persons in 1881, had risen in 1901 to 1,726, of whom 56 were Musalmans. As the name suggests, Brahmans are the chief Hindu caste. The lands of Bamhniaon are 1,253 acres in extent and are divided into six *mahals*, with a total land revenue of Rs. 1,481. The proprietors are resident Rajputs and the Mufti family of Jaunpur.

To the north-west of the village is Karaur, where there is an extensive tract of saline earth. In former days salt was largely manufactured there, and in 1788 the right of production and sale was leased for Rs. 18,000. In 1790 the salt *mahal* of the whole pargana was farmed for Rs. 27,000 annually, and the lease was not discontinued till 1843. An attempt to revive the industry in 1870 proved a failure owing to the expense incurred and the inferior quality of the salt obtained here. North of

Karaur and three miles from Bamhniaon is the large Chitaon *jhil* which, during the cold weather, abounds with wildfowl.

BARAGAON, *Pargana* UNGLI, *Tahsil* KHUTAHAN.

A small country town situated in 26° 5′ N. and 82° 38′ E., at a distance of four miles north-west from Shahganj and 25 miles from Jaunpur. It is approached by a branch metalled road leading from Shahganj to Sarai Mohiuddin, on the road from Khutahan to Tanda in the Fyzabad district. Sarai Mohiuddin, which lies about a mile to the west, was formerly of importance as possessing a police station; but this was removed to Sarpatha about 1890, though the post-office still remains. Baragaon was founded by Saiyid Muhammad Niwaz, whose descendants still own the village though they are now in a decayed state. One of the two component *mahals* still goes by the name of Mandwa Sadat. The population, which numbered 3,720 in 1881, had dropped by 1901 to 3,576, of whom 1,477 were Musalmans. The place possesses an upper primary school, five sugar factories, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The only building of any note is an old mosque in the northern portion of the site. The provisions of the Sanitation Act have been extended to the place, which lies very low in the midst of rice fields interspersed with patches of *usar* and numerous *jhils*, one large tank being in the very midst of the inhabited quarter.

BARSATHI, *Pargana* BARSATHI, *Tahsil* MARIAHAU.

The place which gives its name to the old *tappa* of Barsathi is a small village situated in 25° 34′ N. and 82° 31′ E., on the unmetalled road leading from Jamalapur, on the road from Jaunpur and Mariahu to Mirzapur, to Barawan on the road connecting Machhlishahr with Bamhniaon: it lies at a distance of some six miles south-west from Mariahu and 18 miles from the district headquarters. To the south of the village runs the new line from Allahabad to Jaunpur, with a station known as Barsathi but actually situate in the village of Sarsara, two miles to the west: an approach road connects Barsathi itself with the station. The origin of the name is unknown, but the place is

of some antiquity, and has long been held by Nandwak Rajputs. The village has an area of only 209 acres; and this is divided into six *mahals*, the total land revenue being Rs. 482. The population of the place at the last census numbered 596 souls, including 116 Musalmans; the latter are mainly Julahas, who still carry on a considerable trade in country cloth. The village possesses a post-office and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week, the chief articles of commerce being grain, cloth and vegetables. A large fair takes place here during the Dasahra festival, and is attended by about ten thousand persons from the neighbourhood.

BARSATHI *Pargana, Tahsil* MARIAHU.

This pargana was formerly but a *tappa* of Mariahu, and, though recognised as a subdivision, it had no separate existence till 1846. It forms a long and narrow strip of country, with a most irregular and straggling outline, extending from the borders of pargana Ghiswa on the west to the Benares district on the east. The southern boundary is formed throughout by the river Barna, which separates it from the Mirzapur district, while on the north lie the Mariahu and Gopalapur parganas, the dividing line in the case of the latter being for the most part the river Bisuhi, which also forms the Benares boundary, as far as its confluence with the Barna at Kuchari in the extreme south-east corner. The total area of the pargana is 52,455 acres, or 81·96 square miles.

The Barna has a very tortuous course, flowing in a succession of large loops and bends. Its banks are high and sandy, especially in the lower reaches, where they are broken by many small ravines. The river is, consequently, of little use for irrigation: it is shallow and unfitted for navigation, and is fordable at all points except when swollen by the rains. The Bisuhi likewise has a deep channel with high banks scored with numberless ravines, of which the chief is a watercourse known as the Garhi *nala*, rising near Bhadkha and traversing the south-eastern corner of the pargana to unite with the main stream about two miles above its confluence with the Barna. The interior of the pargana is a lowlying tract with a soil that changes gradually

from the light sand of the high banks to a strong loam, the latter merging into a heavy clay in the numerous depressions. The surface is almost flat and, in many places, stretches of *usar* are to be seen; but the monotony is diversified by groves of mango and *mahua* or by the raised mounds which represent the sites of old Nandwak forts. There is a fair number of tanks; but most of them are very shallow, and the only *jhils* deserving mention are those of Baraila and Taktaiya in the north-west corner, near Barigaon.

There are no separate returns of cultivation for Barsathi before 1886. In that year the area under tillage was 32,435 acres; and since that time a considerable increase has taken place, the average for the five years ending in 1906 being 34,022 acres, or 64·86 per cent. of the whole. In another direction there had been more rapid development, for the double-cropped area had risen from very small proportions to 8,307 acres, or 24·4 per cent. of the net cultivation. The land shown as barren amounts to 6,860 acres, or 13·07 per cent. of the whole; but only one-third of this is actually unculturable, since 2,240 acres are under water and 2,014 acres are occupied by roads, buildings and sites. Similarly large deductions have to be made from the so-called culturable area of 11,573 acres, as this includes 2,273 acres of groves, which are exceptionally numerous throughout the Mariahu tahsil, and 1,770 acres of current fallow: the remainder is classed as old fallow but is generally worthless, and little room exists for further cultivation.

The *kharif* is the principal harvest, owing to the large extent of rice land; and though the proportion varies according to the nature of the season, the average area under autumn crops is 23,486 acres as compared with 18,786 acres sown in the *rabi*. Rice occupies 40·7 per cent. of the area tilled in the *kharif*, the transplanted variety alone covering 31·82 per cent. Next comes *arhar* in combination with *juar* or *bajra*, the former averaging 16·9 and the latter, found chiefly in the light soils along the rivers, 7·9 per cent. The area under maize is 2,464 acres, or 10·5 per cent., and is increasing but slowly, and that of sugarcane is 9·16 per cent. There are about 1,000 acres of *sanai*, or *hemp*, which is grown for export to Benares, and 925 acres of *mandua*,

the balance consisting of *kodon* and the coarse pulses. The predominant *rabi* staple is barley, which alone accounts for 42·17 per cent. of the harvest, while a considerable amount is mixed with wheat or gram. The latter by itself and in combination makes up 16 per cent., and wheat contributes 13·7 per cent. Peas are, as usual, an important crop, averaging 4,036 acres or 21·5 per cent. of the *rabi* area. There is a little linseed, but practically no poppy cultivation. On an average 49 per cent. of the cultivated area obtains irrigation, and almost the whole of this is served by wells which are fairly abundant. The tanks can be utilized to a fair extent when necessary, but their small depth renders them of little value in times of drought.

The chief cultivating castes of the pargana are Rajputs, mainly of the Nandwak clan, Brahmans, Ahirs, Kurmis, Chamars and Koeris. In 1906 the total area included in holdings was 36,717 acres, and of this 5,423 acres, or 14·8 per cent., was cultivated by proprietors as *sir* or *khudkasht;* 54·9 per cent. was held by tenants at fixed rates, paying on an average Rs. 4·44 per acre ; 12·4 per cent. was in the hands of occupancy tenants, whose rental was Rs. 4·67 ; and 16·5 per cent. was tilled by tenants without declared rights. This class is mainly confined to the inferior lands and their rental is consequently low, averaging Rs. 4·49. The rate in the case of *shikmis,* however, is only exceeded in Gopalapur, amounting to Rs. 9·51 per acre : they hold 26 per cent. of the area, and the competition in their case is extremely severe. Small areas are held rent-free or by ex-proprietary tenants. The pargana was originally assessed at Rs. 78,035, rising to Rs. 82,368 at the permanent settlement. In 1841 the total was Rs. 80,359, the reduction being due to changes in the area ; while at the last revision it had dropped to Rs. 78,442, owing to similar causes and the appropriation of land for public purposes. The area contains 160 villages, divided in 1906 into 297 *mahals,* of which no fewer than 226 are held in joint *zamindari* tenure. Of the remainder 43 belong to single *zamindars,* 22 are imperfect and five are perfect *pattidari,* while one is *bhaiya-chara.*

Of the various proprietary castes Rajputs hold 56·1 per cent. of the area, Brahmans 22·9, Saiyids 8·8, Sheikhs 5·3, Khattris 3·2

and Banias 1·6 per cent., while small portions are owned by Kayasths, Kaseras, Goshains and other castes. Few of the larger proprietors hold any land in the pargana. The chief is the Maharaja of Benares, whose property comprises 14 whole villages and portions of 12 others, paying a revenue of Rs. 8,343. Next comes the Dube Raja of Jaunpur, with ten villages assessed at Rs. 6,301; and after him follow Maulvi Abdul Majid with shares in 27 villages, paying Rs. 2,579, and Maulvi Abdul Jalil with seven shares, the revenue demand being Rs. 806. Mention should also be made of the Nandwaks of Bhanaur and the Saiyids of Kajgaon, near Jaunpur.

The population of the pargana in 1853 numbered 57,111 souls, but this dropped to 46,024 in 1865, though it rose again to 48,166 in 1872. Since that time the increase has been rapid; but, unfortunately, no separate figures are obtainable for the succeeding enumerations, as the whole tahsil was treated as a single tract for census purposes. By abstracting the village totals from the 1901 returns we obtain for Barsathi 67,923 inhabitants, of whom 3,124 were Musalmans: and these figures are approximately accurate. The density is extremely high, averaging 828 to the square mile. There is no town in the pargana, the chief place being Rampur Dhanua, and few other villages are of any size, Bhanpur, Gaura Patti and Patkhauli alone having more than 1,500 inhabitants. Means of communication are poor, though they have been improved by the new railway line from Janghai to Jaunpur, which traverses the north-western corner and has a station at Sarsara, near Barsathi Khas. The only road is the metalled road from Jaunpur and Mariahu to Mirzapur, which passes through Rampur Dhanua and crosses the Barna by a ferry. A small branch leads to Gopalapur from Rampur Dhanua; but this is of little use to the pargana, and the tract suffers from the absence of roads in the south-east and south-west portions.

BISHARATPUR, *Pargana* RARI, *Tahsil* JAUNPUR.

A village standing in 25° 47′ N. and 82° 37′ E., about a mile from the right bank of the Gumti, two miles east from Bakhsha police station and about six miles north-west from Jaunpur. Through it passes the branch unmetalled road from Aliganj to

Mai and Tiara, which is here crossed by a similar road from Shambhuganj to Chhunchha-ghat on the Gumti. At the junction of the roads is an old indigo factory, one of the first European concerns to be started in the district. The place played an important part in the history of the Mutiny, for it was here that a number of Europeans collected and were rescued by a local *zamindar* named Madho Singh. The latter obtained a substantial reward for his services, and his descendants, some of whom occupy high positions in Government service, still live here and are the owners of the village. The chief member of the family is Thakur Chhatarpal Singh, who is an honorary magistrate for the Bakhsha police circle and holds his court at his residence. Madho Singh founded a bazar named Madhoganj, after which the place is commonly called; it contains a number of shops, but there is no regular market day. The factory has passed into the hands of Babu Hari Das, a banker of Benares, and has practically fallen into disuse. The population of Bisharatpur in 1901 numbered 1,467 souls, of whom 102 were Musalmans. There is a large aided school in the village.

BEALSI *Pargana, Tahsil* KIRAKAT.

This is the western pargana of the tahsil and comprises an area of 40,402 acres, or 63·13 square miles, lying on either side of the Sai river from the boundaries of Jaunpur Haveli, Mariahu and Gopalapur on the west to its junction with the Gumti on the east. To the north lies pargana Zafarabad, to the south the Benares district, to the east pargana Guzara, and to the north-east, beyond the Gumti, is the pargana of Daryapar. The Gumti skirts the pargana for a considerable distance, both above and below its confluence with the Sai between the villages of Rajapur and Udpur. There are no other rivers, but a few drainage channels carry off the surplus water into the Sai and Gumti, forming ravines along their banks. In the extreme south the overflow from several *jhils* passes into the Benares district, ultimately forming the Nand.

Near the rivers the ground is undulating and broken, while the soil is light and has a constant tendency to sand. The portion north of the Sai possesses a loam soil of fair consistency and

fertility. The same characteristics are to be found on the right bank of the river, but further south the level drops and the loam gradually merges into a stiff clay suitable for rice cultivation. In this portion *jhils* are numerous though seldom of any size, the largest being that of Kheosipur in the south-east corner. Tracts of *usar* are frequently to be seen, and in many places *reh* makes its appearance and is utilized for the manufacture of glass bangles. Occasionally, too, salt earth is found, but the saltpetre industry is no longer of any importance. As a whole the pargana is well wooded, more than three per cent. of the area being under groves: and, unlike other parts of the district, there has been no appreciable decline in the extent of grove land during the past 20 years.

Bealsi has attained a far higher state of development than the rest of the tahsil. In 1881 the area under cultivation was 29,700 acres; and since that time there has been a slight extension, the average for the five years ending in 1906 being 29,825 acres, or no less than 73·82 per cent. of the whole. In the matter of double-cropping there has been a much more rapid increase, and now 28·5 per cent. of the cultivation bears two crops in the year. The barren area averages 4,939 acres; but this includes 1,562 acres under water and 1,607 acres occupied by buildings, roads, railways and the like, while the rest is principally *usar*. The culturable area is proportionately the smallest in the district, amounting to 5,638 acres, or 13·95 per cent. of the whole: and from this must be deducted 1,337 acres of current fallow and 1,238 acres under groves, so that very little, and that of an inferior quality, remains for further extension of tillage.

The *kharif* almost invariably exceeds the *rabi* harvest in area, the average figures being 20,629 and 18,070 acres, respectively. Rice, almost wholly of the transplanted variety, is the chief autumn staple and covers 29·1 per cent. of the area sown; it is closely followed by maize, which is a comparatively new crop in this pargana and now occupies 25·4 per cent. About 17 per cent. is under *juar* and *arhar* in combination, and 9·5 per cent. under sugarcane, though the latter has declined by more than half during the past 30 years. Hemp is extensively cultivated, and on the lighter lands *sanwan*, *kodon* and other inferior autumn products

are grown. Barley, either sown alone or mixed with wheat and gram, is the principal staple in the *rabi*, the former amounting to nearly 42 per cent. of the area of the cultivation. Next comes gram, sown by itself or mixed, with 25·6, and then peas with 20·5 per cent., while wheat covers little more than seven per cent. There is very little poppy, and only a small and fluctuating area under linseed. The *kharif* crops are extensively irrigated from the numerous tanks, but these all dry up by the beginning of the cold weather, and the *rabi* irrigation has to depend almost wholly on the wells. The latter are fairly numerous, but more might with advantage be constructed. On an average 47 per cent. of the cultivated area obtains water, and in some years this is largely exceeded. Wells can be dug without difficulty in all parts except on the high sandy banks of the rivers.

The cultivating castes of the pargana comprise Raghubansi and other Rajputs, Brahmans, Ahirs, Chamars, Lunias, Kurmis and Koeris. In 1906 the total area included in holdings was 31,769 acres, and of this 29 per cent. was cultivated by proprietors as *sir* or *khudkasht*, and 44·8 per cent. by tenants at fixed rates who pay on an average only Rs. 3·56 per acre. Occupancy tenants hold 13 per cent. at a rent rate of Rs. 5·05, and tenants-at-will 11·3 per cent. at Rs. 5·31; though in the latter case the land is usually of an inferior description, as all the better holdings are reserved to the privileged classes. Somewhat more than one-fourth of the area is sublet to *shikmis*, who pay Rs. 8·33 per acre—a figure which is considerably in excess of the general average for the district. The revenue of the pargana at the permanent settlement was Rs. 45,265; and this had risen to Rs. 46,269 in 1841, chiefly on account of villages transferred from neighbouring territory. In 1885 the original pargana was greatly enlarged owing to the addition of 56 villages from Jaunpur Haveli, so that the revenue demand rose to Rs. 63,145. The present figure, with the cesses now in force, is shown in the appendix.*

Bealsi derives its name from the 42 villages which once formed a Raghubansi estate. It belonged to the Benares *sarkar*, but was assigned to the Jaunpur subdivision in 1818. Its transfer to the new Kirakat tahsil was recommended in 1843, but did not

* Appendix, table X.

take place till 1885. At first it was divided between the Mariahu and Jaunpur tahsils, though from 1846 onwards it was included wholly in the latter. The present number of villages is 135: and in 1906 these were divided into 376 *mahals*, of which no fewer than 280 were held in joint *zamindari* and 75 in imperfect *pattidari* tenure. Of the remainder, 18 are single *zamindari* and three are imperfect *pattidari*. There are no large estates and the chief proprietary castes are Rajputs, who hold no less than 57·05 per cent. of the area, followed by Brahmans with 11, Saiyids with 9·9, Kayasths with 7·7, Banias with 4·9, Sheikhs with 4·4 and Khattris with 3·07 per cent. Europeans, Bengalis, Telis, Goshains and Lunias also hold over 100 acres apiece. Of the leading landlords in the district Babu Sundari Prasad of Jaunpur owns six shares in different villages, with a revenue demand of Rs. 1,473; the Maharaja of Benares holds one village, and insignificant areas are owned by the Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal and Babu Sham Das of Benares.

The population of Bealsi was 38,689 in 1853, but fell to 34,455 in 1865 and to 28,440 in 1872. The figures of the 1881 census are those of the enlarged pargana which had then a total of 65,811, though this fell to 55,408 at the following enumeration. In 1901 a further decrease was observed, the number of inhabitants being 52,925, of whom 2,705 were Musalmans. The pargana contains no town; but there are one or two large villages, such as Jalalpur, Rehti, Haripur, Majhgawan, Nahora and Rajapur, where an annual fair is held. Means of communication are good, since the tract is traversed both by the metalled road and the railway from Benares to Jaunpur, the latter having a station at Jalalganj. At this point the road is crossed by an unmetalled branch leading from Mariahu to Kirakat.

BILWAI, *Pargana* UNGLI, *Tahsil* KHUTAHAN.

Bilwai is a village of the Sultanpur district but gives its name to a station on the loop line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, situated close to the northern border of the pargana in 26° 9′ N. and 82° 40′ E., at a distance of seven miles north from Shahganj. The station actually belongs to the village of Arghupur, which in 1901 contained a population of 1,863

persons, of whom 94 were Musalmans. The place derives its name from Arghu Singh, a Kachhwaha Rajput. His descendants lost their proprietary rights which passed to the Saiyid family of Baragaon, till recently represented by Musammat Niamat Bibi. The latter founded a bazar near the railway station, known as Bibiganj, where markets are held twice a week. Arghupur also possesses an aided school and a few sugar factories. The present owner is Babu Moti Chand of Benares and Azamgarh.

CHANDA *Pargana*, *Tahsil* KHUTAHAN.

The main portion of pargana Chanda lies in the Sultanpur district; but three detached blocks which came into the possession of Bais Rajputs some centuries ago, and were amalgamated into a single *taluqa*, were transferred during the days of the early Nawab Wazirs of Oudh to the territorial administration of Balwant Singh of Benares. When the latter province was ceded to the British these parts of Chanda were given over with the rest. They were known as the Singramau *taluqa*, and were held in the days of Duncan by Abdhut Singh. The pargana was at first administered by the Collector of Benares, and this arrangement was maintained for some time after the constitution of the Jaunpur district. A transfer was recommended on the ground of convenience as early as 1822, but was not sanctioned till ten years later. The tract was included in the Jaunpur tahsil, but on the 1st of October 1850 it was made over to Khutahan. The combined area still forms practically a single estate. It was held at the time of the Mutiny by Rai Randhir Singh Bahadur and after his death by his widow, who died in 1904. Since that time the *taluqa* has formed the subject of litigation among the various claimants. It has an area of 21,525 acres, or 33·63 square miles, and comprises 80 villages divided into 85 *mahals*, with a revenue demand of Rs. 21,381.

The southern and largest portion, which contains the village of Singramau, lies to the west of Rari-Badlapur and Qariat Mendha and to the north of Garwara, from which it is separated by the Tambura. This small stream joins the Pili, which flows through the centre of this block at the south-eastern corner.

To the north and west lies the Patti tahsil of the Partabgarh district, and to the north-east is a detached fragment of pargana Chanda in Sultanpur. Beyond the latter is the second and smallest portion, extending to the banks of the Gumti and marching with Qariat Mendha on the south-east, while to the west and north-west are villages of Partabgarh. The third block is some four miles to the north-west, and is of considerable size: it is bounded by the Gumti on the east, by the Partabgarh district on the south and by the Sultanpur pargana of Chanda on the north and west. In this portion lies the village of Koeripur, through which passes the Khobia, sometimes also known as the Pili, which drains the tract and flows into the Gumti to the south-east.

The Gumti has the same steep and sandy banks as elsewhere, and these are broken by many ravines and drainage channels: so that the land in its immediate neighbourhood is poor and often sterile. Along the Pili, too, is a strip of similar land on either bank, and the Tambura exhibits the same characteristics in a minor degree. Beyond the immediate influence of these streams the soil is generally loam, though of a light texture, leaving a large admixture of sand. Occasionally clay is to be found in the depressions, and here and there patches of barren *usar* may be encountered. On the whole, however, the pargana is highly tilled and well wooded though differing in some respects from other parts of the district, the resemblance being closest to Qariat Mendha.

As early as 1840 as much as 13,319 acres were under cultivation, though this probably represents the gross area. By 1881 the total was 13,591 acres, while the subsequent increase has been considerable, the average for the five years ending in 1906 being 14,260 acres, or 66·24 per cent. of the whole. Added to this, some 27 per cent. of the net area under tillage bears a double crop in the year. The barren land is 3,128 acres in extent, and, excluding 1,015 acres under water and 1,080 acres occupied by village sites, buildings and roads, is mainly composed of *usar* and ravines. Much, too, of the so-called culturable area is of a very poor description and could hardly repay reclamation. It covers in all 4,137 acres, though of this no less than 1,053 acres

are grove land and 533 acres are current fallow. Means of irrigation are fairly plentiful; as in addition to the tanks there is an almost adequate supply of wells from which about 92 per cent. of an average area of 6,924 acres, or 48·5 per cent. of the cultivation, is watered. The spring level is, however, deep, and this fact militates against the rapid and cheap construction of wells.

The *rabi* is the more important harvest, averaging 9,896 acres as compared with 8,590 acres sown with autumn crops. The chief staples are barley and gram, the former covering 40·3 and the latter, either alone or in combination with barley and wheat, 31·45 per cent. of the *rabi* area. Peas come next with 13·3 and wheat with 8·13 per cent., while there is a fair amount of wheat mixed with barley. About 150 acres are under poppy, which is a somewhat favourite crop here. In the *kharif* the largest area is that of *juar* and *arhar*, which occupy 32 per cent., and next come maize with 21, rice, principally of the early variety, with 17·6, and sugarcane with 7·2 per cent. In the poorer soils considerable quantities of *bajra*, *mandua*, *kodon* and the coarse pulses are grown.

The total area included in holdings in 1906 was 14,958 acres, and of this 2,572 acres, or 17·2 per cent., were held by the proprietors as *sir*. Tenants at fixed rates, who pay on an average Rs. 3·85 per acre, are in possession of 33·2 per cent.; occupancy tenants, with an average rental of Rs. 6·8, hold 23·9 per cent.; and tenants-at-will, who only cultivate the poorer lands and pay Rs. 5·1 per acre, hold 22·4 per cent. About 33 per cent. of the land is sublet, the rent in the case of *shikmis* being slightly over Rs. 8 per acre. The rent-free area is comparatively large, amounting to 487 acres: the rents are paid in cash, and grain rates are unknown. The chief cultivating castes are Brahmans, Ahirs, Koeris and Chamars.

The population of the pargana has fluctuated during the past fifty years. From 22,256 in 1853 it dropped to 20,353 in 1865, but then rose to 21,221 in 1872 and to 25,981 in 1881, while ten years later it was 28,501. In 1901 a decline was again observed, the total being 27,449, of whom 1,849 were Musalmans. Half the latter reside at Koeripur, which is the largest village

and will be separately described, as also will the combined villages of Singramau and Singhawal. There is no other place of any importance in the pargana. The only road is that from Jaunpur to Sultanpur, which traverses the two larger parts of the pargana and gives access to the chief villages.

Of the entire area 82·3 per cent. is owned by Rajputs of the Bais clan, 14·3 per cent. by Brahmans and 3·4 per cent. by Goshains. Formerly the whole was the property of the Bais, but certain villages were alienated on religious grounds, chiefly for the maintenance of the family priests. Babu Harpal Singh of Singramau is at present in possession of 73 whole villages, assessed at Rs. 21,186, and seven villages, paying a revenue of Rs. 2,733, are held by the Court of Wards on behalf of the Raja of Jaunpur.

CHANDWAK, *Pargana* CHANDWAK, *Tahsil* KIRAKAT.

The capital of the pargana : is a village lying in 25°-35′ N. and 83° 0′ E., about a mile north of the Gumti, on the metalled road from Benares to Azamgarh, at a distance of 19 miles from the former, 22 miles south-east from Jaunpur and six miles east from the tahsil headquarters. A mile further north, close to the metalled road, is the Dobhi station on the metre-gauge line from Jaunpur to Aunrihar, situated in the village of Ramanpur. From Chandwak itself an unmetalled road runs eastwards to Aunrihar and Ghazipur, while a second leads to Kirakat, taking off at the 22nd mile on the Azamgarh road. The population of the village was 1,345 in 1881, and at the last census had risen to 1,487, of whom 67 were Musalmans. Markets are held daily in the bazar; but the place is not remarkable for any special industries or commodities. The police station post-office and a masonry *sarai*, now almost disused, are on the metalled road north of the bazar, and in the village is a flourishing middle vernacular school. The Gumti is crossed by a ferry on the main road.

The principal inhabitants of Chandwak are the Raghubansi Rajputs of the Dobhi *taluqa*, who settled here at a very early date. Dobhi is a small village of 111 inhabitants, some two miles to the north-west and, curiously enough, does not belong to the clan. Tradition relates that the founder of the family was one Ganesh Rai, who took possession of seven *kos* of land

round Hariharpur, a village on the Gumti two miles to the west and 14 *kos* on the opposite or south side of the river. He left the northern portion to his two sons. of whom the elder received two-thirds and the younger, Ramdeo Singh, one-third. These shares now constitute the twelve *pattis* of the Dobhi *taluqa*. Ramdeo is said to have built a fort represented by a mound on the river bank near the Chandwak ferry, while Harihardeo, the elder son, built the larger fort of Hariharpur, a village which is still the chief residence of the Raghubansis. The fort is square, and the sides, about 100 yards in length, face the four cardinal points. The place is now in ruins and surrounded with jungle, the only occupants being some Aghorpanthi Faqirs, who have built a temple and a monastery on the site; but it is still possible to trace the main entrance, approached by a ramp, in the middle of the north side, as well as a second gateway in the south wall a little east of the centre. Traces, too, are visible of an outer wall surrounding the fort about 25 feet from the main structure. The walls are of mud interspersed with large burnt bricks of the old Hindu pattern. In and around the fortified position are to be found pieces of earthen vessels several times thicker than those made nowadays, and occasional fragments of rollers burnt to a red colour and used possibly for grinding spices. The history of Chandwak itself is unknown. Local tradition asserts that the name is derived from Chand Shah, son of Iftikhar Khan, a noble in the days of the Sharqi kings, who held the *tappa* in *jagir* for several years. His son is said to have renounced the world and to have lived as an ascetic in the jungle between Chandwak and Hariharpur. His grave is shown in a grove to the south-east of the Chandwak bazar.

CHANDWAK *Pargana, Tahsil* KIRAKAT.

Pargana Chandwak, which was formerly a *tappa* of Kirakat, occupies the eastern portion of the tahsil and is a fairly compact block of country, bounded on the north by the Azamgarh district, on the east by Ghazipur, on the south by Benares and on the west by the Pisara and Guzara parganas of the Kirakat tahsil. The Gumti forms the southern boundary for the most part, but seven small villages lie to the south of that river on

either side of the road from Benares to Azamgarh. There are also three detached portions beyond the western boundary, comprising the villages of Sarauni and Narhan on either side of Kirakat, and Usarpur and Pachwar, a short distance north of the tahsil headquarters. The total area is 44,706 acres, or 69·85 square miles.

Along the Gumti in the south the level is high, and the surface is broken by numerous ravines and drainage channels leading down to the river. The chief of these is the Tain, a small stream which rises in Pisara and for a short distance forms the boundary of the pargana, discharging itself into the river near Kusarna. Another is the Khara, which rises near Pokhra and flows westwards in a deep bed to join the Gumti not far from Dobhi. Through Chandwak itself flows a small stream known as the Sorewa, and in the south-eastern corner, separating this district from Ghazipur, is the Sarwa. The banks of the Gumti are generally steep, except on the inside of the many bends, where the ground is shelving and narrow strips of alluvial cultivation are to be seen. The high bank has a light and sandy soil, but from the crest the level slopes gently to the interior of the pargana, where a good loam is generally to be found; while in the north the soil stiffens into a heavy clay, small *jhils* and tracts of *usar* become common and the cultivation consists mainly of rice. Along the northern border flows the Gangi, an unimportant stream with a shallow bed. It is fed by the Kharwa, which also rises in Azamgarh and joins the Gangi at Bardiha. The pargana as a whole is well wooded, and this is especially the case on the plateaux enclosed by the bends of the Gumti; while in the rice tracts of the north trees are naturally less common, though patches of *dhak* jungle appear in several places.

At the last revision of records in 1881 the cultivated area amounted to 30,426 acres. This has been occasionally exceeded during recent years, but the average for the five years ending in 1907 was only 29,885 acres, or 66·85 per cent. of the whole. In another direction, however, there has been a considerable increase, for the double-cropped area now averages 26·5 per cent. of the net cultivation, or very much more than that formerly recorded. The land shown as barren amounts to 7,531 acres; but from this

must be deducted 1,822 acres under water and 1,952 acres occupied by village sites, buildings, roads and the like, leaving 3,757 acres actually unfit for cultivation. The culturable area is 7,290 acres, or 17·7 per cent.; but this, again, includes 882 acres of grove and 2,160 acres of current fallow, the rest being usually of a very inferior description. Means of irrigation are generally abundant, and though the amount irrigated varies with the season it averages 49·36 per cent. of the land under tillage. As usual wells constitute by far the most important source of supply, contributing over 93 per cent. of the irrigation, although the numerous tanks are frequently utilized for the autumn crops Wells can be constructed in all parts without difficulty except, perhaps, on the high bank of the Gumti.

The *kharif* and *rabi* harvests are approximately equal in extent, though in most years the former predominates, averaging 19,708 acres as compared with 18,071 acres sown in the *rabi*. The chief staple is rice, which covers 26 per cent. of the area sown, four-fifths of this being of the late variety. Next comes maize with 18·6 per cent. and then *juar*, and *arhar*, in combination, with 15 per cent. Sugarcane is still important, though it has declined by more than one-third since 1881 and now averages 11·4 per cent. of the *kharif*. Other crops comprise *bajra* and *arhar* on the lighter lands, hemp, *kodon* and the autumn pulses. In the *rabi* barley very largely preponderates, averaging over 43 per cent. of the area sown, while a good deal more is found in combination with gram and wheat, the former, alone and mixed, amounting to 19·5 per cent. Peas are a very favourite crop, occupying one-fourth of the *rabi* area: but the amount of pure wheat is very small, being only 5·5 per cent. The balance is chiefly made up by poppy and linseed, of which the latter is growing rapidly in popularity.

Owing to the fact that the Dobhi *taluqa* takes up the greater portion of the pargana Raghubansi Rajputs naturally occupy the foremost place among the cultivators, and as Brahmans come next it is impossible to expect a very high standard of husbandry. Other castes include Ahirs, Koeris, Kurmis, Chamars, some Bhuinhars in the north and Musalmans in one or two isolated villages. In 1906 the total area included in holdings was 32,723

acres, and of this no less than 56 per cent. was held by the proprietors as *sir* or *khudkasht*, the reason for this being that the Raghubansis cultivate most of their land themselves. Tenants at fixed rates hold 21 per cent. and occupancy tenants 13 per cent.; so that, after deducting the small proportion of land which is held rent-free or cultivated by ex-proprietors, little more than 9 per cent. remains in the hands of tenants-at-will. Under the circumstances it is only natural that a large area should be sublet, and about 30 per cent. is in the possession of *shikmi* tenants. The latter pay on an average Rs. 7·45 per acre, which is almost the lowest rate in the district. Rents in the case of occupancy tenants are Rs. 4·36 and for tenants-at-will Rs. 5·41 per acre. Almost all the land is held on cash rents, the grain-rented area, 435 acres in all, being of a precarious nature, principally on the banks of rivers and *jhils*.

As settled by Duncan, the pargana comprised merely the Dobhi *taluqa*, and was assessed at Rs. 27,401 in 1789 rising to Rs. 27,415 in 1793. In 1842 the area was increased by the transfer of 15 villages from Sultanipur in the Benares district, and the revenue then stood at Rs. 33,902. A further addition of the four villages near Kirakat was made in 1849, and at the last revision the revenue was Rs. 38,448. The present demand, together with the cesses now levied, will be found in the appendix.* The pargana now contains 141 villages divided, in 1906, into 330 *mahals*, of which 185 were imperfect *pattidari*, 140 joint *zamindari*, three were held by single proprietors and two were *bhaiyachara*. Nearly one hundred villages, paying about Rs. 28,000, form the Raghubansi *taluqa* of Dobhi, and this is divided into 18 *mahals* belonging to some 20,000 co-sharers, the estate being by far the most complex in the district, as so far no formal partition has taken place, and in many instances all the various *pattis* have shares in the same village. Besides the Raghubansis there are no *zamindars* of importance except, perhaps, the Nanakshahi Mahant, the head of the Nihang Naga Goshains of the Panchaiti Akhara at Benares, who owns Kopa. Altogether Rajputs own 83·6 per cent. of the area; and next come Brahmans, with 4·4, Faqirs and Goshains with 3·2, Bengalis with 1·9, Sheikhs

with 1·7 and Banias with 1·3 per cent. The rest is held mainly by Europeans, Pathans and Kayasths. Maulvi Abdul Jalil owns 33 small shares, assessed at Rs. 825 in all, and an insignificant area belongs to Babu Sham Das of Benares.

The population of the pargana in 1853 was 53,441; but this appears incorrect, as in 1865 the total was 37,182, though by 1872 it had risen to 44,008. The figures for the next two enumerations are not available, since they are given for the whole tahsil of Kirakat; but in 1901 Chandwak contained 52,858 inhabitants, of whom 51,201 were Hindus, 1,647 Musalmans and ten of other religions. The chief villages of the pargana are Chandwak, Hariharpur, Marhi, Sarauni and Narhan, which is practically a part of Kirakat town; but Marhi alone has a population of more than 2,000 persons. The metre-gauge line from Jaunpur to Aunrihar traverses the pargana from west to east, with stations at Dobhi near Chandwak and at Patrahi in the village of Kopa on the eastern border. The metalled road from Benares to Azamgarh passes northwards through Chandwak, after crossing the Gumti by a bridge of boats; and the only other road is an inferior track from Kirakat to Chandwak and Ghazipur.

DARYAPAR *Pargana, Tahsil* KIRAKAT.

This small pargana originally was included in Jaunpur Haveli, though separated from the main portion by Saremu, and derives its name from the fact that it lies beyond or to the north of the Gumti. When the tahsils and parganas were reconstituted in 1846 Daryapar was still a portion of Haveli, and did not enter on a separate existence till 1850 or thereabouts. It contains but 58 villages, the original number having been reduced by one owing to the transfer of the tiny village of Lalpur to Saremu. The latter marches with the pargana on the north-west and north, while to the north-east and east lies Pisara. The western and southern boundaries are formed by the Gumti, which separates it from Bealsi and Guzara. The total area of Daryapar is 16,636 acres, or 26 square miles.

Along the Gumti the land is high and sandy, broken in many places by ravines which carry down the drainage from the

originates in some depressions in the north and traverses the centre of the pargana in a westerly direction, falling into the Gumti just above Belaon. It is joined some two miles from the river by the Balohi *nala*, which is called after a village of that name and rises on the eastern border, south of Murara. From the high bank of the Gumti the level drops gradually towards the interior and the soil becomes less sandy, passing into a firm and fertile loam. This again stiffens into clay in the low plain to the north and north-east, where the drainage is somewhat defective and *usar* frequently makes its appearance. In this portion there is a large amount of waste land much of which is covered with *dhak* jungle, this being especially the case between the villages of Muftiganj and Murara. The jungle here stretches almost uninterruptedly for a considerable distance and is of some economic value, since the wood provides fuel for the numerous sugar refineries in the neighbourhood.

Under such circumstances it is only natural that the cultivated area should be comparatively small. In 1881 it extended over 10,440 acres; and since that there has been no further development, but rather the reverse, since for the five years ending with 1906 the average area under tillage was 9,830 acres, or 59·09 per cent., this being the lowest proportion of any pargana in the district. On the other hand there has been no actual retrogression, for the double-cropped area has expanded in a marked degree and now averages no less than 29·6 per cent. of the net cultivation. According to the returns 2,128 acres are barren, including 541 acres under water and 729 acres occupied by sites, roads and railways; while 4,678 acres are shown as culturable, though this comprises, in addition to 334 acres of groves and 962 acres of current fallow, a large amount of land that is of so inferior a character that it could never repay cultivation.

The pargana is admirably supplied with means of irrigation, and on an average 50·45 per cent. of the net cultivated area obtains water, while in some seasons the proportion has exceeded 60 per cent., and it is estimated that in most years four-fifths of the *rabi* lands are irrigated. Wells are the principal source of supply, but on occasions the tanks and *jhils* are utilized: the latter are not, however, very numerous and, consequently, are

of little use for the autumn crops. The *kharif* area almost invariably exceeds that of the *rabi*, averaging 6,709 as compared with 6,015 acres. Maize is now by far the most important crop, and covers 33·7 per cent. of the area sown. Next come *juar* and *arhar*, in combination, with 18·6 per cent.; rice, mainly of the late variety, with 15·7; and sugarcane with 11·75 per cent., this being almost the highest figure in the district. A small amount of *bajra* and *arhar* is to be found in the lighter lands, while *kodon*, *sanwan* and the coarser autumn pulses make up the bulk of the remainder. In the *rabi* the lead is taken by barley, but not to the same extent as in other parts of the tahsil. Sown by itself it covers 37·3 per cent. of the *rabi* area, while a certain amount is grown in combination with gram and wheat, the former, alone and mixed, occupying 32·8 per cent. Peas cover 18·1 and wheat unmixed 5·7 per cent.; there is little poppy cultivation, and a very small amount of linseed. During the hot weather melons are grown to a considerable extent on the sandy banks of the Gumti.

The chief cultivating castes of the pargana are Raghubansi and other Rajputs, Brahmans, Ahirs and Chamars. Out of the total area of 11,220 acres shown in holdings in 1906 about 28·5 per cent. was cultivated by the proprietors, either as *sir* or *khudkasht*, and 36·8 per cent. by tenants at fixed rates, who pay on an average Rs. 4·82 per acre. Occupancy tenants, holding 17·5 per cent., pay Rs. 5·24, and tenants-at-will, with 14·3 per cent., pay Rs. 6·14 per acre. Nearly one-third of the land is sublet; and the *shikmi* rental averages Rs. 8·74, this being the highest rate in the tahsil and considerably above the general figure for the district. There is a very strong demand for land, and very little is available for unprivileged tenants. The revenue of the pargana in 1881 was Rs. 17,894, and the present demand, together with that for cesses, will be found in the appendix.* There are in all 57 villages, and in 1906 these were divided into 167 *mahals* of which 41 were held by single *zamindars*, 113 were joint *zamindari* and the remaining 13 imperfect *pattidari*. The chief landowning castes are Rajputs, who hold 64·04 per cent. of the land; and next come Kayasths with 15·32, Sheikhs with 10·3 and Brahmans with

* Appendix, table X.

7·4 per cent. Small areas, too, belong to Halwais and Goshains. The only large proprietor is the Maharaja of Benares, who holds ten villages with a revenue demand of Rs. 3,517, though Rai Daya Kishan of Kirakat and Babu Sham Das of Benares possess small shares in the pargana, and a few villages belong to the Mufti family of Jaunpur and the Sahus of Muftiganj.

No details of population are available before 1872, when the pargana contained 17,268 inhabitants. Thereafter it was not shown separately, but included in the old pargana of Kirakat. By abstracting the totals for the component villages the number of inhabitants in 1901 appears to have been 18,270, of whom 796 were Musalmans. There is no large village in the pargana, the chief being Utiasan, which contains the important bazar of Muftiganj, while others worthy of mention are Belaon, Murara (celebrated for its sugar industry) and Murtazabad. Through the centre of the pargana runs the metalled road from Jaunpur to Kirakat, passing through Muftiganj, where also is a station on the metre-gauge line to Aunrihar. The only other road is that from Zafarabad to Deokali and Kirakat, crossing the Gumti by the Belaon ferry.

GARWARA *Pargana*, *Tahsil* MACHHLISHAHR.

This large pargana comprises the northern portion of the tahsil, being bounded on the south by Mungra and Ghiswa. On the west and north it marches with the Patti tahsil of the Partabgarh district and, for a short distance, with pargana Chanda: and on the east lie the two parganas of Rari, belonging to the Khutahan and Jaunpur tahsils. Garwara has a total area of 88,034 acres, or 137·55 square miles.

The pargana stands higher than the rest of the tahsil, the soil being chiefly loam merging into clay in the numerous swamps and depressions, and rising into a light sand or hard gravel on the banks of the rivers. Of the latter the chief is the Sai, which traverses the centre of the pargana from west to east, first touching the district at Palhamau and leaving the pargana at Karchhuli, the scene of a large annual fair. Its banks are high and scored with numerous ravines, which carry down

the drainage from the interior. The most noteworthy *nalas* on the right bank are those which pass through Goaon and Sujanganj, and on the left those rising near Lohuda and Gaddopur. South of the Sai the level drops, and the country begins to resemble that of Mungra; the soil is more frequently clay than loam, *jhils* are numerous and *usar* plains are common. In the extreme south are several swamps in which the Bisuhi takes its origin, though the river in this pargana is very insignificant. To the north of the Sai the country is drained by several minor streams. The Lakhia rises near Gaddopur and flows eastwards into Rari to join the Pili. The Tambura enters the pargana from Partabgarh near Raja Bazar and for several miles forms the district boundary, eventually falling into the Pili in the extreme north, near the trijunction of Garwara, Chanda and Rari. Besides these there are several ill-defined escape channels carrying off the surplus water from the numerous *jhils*, and in most cases taking an easterly direction towards one or other of the streams. The largest swamp in the pargana is the long crescent-shaped *jhil* to the north of Sarai Bhogi, on the road from Jaunpur to Sujanganj: it is deep and narrow, and possibly represents an abandoned channel of the Sai. The country is fairly well wooded, but there are no large stretches of *dhak* jungle save at Unchgaon, in the extreme south.

Garwara is more fully developed than the other parganas of the tahsil, though even so it is below the general average of the district. The total cropped area in 1841 was 54,548 acres; but this apparently is the gross figure, *dofasli* land being counted twice. In 1886 the cultivated area was 54,767 acres, while the average for the five years ending in 1906 was 55,126 acres, or 62·62 per cent. of the whole. Of the remainder 14,289 acres, or 16·23 per cent., were shown as barren, including 4,967 acres under water and 3,919 acres occupied by roads, buildings and sites, the actually unculturable waste being 5,403 acres. The so-called culturable area was 18,619 acres, or 21·15 per cent. of the whole; but from this should be deducted 3,562 acres of grove land, which forms an unusually high proportion, and 2,954 acres of current fallow, the balance being mostly old fallow of little

value. The economic development of the pargana during recent years is greater than at first sight appears, since there has been a marked increase in the area bearing a double crop, which now averages 26·18 per cent. of the net cultivation.

The *kharif* and *rabi* harvests are approximately equal in extent, averaging 35,613 and 33,719 acres, respectively, the predominance of one or the other depending on the nature of the season. The fluctuations that occur from year to year arise from the fact that the pargana is more or less precarious owing to the shallow nature of the tanks and *jhils*, which are of little use in time of drought. The average irrigated area is 25,970 acres, or 47·11 per cent. of the net cultivation, and of this 81·04 per cent. is derived from wells, 18·45 from tanks and *jhils* and ·51 per cent. from the smaller streams. The number of wells is fairly satisfactory, though very much less in proportion than that of the Jaunpur tahsil. The principal *kharif* crop is rice, but not to the same extent as in Mungra to the south: it occupies 33·52 per cent. of the *kharif* area, two-thirds being of the transplanted variety. Next comes *arhar* mixed with *juar* and *bajra*, the former accounting for 19·08 and the latter for 11·15 per cent., chiefly on the high light soils along the Sai. Maize is growing steadily in favour, and averages 14·54 per cent.,: and 8·03 per cent. is under sugarcane. The other crops include *mandua*, *kodon*, *sanwan*, the pulses and hemp. In the *rabi* the foremost place is taken by barley which, by itself, occupies 38·7 per cent. of the land sown, and is also found in combination with wheat and gram, the latter, alone or mixed with wheat and barley, making up 29·4 per cent. Peas are an important crop and have grown rapidly in favour, now constituting 16·5 per cent. of the harvest; but the area under pure wheat has diminished, now amounting to no more than 9·27 per cent. The remaining crops are insignificant: there is a little opium and linseed, while in the hot weather a considerable amount of *chena* is produced—as is the case throughout the tahsil.

The cultivators of the pargana are for the most part Brahmans, Drigbansi Rajputs, Ahirs, Kurmis, Chamars and Kewats, while Mallahs occur in fair numbers along the Sai. As the land is principally owned by large proprietors only 6·9 per cent. of a total area of 63,153 acres included in holdings in 1906 comes

under the head of *sir* or *khudkasht*. Tenants at fixed rates are very numerous, holding 52·7 per cent. and paying, on an average, a little more than Rs. 4 per acre. Occupancy tenants are in possession of 23·4 per cent., their average rental being Rs. 4·44, and tenants-at-will hold 16·2 per cent., with a rate of Rs. 4·43. This low figure is, as usual, due to the fact that their lands are generally the worst in the pargana. Small areas are rent-free or are held by ex-proprietary tenants. Nearly one-fourth of the area is sublet; and the profits thus made by the privileged classes are very large, since the average *shikmi* rental is Rs. 8·76 per acre. The rents are usually paid in cash: but grain rents are to be found in an area of 666 acres, mainly precarious rice fields on the edges of swamps.

The revenue of Garwara was Rs. 1,13,454 in 1789 rising to Rs. 1,17,221, when the settlement was declared permanent. At the revision of 1841 it was Rs. 1,26,763 and in 1881 it stood at Rs. 1,26,773, since which date there has been no change. The tract contains 324 villages divided in 1906 into 435 *mahals*, of which 174 were held by single proprietors, 225 were joint *zamindari* and 36 *pattidari*, all but one being of the imperfect variety of this tenure. Formerly the whole tract was the property of Drigbansi Rajputs under the Raja of Raja Bazar, but that estate has since passed to other hands, as already narrated in chapter III. The chief landowning castes at the present time are Rajputs, who own 67·09 per cent. of the land, followed by Brahmans with 12·83, Sheikhs with 11·34, Kayasths with 5·6 and Banias with 1·6 per cent. Small areas, too, are held by Saiyids, Pathans and Bhats. A considerable proportion of the pargana is owned by large proprietors. The Raja of Vizianagram has the old Raja Bazar estate of 63 villages, assessed at Rs. 21,237; and Raja Lal Bahadur Singh of Raja Bazar owns 38 whole villages and one share, paying a revenue of Rs. 12,816. The Maharaja of Benares holds 17 villages and four shares, paying Rs. 12,213; the Raja of Jaunpur 16 villages and two shares, paying Rs. 10,736; Rai Amarpal Singh, the Bachgoti *taluqdar* of Adharganj in Partabgarh, has 18 shares, revenue Rs. 7,382; Babuain Rajbans Kunwar 9 villages and five shares, revenue Rs. 5,716; and Musammat Wilayat Begam six shares, with a demand of Rs. 2,056. Maulvi

Abdul Majid of Jaunpur owns 22 small shares, and seven are the property of his kinsman, Maulvi Abdul Jalil.

The population of the pargana fell from 97,069 in 1853 to 85,604 in 1865, and again to 83,501 in 1872; but since that date it has increased rapidly, reaching 98,328 in 1881 and 100,986 ten years later. In 1901, however, the tract shared in the general decline, the total being 96,727, of whom 91,232 were Hindus, 5,477 Musalmans and 18 of other religions. There is no town, but both Sujanganj and Maharajganj are trade centres of some importance, and eight other villages contain more than a thousand inhabitants. Garwara, from which the pargana derives its name, is a now deserted village on the south bank of the Sai, to the north-west of Sujanganj. It contains several mounds and the ruins of a Bhar fort, as well as some ancient stone carvings of a now obliterated temple known in the locality as that of Kerarbir, a name which suggests some connection with ancient Jaunpur.

The pargana possesses neither railway nor metalled roads, and improvements in the communications are greatly needed. The chief highway is that from Badshahpur to Badlapur, passing through the two chief markets. It is crossed at Sujanganj by an indifferent track from Machhlishahr and Benares to Partabgarh and at Maharajganj by a similar road from Bakhsha to Patti in Partabgarh. Another road runs from Sujanganj to Khapraha and Jaunpur: but all are of a very inferior description.

GAURA BADSHAHPUR, *Pargana* SAREMU, *Tahsil* JAUNPUR.

On the main road from Jaunpur to Azamgarh, in 25° 47′ N. and 82° 49′ E. and at a distance of nine miles from the district head-quarters, are two adjoining bazars forming, practically, a single site and known by the names of Gaura Badshahpur and Banjarepur. The latter lies on the south side of the road, and derives its name from the Banjaras, who used to bring grain on pack-animals to the market here from other districts. The place was formerly owned by Donwar Rajputs, and in the time of Aurangzeb the proprietor died leaving three sons. One of these, Kesar Singh by name, was excluded from his inheritance by his brothers: whereupon he became a Musalman under the appellation of Kesar Khan, and petitioned the emperor for the restoration of his rights.

Aurangzeb received the prayer of the convert and awarded him a third share which he, in gratitude, named Badshahpur, and there he founded the new bazar to the north of the road in opposition to the old market of Banjarepur. The descendants of Kesar Khan still reside here and own shares in the village; but in the remaining portion, which is known by distinction as Gaura Do-hissa, the Donwars have lost part of their estate, the chief proprietors at the present time being the Mufti family of Jaunpur. Banjarepur is held mainly by resident Pathans and Sheikhs.

The two bazars are separated by an open piece of land about a furlong in width. Markets are held in both places twice a week —on Tuesdays and Saturdays—but that of Gaura is the more important, having a large trade in rice from the neighbouring villages of Azamgarh as well as in other grains, cloth and raw sugar, the last being produced at several factories in Banjarepur. Gaura also possesses a post-office, a large upper primary school and a military encamping-ground. There are several mosques and temples in the bazars, but none of any architectural or other interest. Mention should, however, be made of a Nanakpanthi monastery which is much frequented by beggars and *sadhus* of all sects and by the peasantry of the neighbourhood, and is the scene of a large *bhandara* in the first half of Kuar. The population of Banjarepur in 1881 was 2,285, and at the last census 2,126 including 642 Musalmans, mainly Julahas. That of Gaura Badshahpur rose from 1,512 to 1,526, of whom 323 were Musalmans and about 300 Donwar Rajputs.

GHAUSPUR, *Pargana* UNGLI, *Tahsil* KHUTAHAN.

This small village stands in 25° 57′ N. and 82° 35′ E., near the junction of the roads from Jaunpur and Kheta Sarai to Khutahan, at a distance of 17 miles from the district headquarters. It had in 1901 a population of 607 persons, of whom 180 were Musalmans: the area is 113 acres, and the revenue Rs. 258. A small market is held here once a week. The place formerly belonged to Iradat Jahan of Mahul, in Azamgarh, who resided in the neighbouring village of Garha Mubarakpur. For his rebellion in 1857 he was tried and executed, his property was confiscated and Ghauspur was bestowed on the loyal deputy collector Rai Hingan

Lal of Kirakat. It is now held by his son, Rai Daya Kishan, in whose favour half the revenue demand is remitted, the concession to terminate at his death. The present representative of Iradat Jahan's family is Shamsher Jahan, who lives in straitened circumstances at Rudhauli, two miles south-west from Kheta Sarai: his sons receive an educational allowance from Government.

Adjoining Ghauspur on the north is Tighra, which contains a lower primary school and a bazar and was formerly the head-quarters of the tahsil. Ghauspur is, however, chiefly noticeable on account of the large fair which takes place during the Muhammadan month of Rabi-us-Sani and is attended by twenty thousand or more persons from the neighbourhood. The gathering is held in honour of the Musalman saint Abdul Qadir Ghaus-ul-Anim, a brick from whose tomb near Baghdad is preserved here enclosed in a shrine erected during the last century. The pilgrims are principally women of the lower class, both Musalmans and Hindus, who visit the shrine with the object of ridding themselves of demons by whom they are supposed to be possessed. The chief feature of the fair is the large number of animals offered as votive sacrifices, from bulls and buffaloes down to cocks and gamebirds. No toll or fees are levied, and consequently the sanitary arrangements are defective: a magistrate is usually present, but there is hardly ever any disturbance.

GHISWA *Pargana, Tahsil* MACHHLISHAHR.

Pargana Ghiswa, so called from the old name of Machhlishahr, forms the south-eastern portion of the tahsil. It is a tract of very irregular shape, bounded on the north by Garwara and pargana Rari of the Jaunpur tahsil, and stretches southwards to the Barna and the borders of Mirzapur. To the west lie Mungra and the detached *taluqa* of Panwara, belonging to the Partabgarh district, while to the east are Barsathi, Mariahu, Qariat Dost and Khapraha. The total area is 75,239 acres, or 117·55 square miles.

The pargana is a level tract of country, well wooded in many parts but diversified with extensive patches of barren *usar*. The soil is either clay or loam, the former predominating, especially in the west. Besides the Barna, which here flows in a shallow bed through low ground, there are several other rivers and streams.

The Bisuhi for a short distance separates Ghiswa from Mungra and then traverses the south of the pargana from west to east, passing into Mariahu near the village of Bankat. It has a well-defined bed, with numerous small ravines on either bank and in places a fringe of scrub jungle. Close to its point of exit the Bisuhi is joined by the Barwa, a small stream which rises in some depressions near Hiramanpur, and thence flows in a south-easterly direction draining the central portion of the pargana. Another tributary is the Arsi, which has its origin in a *jhil* near Katahit and flows southwards into Mariahu, falling into the Bisuhi at Chandrabhanpur. The extreme north is drained by the Sai, which for a few miles forms the boundary. The surface of the pargana is dotted with a large number of shallow swamps, though few are of any size: the chief include the Karela *jhil*, to the north-west of Parahit, and one on the Mariahu border about two miles east from Machhlishahr. Mention may also be made of the broad and deep moat which surrounds the massive old fort of Katahit. Most of these *jhils* are utilized for irrigation in the autumn and early winter, but their small depth renders them of little value in years of drought or deficient rainfall.

The pargana is as well developed as its capabilities will permit; but the barren area is very considerable, amounting to 12,990 acres, or 17·26 per cent. of the whole. This comprises, however, 4,942 acres under water and 3,097 acres occupied by villages, roads, buildings and the like, so that the actually barren land is 4,951 acres in extent. Cultivation in 1841 covered 41,234 acres, and has since increased. In 1886 the total was 43,512, while for the five years ending in 1906 the average was 44,693 acres, or 59·4 per cent. of the whole. The remainder, 17,556 acres, or 23·34 per cent., is classed as culturable, but includes 2,111 acres of grove land and 2,420 acres of new fallow, though the balance is large and comprises wide stretches of valueless *usar* and broken ground on the banks of streams. The irrigated area averages 21,226 acres, or 47·5 per cent. of the cultivation. The proportion is high, but it should be remembered that one-fifth is derived from natural sources on which no reliance can be placed in dry seasons. Wells number about 2,500, which is hardly sufficient for all requirements.

The increase in the cultivated area is greater than would appear at first sight, since 11,400 acres, or 25·5 per cent. of the land under the plough, bears two crops in the year, whereas formerly the practice of sowing the same field for both harvests was almost unknown. The *kharif* largely exceeds the *rabi* in point of area, averaging 33,479 as compared with 22,473 acres. The great staple is rice, covering 20,305 acres, 43·89 per cent. of the land sown being under *jarhan* and 16·76 per cent. under *dhan*, or early rice. Sugarcane has declined but little and still averages 9·46 per cent., and maize, with 8·23 per cent., has made considerable headway. Other crops include *juar* and *arhar*, 11·12 per cent., *mandua*, 4·5 per cent., *kodon*, *sanwan*, the autumn pulses, a little *bajra* and hemp grown for fibre. In the *rabi* barley, as usual, preponderates, occupying by itself 33·6 per cent. of the area under tillage. A good deal, too, is mixed with wheat and gram, the latter, alone and in combination, making up 12·2 per cent. Peas cover 26·34 per cent., and form an important factor in the harvest. Wheat sown alone accounts for 13·8 per cent. of the area, and the only other staple of note is linseed. There is but little poppy cultivation; but mention should be made of tobacco, which is grown all round the town of Machhlishahr, where suitable land fetches enormous rents, sometimes reaching Rs. 100 per acre. In the hot weather or *zaid* harvest a fair amount of the early millet known as *chena* is produced.

The cultivation is chiefly in the hands of Brahmans, Drigbansi and other Rajputs, Ahirs, Kurmis, Kewats and Chamars. In 1906 the total area included in holdings was 50,291 acres, and of this 15·5 per cent. was cultivated by proprietors as *sir* or *khudkasht*, 38·2 per cent. was in the hands of tenants at fixed rates, 27·8 per cent. was held by occupancy tenants and 16·5 per cent. by tenants-at-will. The remainder was either rent-free or held by ex-proprietors. Practically all the land is cash-rented, tenants at fixed rates paying Rs. 3·75 per acre, occupancy tenants Rs. 4·73 and those without rights Rs. 4·68, this low figure being due to the fact that their holdings are inferior. A large amount of the land, about 20 per cent. in all, is sublet, and *shikmi* tenants pay Rs. 8·91 per acre. The revenue demand was assessed in 1789 at Rs. 74,683, rising to Rs. 78,611 before it was declared

permanent. In 1841, owing to resumption of *muafis* and other reasons, it stood at Rs. 81,693, and since that time it has been almost unchanged.*

There are 207 villages in the pargana; and in 1906 these were divided into 440 *mahals*, of which 91 were held in single and 317 in joint *zamindari* tenure, while the remaining 32 were imperfect *pattidari*. In former days most of the area was owned by Drigbansi and other Rajputs, but these have lost the greater part of their ancestral possessions. They now hold only 19·3 per cent. of the area; while 31·8 per cent. is owned by Sheikhs, 15·3 by Saiyids, 13·8 by Banias, 5·7 by Khattris, 5·4 by Brahmans and 4·3 per cent. by Kayasths. The rest belongs chiefly to Kalwars, Kaseras, Pathans and Goshains. The largest proprietor is Babu Sham Das of Benares, who holds shares in twenty villages and pays a revenue of Rs. 10,402. Maulvi Abdul Majid has seven whole villages and 36 shares, revenue Rs. 7,560, and Maulvi Abdul Jalil 20 shares, paying Rs. 2,046. Maulvi Muhammad Hasan of Machhlishahr owns 15 shares, revenue Rs. 5,514; Musammat Wilayat Begam five shares, assessed at Rs. 3,515; and Babu Sundari Prasad of Jaunpur has acquired 13 small shares, with a total demand of Rs. 1,811. Three shares, too, are the property of the Raja of Raja Bazar.

The population numbered 74,614 souls in 1853, but dropped to 65,938 in 1865, and then rose to 67,628 in 1872 and to 84,640 in 1881, while ten years later it was 86,466. At the last census, in 1901, a marked decline was observed, the total being 80,942, of whom 72,262 were Hindus, 8,641 Musalmans and 39 of other religions, all of these residing at Machhlishahr. This place is the only town; but Kariaon, or Mirganj, is a place of growing importance and has been separately mentioned. Other large villages are Bhadiyan, Bhathar, near Kariaon, Kunwarpur, Thaloi and Katahit, which is of interest on account of the large fort now in ruins.

Through Machhlishahr passes the provincial road from Allahabad to Jaunpur, from which a metalled branch runs south-west to Bamhniaon and the railway. The latter traverses the southern portion of the pargana but has no station within its

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

limits. The unmetalled road from Benares and Mariahu to Partabgarh leads through Machhlishahr, whence also an indifferent track goes northwards to Baraipar and Teji Bazar. Communications are generally adequate but need improvement in the south, as Kariaon is badly hampered by the absence of any road and the distance from a railway station.

GOPALAPUR, *Pargana* GOPALAPUR, *Tahsil* MARIAHU.

The capital of the Gopalapur pargana, which originally was merely a *tappa* of Mariahu, is a fair-sized village standing near the left bank of the Bisuhi river, in 25° 31′ N. and 82° 37′ E., about seven miles south from the tahsil headquarters and 19 miles from Jaunpur. Along the northern boundary of the village runs the road from Benares to Jamalapur on the metalled road connecting Jaunpur and Mirzapur, and this is crossed by a similar road from Rampur Dhanua to Salarpur on the direct road from Mariahu to Benares. At the last census the village contained a population of 1,037 persons including 194 Musalmans, chiefly Sheikhs and Julahas. The predominant Hindu castes are Nandwak Rajputs (the remains of whose small fort are still to be seen), Brahmans and Banias. The Julahas still follow their ancestral occupation of weaving, the chief product being woollen carpets which are sold to the dealers of Mirzapur. The village contains a large upper primary school, a branch post-office and a bazar in which markets are held daily, the principal commodities being grain, cloth, unrefined sugar and vegetables. A small fair takes place during the Dasahra, but is of merely local importance. There are two old *shivalas* and one mosque in the village. The total area is 706 acres, and the revenue Rs. 845. The proprietary right has long passed out of the hands of the Nandwaks and is now held by the Maulvi family of Jaunpur, represented by Abdul Majid and Abdul Jalil.

GOPALAPUR *Pargana*, *Tahsil* MARIAHU.

This pargana, like Barsathi, was originally one of the *tappas* of Mariahu, and did not enter on an independent existence till 1846, though it had long been recognised as a definite area. It has a very irregular outline but is a fairly homogeneous tract of

country, bounded on the north and west by pargana Mariahu, on the south by Barsathi, on the north-east by pargana Bealsi of the Kirakat tahsil, and on the east by pargana Pandrah of the Benares district. The Bisuhi separates it from the rest of the tahsil save for a short distance, as a block of six villages extends into Barsathi on the southern bank of that stream. The total area of the pargana is 28,937 acres, or 45·2 square miles.

The Bisuhi flows in a deep bed with a tortuous course and precipitous banks, scored with ravines on either side. In places it is fringed with jungle, the largest patch being near Gopalapur, where *nilgai* and wild pig are sometimes to be found. The ravines in one or two instances have carved their way inland for a considerable distance, and carry down the drainage from the interior. In the extreme north the surplus water finds its way into the Sai, while that of the north-east passes along several ill-defined channels into the Benares district to form the source of the Nand, a small tributary of the Gumti. The soil along the Bisuhi is light and sandy, or else a hard and sterile gravel; but apart from this the pargana consists mainly of loam, with a high proportion of clay found in the numerous depressions. There are no large *jhils*, and *usar* tracts are few in number and of small extent. The country is well wooded, groves covering no less than 5·5 per cent. of the area or more than in any other part of the district; and the general level is also broken by the frequent mounds which mark the sites once occupied by the forts of the old Nandwak owners of the soil.

The pargana has long attained a high state of development, as is only to be expected with so great a pressure of the population on the land. In 1886 no less than 19,574 acres were under tillage and little further extension has been recorded, the average for 1906 and the preceding four years being 19,826 acres, or 68·51 per cent. of the whole. In another direction, however, there has been a great advance, as the area bearing a double crop has markedly increased and now averages 28·8 per cent. of the net cultivation. The proportion of land returned as barren is not large, for if the 1,027 acres under water and the 1,259 acres occupied by roads, buildings and the like be excluded there remain but 1,425 acres or 4·92 per cent. of the whole classed as unfit for cultivation.

The culturable area averages 5,400 acres, or 18·66 per cent.; but this comprises 1,591 acres of groves and 852 acres of current fallow, leaving but a small amount of old fallow and unbroken waste, and that, too, of a very poor description.

The pargana is admirably supplied with means of irrigation, and on an average no less than 55·42 per cent. of the cultivation obtains water. There is a good number of wells which normally serve more than nine-tenths of the land irrigated, the balance being derived from the tanks, though the latter are generally shallow and are quickly exhausted in dry years. Of the two main harvests the *kharif* covers on an average 13,709 and the *rabi* 11,807 acres; but both these figures have on occasions been largely exceeded. Rice, almost wholly of the transplanted variety, is the principal autumn crop, amounting to 35·2 per cent. of the area sown; and next come maize with 16·4, *juar* and *arhar* with 14·6 and sugarcane with 11 per cent. There is also a large quantity of *sanai* or hemp, which is grown for its fibre and has risen immensely in popularity of late years: it averages 1,020 acres, or 7·4 per cent. of the *kharif*. The remaining crops include *bajra*, which is sown with *arhar* on the lighter soils, *mandua* and *kodon*. In the spring harvest the chief staple is barley, which by itself averages 45·94 per cent. of the land under tillage. It is also to be found in combination with gram which, alone and mixed, makes up 10·8 per cent., and again to some extent with wheat. The latter, when grown separately, constitutes 10·86 per cent. of the total, and the remainder is chiefly taken up by peas, with 26·75 per cent. There is very little linseed produced in this pargana, and the cultivation of poppy is almost unknown.

The cultivating community is of much the same composition as in the rest of the tahsil, consisting chiefly of Brahmans, Rajputs, Ahirs, Kurmis and Chamars. The total area included in holdings in 1906 was 20,915 acres: and of this no less than 63·4 per cent. was held by tenants at fixed rates, their average rental being Rs. 4·82 per acre. Occupancy and ex-proprietary tenants, the latter being here quite insignificant, hold 12·5 per cent., the rate for occupancy holdings being Rs. 6·1 per acre. Tenants-at-will, who are in possession of 11 per cent., cultivate the inferior lands and pay only Rs. 5·55. Practically in all

cases rent is paid in cash, and sub-tenants, who cultivate 21·6 per cent. of the area, pay Rs. 9·59 per acre, this figure being the highest in the district. The area held as *sir* and *khudkasht* is small, amounting to 12·4 per cent. of the whole. This is about the general average for the tahsil, and the low proportion arises from the predominance of large proprietors. The revenue of the pargana rose from Rs. 57,975 in 1789 to Rs. 58,241 at the permanent settlement, and has since undergone little change. In 1841 it was Rs. 58,809, the increase being due to exchanges of territory: but in 1881 it stood at Rs. 58,212, which is practically the present figure.*

The pargana contains 123 villages, and in 1906 these were divided into 222 *mahals*, of which no fewer than 190 were held in joint *zamindari* tenure, while 27 were owned by single proprietors and only five were imperfect *pattidari*. The old landholders were Nandwak Rajputs, remains of whose numerous forts are to be seen in all parts of the tract. They were crushed by the Rajas of Benares but still retain much of their ancestral possessions, holding altogether 41·7 per cent. of the area. Sheikhs own 29·2, Brahmans and Nagars 11·8, Khattris 6·8, Kayasths 3·4, Saiyids 2·9 and Kalwars 1·9 per cent. Small areas belong to landowners of the Rangrez, Bhat, Pathan and Bania castes. The larger proprietors include Maulvi Abdul Majid of Jaunpur, who owns shares in 45 villages, paying a revenue of Rs. 13,125; Maulvi Abdul Jalil of the same family, with 27 shares paying Rs. 4,821; and Dhandei Kunwar, widow of Rai Durga Prasad Bahadur, whose ten villages are assessed at Rs. 5,150.

The census of 1853 showed a population of 33,961 persons, but this fell to 30,674 in 1865 and to 29,335 in 1872. Owing to the inclusion of the area in Mariahu for census purposes at subsequent enumerations, it is not possible to show the rapid rate of increase that has occurred during recent years; but a close approximation can be obtained by adding the totals for the various villages in 1901: and this gives 47,026 inhabitants, of whom 2,485 were Musalmans. The pargana cannot boast of a single town, but possesses two large villages in Newaria and Dhanethu, of which the former is an important market.

* Appendix, tables IX ...

Gopalapur, the capital, has been already described. Communications are limited to unmetalled roads and include those from Mariahu and Gopalapur to Benares, a connecting link from Salarpur to Rampur Dhanua and a branch from Gopalapur to Sarai Bikram.

GULZARGANJ *Pargana, Tahsil* MARIAHU.

Gulzarganj is a bazar named after its founder, Gulzar Singh, in the village of Raiya, which lies in the north-west corner of the pargana, in 25° 43′ N. and 82° 31′ E., on the metalled road from Jaunpur to Allahabad, at a distance of twelve miles from the former and eleven miles north-west from the tahsil headquarters. The bazar is built along the roadside and markets are held here twice a week, the principal commodities being grain and cloth. There are three sugar factories in the place, and close to the road is a fine tank with masonry steps constructed by a Bania of Machhlishahr. The public institutions comprise a police outpost, in place of the station recently abolished, a post-office and a large upper primary school. The population of the village in 1901 numbered 989 persons, including 104 Musalmans. Both the village and the bazar belong to resident Rajputs of the Chandel clan, who pay a revenue of Rs. 582 on a total area of 496 acres.

GUZARA *Pargana, Tahsil* KIRAKAT.

Guzara is one of the component *tappas* of the old Kirakat pargana, and comprises a long and narrow strip of country to the south of the Gumti which separates it from Chandwak and Pisara. To the west lies pargana Bealsi, and to the south and south-east the Benares district. Unlike the others it has no detached villages, and save for the many windings of the Gumti its boundaries are fairly regular. The total area is 24,194 acres, or 37·8 square miles.

The banks of the Gumti are high and sandy, and only in the interior angles of the bends is any alluvial land to be found. In many places the high bank is broken by ravines, which carry down the surface drainage during the rains. These *nalas* are of no great size or length, the chief being one that rises

in a *jhil* near the Phulpur railway station in Benares and flows through the centre of the pargana to join the river near Kharagsenpur. From the high bank the level drops inland to a fertile and well wooded plain with a good loam soil; but in the south-west clay predominates, and large tracts of barren *usar* are to be found. Tanks and small *jhils* are numerous, but there are no depressions of any size.

In 1881, at the time of the last revision of records, the cultivated area covered 16,620 acres; and since that time there has been a slight increase, especially during the last few years, the average for the five years ending in 1907 being 16,754 acres, or 69·25 per cent. of the whole. As elsewhere, too, there has also been a marked extension of the area bearing two crops in the year which now averages 25·7 per cent. of the cultivation. Little room remains for further development, for although the so-called culturable area extends to 4,536 acres, or 18·75 per cent. of the whole, this amount includes 855 acres of grove land and 916 acres of current fallow, the remainder being in most cases of a poor quality. The area returned as barren averages 2,904 acres, but of this 1,039 acres are under water and 848 acres are taken up by village sites, buildings and roads, so that the actually unculturable land is little more than a thousand acres and consists principally of *usar*. The tract is fairly well supplied with means of irrigation and, on an average, 45 per cent. of the area under tillage is watered, although this is a comparatively low figure for the district. In most years, however, the proportion is considerably exceeded, and in 1904 it amounted to more than 56 per cent. Wells are the chief source of supply, and are to be found in sufficient numbers in most villages; but the tanks are largely utilized, and on an average 11·3 per cent. of the irrigated area is watered by their means.

The area occupied by the two main harvests is approximately equal, the *kharif* averaging 10,568 and the *rabi* 10,477 acres; but while the latter is fairly constant the former exhibits considerable fluctuations, according to the nature of the season. The chief autumn crop is maize, which was almost unknown in the pargana twenty years ago but now averages 22·6 per cent. of the area under tillage in this harvest. Next come *juar* and

arhar with 22 per cent. and then rice with 20·6 per cent., almost the whole of this being of the late variety. Sugarcane has not escaped the general decline, and now averages 18·2 per cent.; while the balance consists in *bajra* sown with *arhar* on the lighter lands, *kodon*, hemp and the autumn pulses. The winter produce is much the same as that found elsewhere. Barley, sown by itself, covers no less than 41·5 per cent. of the area, and the crop is also to be seen in combination with wheat or gram, the latter, whether alone or mixed, accounting for 24·5 per cent. The area under pure wheat is larger than any other part of the tahsil, averaging 7·6 per cent., but exhibits no tendency to increase; and the only other important crop is peas, which are extensively grown in succession to rice or maize and average 25·6 per cent. Poppy cultivation is almost unknown, and there is now no indigo and very little linseed.

The cultivating castes of the pargana are mainly Rajputs of the Raghubansi and Gaharwar clans, Brahmans, Ahirs, Koeris and Chamars. In 1906 the total area comprised in holdings was 18,008 acres: and of this 21 per cent. was cultivated by the proprietors either as *sir* or *khudkasht*. Tenants at fixed rates are very numerous and are in possession of 45 per cent., while occupancy tenants hold 14·5 per cent. of the land. Of the remainder 15·3 per cent. is held by tenants-at-will, 202 acres are rent-free and 577 acres are in the hands of ex-proprietors, the latter area being larger in this pargana than in any other part of the district. Nearly 26 per cent. of the land is sublet to *shikmis*, principally in the holdings of fixed-rate tenants. These *shikmis* pay on an average Rs. 7·86 per acre, as compared with Rs. 4·13 paid by occupancy tenants and Rs. 5·04 by tenants-at-will. The advantage here possessed by the tenants at fixed rates is not very marked, the rental for this class being Rs. 4·08 per acre. The revenue in 1789 for Guzara and the separate Raghubansi *taluqa* of Bhainsa Deorain, which forms the eastern portion, was Rs. 27,720, and this rose to Rs. 28,012 before it was declared permanent. At the revision of 1841 exchanges of villages and other causes brought the total to Rs. 28,231, and the subsequent modifications have been unimportant. *

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

There are now 52 villages in the pargana; and these in 1906 comprised 125 *mahals*, of which 82 were held in joint *zamindari* and 22 in imperfect *pattidari* tenure, the remaining 21 being owned by single proprietors. The Raghubansis still hold Bhainsa Deorain, and altogether Rajputs own 46·6 per cent. of the total area. The rest is divided between a large number of castes, Brahmans holding 16·2 per cent., Banias 6·5, Sheikhs 6·04, Nagars 5·6, Europeans 4·9, Kayasths 4·3, Bengalis 4·2 and Marathas 2·2 per cent., while smaller areas are the property of Goshains, Khattris and Kalwars. Few of the large landowners are here represented. The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal has three villages, assessed at Rs. 2,628; Babu Sham Das, another Benares banker, owns one village and three shares, revenue Rs. 1,762; and the Maharaja of Benares and Babu Moti Chand of the same place each hold one village.

The population of Guzara at the earliest census in 1853 was 26,984, but dropped to 23,345 in 1865, though it rose again to 24,149 in 1872 and afterwards increased rapidly. Details are not available for the next two enumerations, since the old pargana of Kirakat was treated as a single area; but in 1901 the number of inhabitants was 20,474, the decrease in the past ten years having been very rapid. Classified by religions there were 19,465 Hindus, 870 Musalmans and 139 others, chiefly Aryas. The only bazar of any note is at Thana Gaddi, but there are several large villages, such as Mai, Udaichandpur, Kharagsenpur and Bhainsa. Through Thana Gaddi runs an unmetalled road from Benares and Sindhora to Kirakat, and this is joined at that place by one from Mariahu and Jalalpur. The continuation of the latter road eastwards to Chandwak would do much to improve the communications of the pargana.

JALALPUR, *Pargana* BEALSI, *Tahsil* KIRAKAT.

Jalalpur, or Jalalganj, is a small bazar on the main road from Jaunpur to Benares, situated in 25° 37′ N. and 82° 46′ E., at a distance of about eleven miles south from the district headquarters and nine miles west from Kirakat. Through it leads a branch unmetalled road from Mariahu on the west to Thana Gaddi and Kirakat on the east; while parallel to the main

highway runs the loop line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway with a station, known as Jalalganj, a short distance south-east of the bazar and actually lying in the village of Lalpur. The railway crosses the Sai by a great lattice girder bridge 1,191 feet in length, consisting of 18 spans of 68 feet each. It was built shortly after the great flood of 1871, and its size is probably due to the experience then gained: the girders were renewed in 1906. The bazar stands in the *mauza* of Mihmanpur on the high right bank of the Sai, which falls into the Gumti at Rajapur, some three miles to the north-east. A large fair takes place at the confluence on the full moon of Kartik in the villages of Rajapur, Udpur and Bijaipur, and a considerable trade is there carried on in leather buckets for wells. The Jalalpur bazar contains a number of shops, and markets are held twice a week: a speciality of the place is the *chura* or boiled and parched rice, which enjoys a local reputation. In the bazar is a police station, a post-office and a cattle-pound: the school is in the adjoining village of Pardhanpur to the south. The population of Mihmanpur at the last census was 622, of whom 47 were Musalmans. It was owned till recently by Raghubansi Rajputs, who have sold it to a Kayasth of Benares.

Jalalpur derives its name from Jalal Khan, a son of Sikandar Lodi, who was appointed governor of Jaunpur after the expulsion of the Sharqi kings and the destruction of their palaces. Jalal Khan is said to have transferred his capital to this spot; but not a vestige remains of the city built by him, and it is said that his palace and other edifices were razed to the ground by Humayun, who, in 1527, endeavoured to restore Jaunpur to its ancient glory. The only relic of Jalal Khan's administration is the bridge over the Sai, built in 1510. It is constructed of stone and rests on nine pointed arches, with a roadway 295 feet in length. Compared with that carrying the railway it looks low and diminutive: and it probably owes its preservation to this very fact, since a high flood is enabled to pass over it, saving the bridge from destruction in spite of the small waterway allowed. Such was the case in 1871, when the bridge was wholly submerged and part of the adjoining bazar carried away. Other floods occurred in 1894 and 1903, the latter doing some damage to the northern wing

walls, which were repaired in the following year. In 1566, during the rebellion of Khan Zaman, his brother, Bahadur Khan, broke down two arches of the bridge in order to hinder the pursuit of the imperial forces while he was retreating to Benares. They were restored by Munim Khan, Khan Khanan, who succeeded Khan Zaman in the governorship of Jaunpur and built the great bridge at that place, and also the bridge over the Sai at Pulguzar on the Allahabad road.

JAMAITHA, *Pargana* Jaunpur Haveli, *Tahsil* Jaunpur.

A large village on the south or right bank of the Gumti, lying in 25° 44′ N. and 82° 44′ E., three miles east of the civil station. From it a road runs south-west to Kuddupur on the Mirzapur road, with a branch leading along the river to the jail and the great bridge. The Gumti skirts the village on the east, north and west, and is crossed by the three ferries of Pachhatia, Utargawan and Jamaitha. There are nine inhabited sites and the total population in 1901 was 2,213, of whom 61 were Musalmans. The principal residents are Rajputs: but the owner is the Maharaja of Benares, who pays a revenue of Rs. 1,751. Many of the low-caste Hindus migrate to Bengal, Assam and Burma, whence they derive considerable gain. The place is chiefly noted for the melons which are grown in large quantities on the shelving banks of the river during the hot weather. There is an aided school in the village, but nothing else of importance save a temple of Akhro Debi, in whose honour a small gathering takes place every Monday and Friday. At Pachhatia, on the opposite bank, a large fair is held during the Dasahra festival.

JAUNPUR, *Pargana* Jaunpur Haveli, *Tahsil* Jaunpur.

This ancient and celebrated city, which once was the capital of a powerful kingdom and still gives its name to a British district, stands on the banks of the river Gumti, about fifteen miles above its junction with the Sai, the latitude and longitude of the great Trigonometrical Survey station on the south-west bastion of the fort being 25° 45′ N. and 82° 41′ E. It is approached by four lines of railway and also by a number of roads converging from various directions. The loop line of the Position.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, from Benares to Fyzabad and Lucknow, skirts the civil lines and the city on the east, having one station in the extreme south of the former, near the town of Zafarabad, after which it is now named, and another in the north-east of the city at Bhandari. At the latter the line is joined by the branch of the Bengal and North-Western metre-gauge system, which runs south-east to Kirakat and Aunrihar in the Ghazipur district. Zafarabad also is a junction for the loop line with that running to Allahabad. Close to the southern end of the great bridge over the Gumti no fewer than five metalled roads unite, leading from Lucknow, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares and Zafarabad, the point of junction being at Jahangirabad. Four more metalled roads enter the city on the north from Khutahan, Fyzabad, Azamgarh and Kirakat. The distance from Jaunpur to Benares is 36 miles by rail and 35½ by road; to Allahabad 61 miles; to Lucknow 92 miles; to Mirzapur 43 miles; to Fyzabad 86 and to Azamgarh 40 miles.

Population.

The inhabitants of the city at the census of 1853 numbered 27,160 souls, but in 1865 the total had dropped to 25,531. Since that time, however, it has rapidly increased, aggregating 35,003 in 1872, though the rise was in some measure due to the inclusion of all persons residing within the newly-constituted municipal limits; 42,845 in 1881 and 42,819 ten years later. Since 1881 the population has remained stationary, for at the last census of 1901, again, no further increase was observed, the total being 42,771, of whom 21,500 were females. Classified by religions there were 26,091 Hindus, 16,596 Musalmans, 251 Christians and six Aryas. The principal Hindu castes are Koeris, Banias, Ahirs, Chamars, Telis and Kayasths, while Brahmans also occur in numbers exceeding one thousand. Among the Musalmans the first place is taken by Sheikhs, followed by Julahas, Pathans and Saiyids. Somewhat more than 33 per cent. of the inhabitants depend on industrial occupations, the chief being the supply of food and drink, the manufacture and sale of textile fabrics, work in leather and the preparation of perfumes. Of the rest 24 per cent. are agricultural, 13 per cent. come under the head of general labour and 9·5 per cent. under that of domestic service. The remainder comprises those in Government or other public

employ, the professional and commercial classes and those without any definite occupation. The municipal area is 4,480 acres, or exactly seven square miles, so that the average density per square mile is 6,110 persons. The latter figure is low, the reason being that the area of the city proper, about 550 acres, bears so small a proportion to that of the municipality.

Civil station.

The history of Jaunpur has already been narrated, and no recapitulation is here necessary save in connection with the great buildings, which will be dealt with later. The main portion of the town, containing the fort, the bazars and the splendid mosques, lies on the north or left bank of the Gumti. To the south of that river are one or two *muhallas* and the civil station, which occupies the lands of numerous small villages. In the north of the civil station, on the west side of the Benares road, stands the district jail, and to the south of this are the district courts and offices as well as the tahsil. Further south, again, are the police lines, which occupy the site of the old cantonment abandoned after the Mutiny. The barracks have completely disappeared, and the land on which they stood has been brought under cultivation. Hard by is the cemetery, which contains a number of tombs dating from 1807 onwards. One is that of Lieutenant Charles Havelock, a nephew of Sir Henry Havelock, who was killed in the battle of Tighra on the 11th of April 1858. Another is that of Mr. James Barwise, the indigo planter of Faridabad, who was murdered at that place in 1844. There is another cemetery at Kakurgahna, three miles north of the city, marking the site of an earlier cantonment. The inscriptions on the tombs, none of which possess any special interest, range from 1796 to 1828. Other buildings in the civil station comprise the civil courts, the residences of the European officers, the club, the dak-bungalow, the church and a branch post-office. This portion of Jaunpur constitutes one of the four wards into which the municipal area is divided. The latter comprises 55 *muhallas* and a large number of villages which have gradually been absorbed into the town. The *muhallas* in the civil ward are Wellandganj, a bazar called after a magistrate of that name; Nakkhas, or the horse market; Jahangirabad, named after the emperor; Dilazak, recalling the clan of its Pathan founders; and Naiganj, built in the eighteenth century by Sher

Zaman Khan. The first four are adjacent, and form a fairly densely-populated quarter at the south end of the bridge over the Gumti; but Naiganj lies at a considerable distance to the west, on the road to Allahabad, close to the western boundary. The villages included in the civil station are Tarapur, Malipur, Sheikhpura and Jogiapur on the north, Katghara and Umarpur Parmanandpur on the west, Bazidpur, Kandhaipur, Kishanpur and Husainabad on the south, and Mianpura and Haraipur on the east.

The bridge.

The southern approach to the town lies through the *pakki sarai*, which is situated a short distance beyond the junction of the main roads. It is a large and imposing quadrangle of masonry, with lofty gateways on the north and south, and contains a *sarai* and a market managed by the municipality. The northern gateway opens on to the great bridge, a massive structure of stone begun in 1564 and completed in 1568 by Munim Khan, Khan Khanan, as is recorded in six Persian inscriptions, the architect being Hazrat Ali of Kabul. The superintendent of the work was Khwaja Sheikh Nizam-ud-din, who saved enough from the materials to build a mansion and a bridge over the Sai on the road to Allahabad. The bridge is extremely picturesque, having a roadway 26 feet wide with a solid stone parapet of 2 feet 3 inches on either side and light pillared kiosques crowning either extremity of each pier. The extreme length from bank to bank is 654 feet; but this comprises not only the two bridges but also the island between them, 125 feet in length. The southern bridge is 176 feet long, and consists of five pointed arches of 18¼ feet span resting on piers of 17 feet, with abutments of half the thickness. The northern portion has ten similar arches and is 353 feet in length. A noteworthy feature of the bridge is that the roadway is level and does not rise gradually towards the centre, reaching its highest point in the middle. [The first level bridge to be constructed in England was the Waterloo bridge in London, built in 1810.] On the side of the roadway crossing the island is a colossal stone lion standing over a small elephant. It bears no inscription, but is obviously of ancient Hindu workmanship: the attitude is stiff and the execution poor, especially in the legs, which are hard and unnatural.

Presumably it came from one of the Hindu temples destroyed by the Musalman rulers of Jaunpur, and possibly adorned the gateway of some building erected by the kings of Kanauj.

The portion of the city north of the river is divided into three wards by the Fyzabad road and that leading to the railway station. That on the east is known as Raja Bazar, and contains fourteen *muhallas* and a number of *mauzas* or villages. Along the river lie the Kaseri Bazar, the braziers' quarter adjoining the bridge-head on the east; Kerar Bir, which includes the fort; Balua-ghat, or the sandy ferry; the villages of Zamin Piar Ali, Rauza Jamal Khan and Bagh Arab; the *muhalla* named after the Jhanjhri Masjid; and the village of Chachakpur, reaching almost to the railway bridge. The northern part, proceeding from the bridge along the station road, consists of the *muhallas* of Rizwi Khan or Tikli Tola, the former name being derived from a governor of the fort in the days of Akbar, and the latter from the market for spangles that was once held here; Elphinstoneganj, called after a judge of Jaunpur; Dhalgar Tola, where shields were made; the villages of Mandawi Nasib Khan, Bazidpur and Dharamdharpur; and the detached *muhalla* of Yahyapur. In the centre are the *muhallas* known as Khasanpur, Machharhatta, or the fish-market, Rasmandal, where the miracle-plays of the Raslila used to be performed, Biluch Tola, Khwaja Dost, founded in the days of Munim Khan and named after a holy man whose tomb stands in Fatehganj, on the west side of the Allahabad road, and Sipah, or the soldiers' quarter. On the west, from north to south, are the villages of Kalyanpur, Mandawi Jalal Khan, Bhorajipur, Bagh Hasan and Zamin Sipah. This ward is divided into two parts by the main road to Azamgarh, which passes along the northern boundary of the fort, and, continuing eastwards to Sipah, there bends to the north-east. Raja Bazar ward.

The central or Bashirganj ward, lying between the two main roads, is named after a market on the north side of the railway station road. In the angle between the two highways are the *muhallas* of Sahib Khwajgi or Madar, named in honour of his teacher by Qazi Shahab-ud-din, and Urdu, or the camp. Beyond these are the villages of Firozshahpur and Badkarpur, the *muhalla* of Isapur and the *mauzas* of Sita Patti, Mardanpur and Bashirganj ward.

Shahabuddinpur. The north-east portion of the town comprises the Bhandari *muhalla*, derived from *bhandara*, a feast, showing that the founder, one Sheikh Mustafa, fed Faqirs here; Rasulabad, named after Sheikh Ghulam Rasul; and the villages of Baghicha Shah Muhammad, Kurebanpur and Sultanpur.

Bari Masjid ward.

The western ward is known as Bari Masjid Kalan and includes all the land between the Fyzabad road, starting from the bridge, and the Gumti. It contains a very large number of *muhallas* and *mauzas*, of which only a few possess any interest in their nomenclature. Along the river westwards from the bridge are the *muhallas* of Diwan Shah Kabir, named after a saint who died in 962 H. and was buried here, another name being Tartola, from the palm trees that once abounded on the river bank; Totipura, called after his slave Toti by Qazi Muhammad Yusuf; and Mufti *muhalla*, so named from Mufti Saiyid Abul Baka, who lived there and died in 1040 H. Then come the villages of Khalispur, Sarai Mujahid and Pemrajpur; and then, above the great bend of the Gumti, comes a block of small *muhallas*, including Sheikhan Sufi, Misrpura, Saiyid Raja, called after one Saiyid Yusuf Ali, a raja of the Gardezi family of Manikpur; Pan Dariba, or the betel-sellers' quarter; Shah Ismail; Nasir Khan, named after the son of Firoz Tughlaq; Mahal Ghazi, founded by Ghazi Khan, a nobleman of the reign of Akbar; Sheikh Yahya, deriving its name from a courtier called Muhammad Yahya, who was also a poet and a wrestler; the village of Jagdispur, which contains the *imambara;* and the extreme north-western *muhalla* of Begamganj. The central part of the ward is divided by two roads running almost parallel to one another, one leading to Jagdispur and the other to Khutahan. South of the former lie the *muhallas* of Sheikh Muhamid, Mulna Tola or the Maulvis' quarter, Chhatatar, and Bazar Bhua, which adjoins Pan Dariba, Shah Ismail and Nasir Khan, and is said to be called after a Brahman named Bhup Tiwari. Between the two roads are Mirmast, founded by one Sultan Ashraf; Abirgartola, the residence of those who prepare the powder used in the Holi festival; Ajmeri, named after Ajmeri Shah, who lived here during the days of the Jaunpur dynasty and was buried here, his house being now occupied by Shah Ghulam Rasul; Hammam Darwaza,

from the Turkish baths; the villages of Bagh Hasham and Sarai Lattu; the *muhallas* of Kuthia Bir, called after a temple of that name, Sheikh Burhan-ud-din, from the holy man who lived here and died in 947 H.; Bazar Tolha, adjoining Mahal Ghazi, and Makhdum Shah Barai, deriving its name from a sainted resident called Makhdum Shah Shams-ul-Haq Barai Hakani, who died here in 950 H. Along the Fyzabad road, beginning from the south, are Makhdum Shah Adhan (called after another holy man who died in 970 H.), Alam Khan, Alamganj, Baghicha Umar Khan, the *mauzas* of Abdul Khair, Sukhipur, Harakhpur and Dhanupur, and the northern market known as the Shakar Mandawi. Between these and the Khutahan road lie the *muhallas* of Umar Khan, named after a great-grandson of Husain Shah, who lived in the days of Humayun; Arzan, after a great *pir* called Makhdum Sheikh Arzan, who was buried in 1072 H. in the adjoining *mauza* of Rauza Arzan; and Shahganj, a detached bazar to the north. There are also the villages of Gudan Arzani, containing the Aliganj bazar, Gurji Khani, Sammopur, Chak Nathupur, Jainipur, Saiyid Alipur, Bisanpur and Chatar Sarai.

The city.

The Khutahan and station roads take off from the main road to Fyzabad at an open square round the municipal garden in the Tikli Tola *muhalla*. To the east of the garden is the fine building of the district high school, on the north are the municipal offices and town hall, and on the west stand the *sadr* dispensary and the post-office. This neighbourhood is the chief business quarter of the town, after which comes the Purani Bazar, lying on either side of the Khutahan road in the Bari Masjid ward. The manufactures of the place have already been described in chapter II. They are no longer of great importance and are in a declining state. The grain trade is mainly centred in Bashirganj and Purani Bazar. In former days there was a large river-borne traffic: but this means of transit has been generally superseded by the railway. The town possesses broad and clean streets, almost all of these being metalled and provided with masonry drains; but though the place is healthy and fairly well built its general squalor and the pervading air of decay reflect only too plainly its departed glory, which was painfully evident even in the days of Jonathan Duncan.

Antiquities.

The main interest of Jaunpur lies in its antiquarian remains, which are extremely numerous and in several instances of a unique character. The great mosques are unrivalled specimens of Pathan architecture, and constitute the chief glory of the city; while the fort and many minor buildings serve to illustrate the importance and magnificence of the place at the time when Jaunpur was known as the Shiraz of India. A peculiar feature of the more notable structures is that, to a large extent, they were built from the material of old Hindu temples and palaces. The work of demolition was so complete that hardly a vestige remains of this early epoch; but it is clear that Jaunpur must have been a place of considerable size, at any rate in the days of the last Hindu kings of Kanauj.

The Fort.

To the west of the northern end of the bridge is the great fort, occupying almost all the Kerar Bir *muhalla*. It forms an irregular quadrangle, and is enclosed by ruined walls of stone, which protects the earthen mound artificially raised in early days, probably by the Gaharwar princes. The place is a mere ruin, for the walls were quite needlessly thrown down after the Mutiny. With them too was destroyed the elegant palace known as the Chihal-satun, or hall of forty pillars, with its three retreating storeys, dating from the time of Ibrahim Sharqi. Consequently our knowledge of the fort rests mainly on tradition. The stone walls are ascribed to Firoz Shah Tughlaq, who built, or probably rebuilt, the fortress on the old stronghold of Kerarkot, taking the material from the temples on the spot and at Zafarabad. When the towers were blown up in 1859 the inner face of almost every stone bore carvings which had, apparently, decorated a Hindu temple; while in the portions of the walls still remaining such stones may be seen here and there, and sometimes, too, the carved work has been utilized for decoration, as in the gateway the niches which relieve the eastern face are ornamented with bands, one of which shows no less than seven distinct patterns in a length of less than twelve feet. This gateway is the main entrance to the fort and only one other exists, in the shape of a sally-port on the south-east face approached from within by a steep passage cut through the artificial mound. The eastern gate is somewhat peculiar in appearance, owing to the shape of the flanking bastions,

which are much wider at the base than above; they are loopholed and crowned with battlements, and from the east face project large barbizans resting on moulded corbels. The gate itself is similarly embattled, and the entrance lies through a large arch with massive projecting piers on either side. The gateway is 46½ feet high to the top of the battlements and about 16 feet in depth, the interior having the usual small chambers on either side. On more than one occasion the fort was stormed by burning the gate, and for additional defence Munim Khan built an outer court of brick with a fine gateway of stone. The latter, which is in very fair condition and serves as the city police station, is nearly 37 feet high, and contains a large chamber over the entrance approached by a staircase on the south. Its principal feature is the decoration of the spandrils of the arch and other portions by *kashani* work, or encaustic tiling with raised patterns in different colours.

The Fort Mosque.

Within the fort are but two remaining buildings. One is of remarkable interest, since it provides us with an almost perfect model of a Turkish bath of the reign of Ibrahim. The greater part of the structure is below the present level of the ground, and the solidity of the edifice, constructed for use rather than for beauty, is as striking as its spacious dimensions. The other is a mosque built by Ibrahim Naib Barbak, the brother of Firoz Tughlaq. It is a curious narrow building 130 feet long and 22 feet broad, forming a simple arcade supported on carved Hindu pillars of various shapes and designs, without plinths and in some cases upside down. It is divided into three distinct portions by lateral walls, the two side rooms being 40 by 19 feet and 8 feet in height, each five bays in length and two in breadth. The central apartment is 24 feet in height, and covers 37½ by 15 feet; it is crowned by three low domes resting on arches which subdivide it into three compartments. The exterior is plastered and devoid of decoration, but within there is an Arabic text over the central *mihrab*. The mosque has no minarets, their place having been taken by two pillars standing some distance in front of the building. One has disappeared, but for its broken plinth; but the other is perfect and rises to a height of 40 feet, still retaining a capital and pinnacle of curiously Hindu appearance. The pillar, which rises in five steps from

an octagonal base, is square below, octagonal in the middle and round at the top. The octagonal part bears a long Persian inscription, recording the erection of the mosque in April 1376 by Ibrahim Naib Barbak. Outside the entrance of the fort is a peculiar inscribed monolith, only six feet high, with an inscription, dated in 1766, to the effect that all religious grants of land were to be scrupulously observed and protected from molestation, under the order of Saiyid Ali Munir Khan, then governor of the fort, on behalf of the Nawab Wazir of Oudh.

Atala Masjid.

The most beautiful and perfect of all the Jaunpur buildings is the Atala Masjid, which stands to the north-east of the fort and is approached from the Azamgarh road. It derives its name from the temple of Atala Devi, said to have been built by Vijaya Chandra of Kanauj and maintained by the Gaharwars of Zafarabad. The story goes that Firoz Shah ordered its demolition, but refrained on the entreaties of the Hindus. The compact then made was not long kept, for in 1364 Khwaja Kamal Khan Jahan began the erection of the mosque, which was completed in 1408 by Ibrahim of Jaunpur. Pillars in the aisles give Sambat dates corresponding to 1376, 1378, 1407 and the 23rd of March 1408; and an inscription on the square pillar in the lower storey of the south-west cloister states that the building was finished in 1407. The mosque is the prototype of the distinctive Jaunpur style, and consists of a courtyard surrounded on three sides by cloisters in two storeys, with a handsome gateway in the centre of each face; while on the fourth or western side is a range of buildings, that in the centre covered with a great dome, though this is practically concealed by the immense propylon, of almost Egyptian outline, forming the framework of a huge arch. None of the Jaunpur mosques has minarets, their place being supplied by the lofty screen of the propylon. Something like the latter appears in the mosque at Budaun; but in the case of the Jaunpur structures the idea has been developed to an extraordinary degree. The façade of the Atala Masjid is 75 feet high and 55 feet wide at the base. At the top the width is only 47 feet, the flanking towers which uphold the central arch consisting of five storeys of decreasing size, so that the upward slope of the walls is 1 in 18 feet. On either side of the grand arch is a smaller propylon of similar design,

concealing a dome which covers a hexagonal chamber. The mosque proper, which has been fully described by General Cunningham* and also in the "Sharqi Architecture of Jaunpur," is divided into five compartments, comprising a central room covered by a dome 30 feet in diameter, a long single-storeyed room 62 by 28 feet on either side, and two low rooms in two storeys in each corner, cut off from the rest of the buildings by stone screen-work of which portions still exist. In the central chamber, which is 35 by 26½ feet, the oblong shape is rectified by projecting huge corbels from the four side piers and four corners, so as to make the space covered by the dome an exact square. The court of the mosque is roughly a square of 174 feet, the surrounding cloisters forming five lines of open aisles supported on Hindu pillars. In front of each gateway is a lofty octagonal room surmounted by a dome, and the gateways themselves have in each case a propylon concealing the dome from the outside. The outermost aisle of the cloisters on the ground floor are walled off from the rest of the building, thus forming a row of chambers which were once utilized as shops bringing in a large income to the incumbents of the mosque. The Atala Masjid, like the others in the city, is constructed wholly of stone, only the exterior of the domes and roofs, the parapets and floors being floated with cement. It is, consequently, of great strength; but the absence of repairs resulted in considerable dilapidation, and by 1860 the great towers of the façade and the square were in a ruinous condition. They were, however, thoroughly restored by Munshi Haidar Husain of Jaunpur, and of late years considerable sums have been expended on the conservation of the structure both by Government and from the proceeds of the endowment now administered by Maulvi Abdul Majid. Some forty feet from the south gate of the Atala Masjid, in the compound of the Church Mission high school, is the tomb of Qazi Shahab-ud-din, the most famous of all the men of letters who resided in Jaunpur. It is surrounded by a brick wall 16½ feet square and 3½ feet high and contains two tombs, one of the Qazi himself and the other, it is believed, of his wife.

Khalis Mukhlis Masjid.

To the reign of Ibrahim belong two other mosques of considerable interest. One of these is known variously as the Khalis

* A. S. N. I., Vol. XI.

Mukhlis or the Dariba or the Char-ungli mosque. It was built on the site of a temple founded by Vijaya Chandra by Malik Mukhlis and Malik Khalis, governors of Jaunpur under Ibrahim, for the convenience of a celebrated saint named Saiyid Usman of Shiraz, who fled from Dehli in the days of Timur's invasion. His descendants still reside near the mosque, which was rescued from the desecrating occupancy of the neighbouring Koeris by Mr. Welland, a former magistrate of Jaunpur. The building, which is said to date from 1417, consists of the usual great propylon, masking the dome, and a large square enclosure some 66 feet in depth, with a flat roof supported on ten rows of Hindu pillars. The propylon is of stone to a height of 30 feet only, and above that of large bricks: it differs from the Atala Masjid in the entire absence of the elaborate ornamentation which forms so striking a feature in the latter building. The name Char-ungli is derived from a stone let into the upper border of the face of a larger one to the left of the main entrance. This stone is $2\frac{11}{10}$th inches in breadth and $3\frac{1}{4}$th inches in height, and is reputed to have the virtue of measuring exactly four fingers, whosesoever be the hand applied to it. It is commonly believed that this miraculous power has vanished since the Mutiny, but the stone remains an object of veneration to Hindus as well as Musalmans. The site of this mosque is in the Bazar Bhua *muhalla*, south of the Jagdispur road in the Bari Masjid ward.

Jhanjhri Masjid.

The other is the Jhanjhri Masjid, which gives its name to a *muhalla* in the extreme south-east of the town between Sipah and the Gumti. This too occupies the site of a Hindu temple, built by Jai Chand of Kanauj on the spot known as Muktaghat and demolished by Ibrahim, who erected the mosque in honour of a saint named Hazrat Saiyid Sadr Jahan Ajmali. The building was severely handled by Sikandar Lodi, and the stones were extensively appropriated for other public and private structures —notably the great bridge. Floods in the ravine which it overhangs and in the Gumti have destroyed the vaults and most of the court, and all that remains are the usual massive piers, flanking a screen of such grace and beauty that the completed building must have surpassed, save in point of size, all others in Jaunpur, not excepting the Atala Masjid. In front a low modern

brick wall forms a small enclosure, and behind the screen is an insignificant chamber, also of recent date. The place is kept in good order, and the screen, from which the mosque obtains its name, has been restored by Government. Though little known, the building is of great interest. A noteworthy feature is the fact that what seems an inner true arch is merely a part of the screen, since the voussoirs, carved with a long Arabic inscription in raised letters (the only instance of such a decoration in the city), are quite loose and supported by the pierced screen itself. A second inscription, from the *Hadis*, runs across the centre of the screen. The base of the propylon is 35½ feet in breadth, and the arch has a span of 23¾ feet; but, though small, the mosque in its perfect state must have been of exceeding elegance.

The only remaining building of the reign of Mahmud, the son of Ibrahim, stands in the opposite corner of the city in Begamganj, to the extreme north-west. This is the Lal Darwaza Masjid, so called from the red gate of the palace which Bibi Raji, Mahmud's famous queen, built outside the fortifications of the city, to the north of and parallel to the royal residence named the Badi Manzil. Attached to the mosque was a college and a monastery, the whole quarter being known as the Namazgah. All these structures, save the mosque alone, perished under the destroying hand of Sikandar Lodi, and merely the name of Lal Darwaza remains to mark the spot. The mosque is of the general Jaunpur style, but smaller and lighter, with thinner walls than are seen in the others. It is more essentially Hindu in design, but the original source from which the materials were derived is not known. An inscription on one of the capitals in the south-east cloister bears the name of Vijaya Chandra of Kanauj with the date 1225 Sambat, while another, dated in 1297 Sambat, in the south-west cloister, records the names of pilgrims who visited the ancient Hindu temple. A third, on a pillar on the north-west cloister, was originally set up in a temple in Benares, whence it is probable that a large proportion of the material for the Jaunpur mosques was derived. The quadrangle measures 190 by 171 feet externally, though the outer range of chambers has disappeared. There are the three usual massive gateways, and the cloisters, in this case only two bays deep and one storey

Lal Darwaza Masjid.

in height, run round the three sides. The mosque proper measures 168½ by 35⅓rd feet inside, and is divided into a central chamber, masked as usual by a propylon, and an oblong room on either side, four aisles in depth and twice the height of the cloisters, the roof being supported on slender Hindu pillars. On each side of the central hall, taking up two of the five bays opening on the court, is a raised gallery, forming a second storey and intended for women, the approach being by staircases in the piers of the propylon. The latter is 48½ feet in height and 44¾ feet wide at the base. The dome is only 22⅔rd feet in diameter, but in front of it is an entrance hall which is a feature peculiar to this mosque. The back wall is plain and relieved only by turrets, giving it a fort-like appearance similar to that of the Jami Masjid; but the mosque is highly decorated and in a good state of repair, though the outer court and gateways are sadly dilapidated.

Jami Masjid.

The Jami Masjid, or cathedral mosque, the largest of all the great structures that grace the city, is the latest in date. It was designed, it is said, by Ibrahim in order to save Hazrat Khwaja Isa the trouble of walking to the Char-ungli, a mile distant; but it is practically certain that the entire building was due to his grandson, Husain. The foundations may indeed have been laid, as tradition relates, in 1438, but the edifice was not completed till 1478, a year before Husain's final overthrow. The mosque stands in the Purani Bazar, near the Khutahan road in *muhalla* Umar Khan, and differs from the others in having a raised artificial platform some twenty feet above the general level of the ground on the south, the courtyard being approached from the street by a flight of 27 steps, though on the other sides the difference in level is obscured by the accumulation of *débris*. The interior court is a square of 219 by 217 feet, and in the middle of each side is a large gateway, though that on the east is a ruin, having been purposely destroyed by Sikandar Lodi, who also threw down the upper range of cloisters. The whole space covers 320 feet from east to west and 307 feet from north to south. On the outside below the level of the cloisters is the usual range of shops or chambers. The mosque proper on the west side measures 235 by 59 feet, exclusive of the bastions

at the angles. It is divided into five, for on either side of the central chamber, some 39½ feet square, is a low pillared room, 25′ 4″ by 44′ 7″, surmounted by a *zanana* gallery, and then a lofty hall, 49′ 3″ by 39′ 7″ wide, with a peculiar barrel vault running north and south. The great propylon is no less than 84⅓ feet in height, the central arch alone reaching a height of 72 feet from the ground. The side chambers, enclosed by screens of stone trellis, are approached by staircases up the immense piers. The dome is 72½ feet high and is of stone, about three feet in thickness. The building is elaborately adorned with carving and screen-work, but its most striking feature is its commanding size. The only inscriptions in the mosque are Arabic texts, except one on an inverted stone in the arch of the south entrance. This is in Sanskrit and refers to the reign of the Maukhari king Isvara Varmma, who reigned in the eighth century. The mosque has been extensively restored, first from the proceeds of an endowment created by the late Haji Imam Bakhsh, by which the northern and southern gateways were rebuilt and the courtyard paved, and latterly by Government.

The tombs o[f] the kin[gs]

A few feet to the north of the northern gateway is a paved court with a number of insignificant tombs, known as the *khangah* or burial-place of the Sharqi kings. It is probable, however, that these tombs are not those of the earlier kings but only of Husain Shah, the last Sultan, and his descendants and some of their wives. They comprise, in addition to Husain, his son Jalal-ud-din; the latter's son, Mahmud, killed at Kanauj in 1540, when Sher Shah overthrew Humayun; Mahmud's son, Umar Khan; the latter's son, Sultan Husain; Qutb Khan, son of Husain; Hasan Khan, son of Qutb; and his two sons, Muhammad and Mahmud. After this the genealogy becomes confused. The earlier monarchs were, it would seem, buried, with the exception of Muhammad Shah, whose tomb is at Dalmau in Rai Bareli, in the Machharhatta *muhalla*, some 200 yards south from the residence of the Dube Raja and about 500 yards east from the Atala Masjid, in a place commonly known as the "tombs of the seven kings." There are actually eight tombs here, and the persons traditionally buried on the spot include the Shahzada Nasir Khan, Malik Bahroz, the younger son of Firoz Tughlaq, and the first governor

of Jaunpur; his nephew, Ala-ud-din, the second *hakim*; Khwaja Jahan, Malik-ush-Sharq; his adopted son, Mubarak Shah of Jaunpur; Ibrahim Shah, brother of Mubarak; Ibrahim's wife, and Mahmud Shah. The site is approached by a lane leading off the main thoroughfare which separates Machharhatta from the Dhalgar *muhalla*, and the tombs stand on a masonry platform now in a dilapidated condition. They were once covered by domes supported on pillars, but these were thrown down by Sikandar Lodi. The same monarch in his work of vengeance destroyed the palace of the kings which stood near the Jami Masjid. It was partially repaired by Umar Khan and covered an oblong 190 feet by 140 feet, and had round turrets at the corners: a portion is still inhabited by descendants of the ruling house.

The many other palaces that once adorned Jaunpur have long disappeared. The most notable was that of Bibi Raji outside the walls, to which reference has been already made. Another was that within the fort itself, while a third was built by Munim Khan in a walled garden adjoining the bridge on the northern side. The Sharqi kings also had a magnificent residence occupying the traditional site of Vijaya Chandra's palace of *kankar* blocks. It stood on the south side of the road opposite the Khas Hauz, a tank which is attributed to the Kanauj dynasty and is said to have been dismantled in order to build the Jami Masjid. Some say that the palace extended as far as the Lal Darwaza, for traces of a building are to be found on a mound overlooking the Gumti some two miles west of the bridge. The structure was demolished by Sikandar Lodi in his desire to obliterate all traces of the hated family of Husain. This must have happened after 904 H., since in that year he took refuge in the palace during an insurrection. The Khas Hauz itself possesses some interest. Towards the centre there are two high mounds of earth of which the western is crowned by two tombs, supposed to be those of Ali Quli Khan, Khan Zaman, Akbar's rebellious governor of Jaunpur, and of Shaham Beg, his notorious associate. The latter's grave bears an inscription with his name and a chronogram, giving the date 966 H., on a flat stone in the centre of a platform, which measures some 40 feet from north to south

and 35 feet from east to west.* Khan Zaman's tomb is situated to the south-west of this, and consists of a much smaller platform without any inscription. We are told that his head was carried to Agra, Dehli, Lahore and Kabul, but it is quite possible that his body may have been brought back to his old capital. On the eastern mound is the grave of Haidar Beg, the father of Shaham Beg, with an inscription on an upright slab giving the date 969 H. On the high western bank of the Khas Hauz, under a *nim* tree about 50 yards south of the north-west corner of the tank, is another tomb of Akbar's day. It bore a slab with the name Haidar and the year of his death: but this has been recently stolen.

Minor buildi

Numerous minor buildings are still standing in Jaunpur, some of which deserve passing mention. Several mosques belong to the time of Akbar, such as the *masjid* of Haqim Sultan Muhammad, a small vaulted building on the north bank of the river, near the bridge, erected in 1570 during the administration of Masum Khan and bearing three inscriptions; the mosque of Nawab Mohsin Khan, who built the bridge at Akbarpur in Fyzabad, standing in the Hammam Darwaza *muhalla*, and constructed in 1567; the mosque of Diwan Shah Kabir, built in 1583 by a Turk named Baba Bik, in Kartala, near the bridge; and the mosque of Shah Sheikhu, near the Sher Chabutra at the south end of the bridge, erected by Munim Khan in honour of a holy man who is buried there. In Mianpura to the south of the river, in the eastern portion of the civil station, is a mosque built by one Zahid Khan in the year 1737. The *idgah* is an unfinished structure, and is said to have been begun by Husain Shah: it stands on the Allahabad road, some distance west from the southern end of the bridge. As is but natural, there are many tombs and mausoleums in and about the city. Among the oldest are two in the Sipah *muhalla*, one being that of Jamal Khan, governor in the days of Sikandar Lodi, and the other of Firoz Shah, who administered the town in the reign of Babar. In the Mufti *muhalla* is the *dargah* of Khwaja Abdul Ghani, who came to Jaunpur with Munim Khan, received a *jagir* and died here in 1000 H. Near the Khas Hauz, to the west of the Fyzabad road, is another *rauza* bearing the name of Jamal Khan,

* W. Vost: *Jaunpur and Zafarabad Inscriptions.* J. R. A. S., 1905.

this person being a Lohani Afghan, governor of Jaunpur in the time of Jahangir. Most of the tombs, however, are on the outskirts of the city, especially to the south of the river. Within the jail compound is the brick tomb of Shah Sulaiman, a saint who is said to have died in 1462. In Katghara are the tombs of Nawab Ghazi Khan and his friend, Mirza Hasan Beg, on the south and north sides of the road, respectively. The former was a general of Akbar who came to Jaunpur, with Munim Khan, and was killed in the battle in which Aii Quli Khan lost his life. There is also the mausoleum or *bəradari* of Kalich Khan, who ruled Jaunpur in the days of Aurangzeb and founded Kalichabad. Near the club is a platform with twelve pillars supporting a dome which covers the remains of Jafar Ali Khan or Babu Khan, a servant of Raja Balwant Singh of Benares. Close to the bridge is the tomb of Sher Zaman Khan, who was related to the Bangash Nawabs of Farrukhabad and held Jaunpur in the time of Farrukhsiyar: he was the founder of Naiganj on the Allahabad road.

Conservation.

The preservation of the splendid monuments at Jaunpur depended for long on the munificence of the Musalman residents themselves. In April 1861 Haji Imam Bakhsh bequeathed one-fourth of his estate as an endowment for this purpose, and other private individuals have from time to time followed his example. Subsequently Government lent its assistance and various works were undertaken with regard to the bridge, the fort, the Lal Darwaza mosque and the royal burying-ground attached to the Jami Masjid, a considerable sum being contributed towards the first two objects by the municipality. A larger scheme was inaugurated after the visit of Lord Curzon in 1903: and a systematic programme of repairs has been drawn up to be conducted under the supervision of the Public Works department.

Administration.

The local and municipal administration of Jaunpur has been dealt with already in chapter IV, where it was shown how the local agency was replaced by a municipal committee and then by the present municipal board. For the main heads of income and expenditure in the matter of municipal funds reference may be made to the appendix.* The public buildings and institutions

* Appendix, table XVI.

of the place have been mentioned in the preceding pages. The educational establishments comprise the district and C. M. S. high schools, the municipal middle school, three primary schools for boys at Wellandganj, Purani Bazar and Shakarmandi, maintained by the municipality, a similar school for girls at Machharhatta, and aided indigenous schools at Mirmast, Sipah and Husainabad. There are also several private schools in which Arabic and Sanskrit are taught, the former being usually located in the mosques and notably in the Jami Masjid.

JAUNPUR HAVELI *Pargana*, *Tahsil* JAUNPUR.

This, as its name indicates, is the central pargana of the tahsil and district, comprising the lands lying round the city of Jaunpur. It is divided into two portions by the Gumti, that to the north being separated by the river from Rari on the west and marching with Ungli on the north, with tahsil Mahul of the Azamgarh district on the north-east and pargana Saremu on the east. The southern portion extends to the river Sai, beyond which lie Mariahu and Bealsi. To the south-east is the small pargana of Zafarabad, and to the north-west are Qariat Dost and Rari. The boundary in this latter direction is extremely irregular, and the confines of the three parganas are interlaced in the most confused manner. A number of detached villages of Haveli, too, are to be found within the limits of Saremu, while on the other hand several villages of Rari, notably Bhataura in the north and Kajgaon in the south, lie well within the geographical area of this pargana.

It would appear that, originally, Haveli was a much larger tract and that the neighbouring parganas were formed afterwards, being composed in each case of a number of specified villages without much regard to their geographical situation. Similar action has been taken repeatedly since the cession of the district. A large addition was made to Haveli in 1836 by the transfer of several villages from Mahul in Azamgarh; but in 1850 the gain was discounted by the formation of Daryapar out of villages of this pargana lying between Saremu, Bealsi and Pisara, and its assignment to the newly-formed Kirakat tahsil. During the next thirty years interchanges were frequent, and the surprising

thing is that no general rectification of the boundaries was effected. In September 1885 Haveli lost no fewer than 56 villages lying north of the Sai which were transferred to Bealsi, the latter being at the same time included in Kirakat. The only alteration in recent years has resulted from the addition of the single village of Rajapur that formerly belonged to pargana Ungli. The total area of Haveli at the present time is 86,315 acres, or 134·87 square miles. The revenue, which at the permanent settlement was Rs. 1,48,843, had risen to Rs. 1,61,515 in 1841, owing to changes in the area, and now for the same reason, and because of reductions on account of land acquired for roads, railways and the like, stands at Rs. 1,19,538.*

The chief physical features of the pargana are the Gumti and the Sai. The former first touches Haveli at Narauli in the extreme north-west corner, and forms the boundary as far as Alamgirpur where it bends eastwards, cutting through the centre past the city of Jaunpur as far as Zafarabad, where it again forms the boundary up to Raipur on the confines of Saremu. The Sai never enters the pargana, but constitutes the southern boundary from the east of Qariat Dost to the west of Bealsi. Both rivers flow in deep and well-defined beds; but in some places the banks are of shelving sand, especially in the case of the Gumti, and these are almost invariably utilized for the cultivation of melons during the hot weather. At that season the Sai shrinks to very small dimensions and is fordable in most places, but the Gumti can seldom, if ever, be crossed in this manner. The high banks in both cases are scored by numerous ravines, down which the surface drainage is carried from the interior. Those along the Sai are of no great length or magnitude, but some of the Gumti tributaries deserve separate mention. On the left bank are the Dahirpur and Pachhatia *nalas*, of which the former rises in a depression near Malhni in the extreme north and thence flows southwards to join the river at Haibatpur, three miles above the city; the latter rises further to the east and, after passing close to the city station on the east of Jaunpur, falls into the Gumti a little below the village of Pachhatia. On the right bank the chief *nalas* are those which unite with the river at

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

Kalichabad, in the civil station, and at Ahmadpur on the borders of Zafarabad. The high banks of both rivers possess a light and sandy soil, with rapid natural drainage and little moisture. They are well wooded, especially along the Sai, which in many cases is fringed with fine groves of mango. In the neighbourhood of Jaunpur, too, the numerous groves and scattered trees, combined with the undulating surface of the country, render the landscape particularly pleasing to the observer from the high plateau of the fort or from the summit of the Atala and Jami Masjids. The interior of the pargana is generally level and the soil between the Gumti and the Sai is a fertile loam, usually of a light description but occasionally stiffening into clay in the depressions. North of the Gumti the loam-belt is narrow, as the level drops rapidly, and there is a wide stretch of rice-bearing clay extending to the borders of Ungli and Azamgarh. In this part of the pargana *usar* is common, and the *jhils* are very numerous. The largest are those of Jamuhai and Ara in the extreme north-east, the latter being known as the Barka Tal and forming the source of the Gangi, a small stream which, after a sinuous course along the borders of Kirakat, falls into the Ganges near Ghazipur.

The pargana has long attained a high stage of development. At the last revision of records the cultivated area was 57,756 acres, and though subsequent years have witnessed a slight decline the average for the five years ending in 1906 was 56 648 acres, or 65·63 per cent. of the whole. If this is somewhat below the general average the reason lies in the large extent of barren land, which aggregates 13,356 acres. Of this 3,262 acres are under water and 3,727 acres are occupied by buildings, roads, railways and the like ; the balance is principally *usar* or sterile land along the river banks. The culturable area amounts to 16,311 acres, though this includes 2,068 acres of grove land and 4,228 acres of current fallow, while little of the remainder would repay the cost of cultivation. The fertility of the soil and the high standard of agriculture are to some extent illustrated by the fact that no less than 34·4 per cent. of the cultivated area bears two crops in the year, the increase in this direction during recent years having been very remarkable.

In almost all seasons the *kharif* exceeds the *rabi* harvest in area, the average figures being 38,967 and 36,606 acres, respectively. Of the autumn crops the chief is maize, which has increased tenfold since 1885 and now averages 14,510 acres, or 37·24 per cent. of the harvest. In the clay tract to the north rice is largely grown, averaging 17·37 per cent., and three-fourths is of the transplanted variety. Other important crops are *juar* and *arhar*, covering 17·47, and sugarcane with 9·7 per cent.; the latter has declined here as everywhere, and the area has been reduced by half in the past twenty years. Hemp, *bajra* and the pulses are grown, but not to any great extent; and indigo, which was once very popular, has now almost disappeared. The chief *rabi* staples are barley, covering 37 per cent. of the area sown; gram, both alone and in combination, with 27 per cent.; peas with 14·8 and wheat with 9·3 per cent. There is a fair amount of linseed and a little poppy cultivation; while around the city potatoes and tobacco are favourite crops, the latter doing extremely well owing to the brackish water in the wells. Reference should be made also to the garden cultivation in and around Jaunpur, especially of the culture of flowers for the perfumes distilled in the city. Means of irrigation are more abundant than in any part of the district except Zafarabad: and on an average 56·8 per cent. of the cultivated area is watered, while in some years this figure is largely exceeded. Wells form the chief supply, and are very numerous; but on the Azamgarh border irrigation from *jhils* is extensively practised, especially for the *kharif* crops.

The principal cultivating castes are Brahmans, Rajputs, Ahirs, Koeris and Kurmis, while towards the east Musalman tenants are frequently to be found. In 1906 the total area included in holdings was 61,802 acres, and of this 20·8 per cent. was cultivated by proprietors either as *sir* or *khudkasht.* Tenants at fixed rates hold 36 per cent., paying on an average Rs. 4·76 per acre. Occupancy tenants are in possession of 25 per cent., with an average rental of Rs. 5·41; and tenants-at-will hold 16·5 per cent., their average rate being Rs. 7·23. Ex-proprietors cultivate 298 acres and 572 acres are rent-free. A large amount of the land, about 26 per cent. of the whole, is sublet, and these *shikmi* tenants pay Rs. 9·43 per acre. The proportion is

remarkably high; but the reason lies in the extraordinary rents which are charged for land in the city and neighbourhood, which sometimes reach Rs. 100 per acre.

The population of the pargana as recorded in the earlier enumeration is of no use for the purposes of comparison owing to the numerous changes in area. In 1881 the total was 141,238, and this rose to 153,756 ten years later. At the last census in 1901 the number of inhabitants was 148,254, of whom 75,795 were females. Classified according to religions there were 124,281 Hindus, 23,882 Musalmans and 91 of other religions. If the municipality be excluded the net total of the pargana was 105,483, of whom only 7,286 were Musalmans. There are altogether 448 villages; but few of these are of any size, the chief being Jamaitha, Ahmadpur, Kaddupur, Kalichabad, Malhni and Pariawan on the Sai, the last lying partly in this pargana and partly in Mariahu. Mention should also be made of the little village of Chaukia, a mile east of Jaunpur city station, which is noticeable on account of the temple of Sitla Debi, a favourite resort of pilgrims. The communications of the pargana will be more conveniently dealt with in the following article on the Jaunpur tahsil.

The villages of the pargana in 1906-07 were divided into 1,228 *mahals*. Of the latter 302 are held by single proprietors, 774 are joint *zamindari*, 51 are *bhaiyachara*, eight are perfect and 93 are imperfect *pattidari*, while two, with a combined area of 940 acres, are revenue-free. The proprietary community comprises a large number and variety of castes. Rajputs, including Bhuinhars, come first with 32·4 per cent. of the area, and next follow Saiyids with 19·3, Brahmans with 14·5 and Sheikhs with 10·4 per cent. After them come Pathans holding 6·5, Kayasths 5·7, Banias 4·4 and Telis 2·5 per cent.; while Khattris, Bharbhunjas, Malis, Mughals, Lunias, Kalwars, Koeris and Gujaratis own over a hundred acres apiece. The largest individual proprietor is the Dube Raja of Jaunpur, whose estate in Haveli comprises 14 whole villages and 14 shares, assessed at Rs. 5,358. Maulvi Abdul Majid owns parts of 34 villages, with a revenue of Rs. 4,139; Babu Sundari Prasad of Jaunpur has recently acquired nine shares, paying Rs. 2,731; the Maharaja of Benares has three villages

and part of one other, paying Rs. 1,971; Babu Sham Das of Benares has two shares; Saiyid Muhammad Mohsin, Khan Bahadur, Zulqadr, has 14 shares, with a revenue demand of Rs. 989; and Rai Chhatarpal Singh of Bisharatpur has seven shares, with a total demand of Rs. 289. The chief cultivating communities are the Sunwan Rajputs in the south, the Rautara Musalmans, recent converts from Hinduism, in the east, and Brahmans, Bais and Chandel Rajputs in various parts of the area.

JAUNPUR *Tahsil.*

This is the central tahsil of the district and comprises the six parganas of Jaunpur Haveli, Saremu, Zafarabad, Rari-Jaunpur, Khapraha and Qariat Dost, each of which forms the subject of a separate article. It is bounded on the west by the Machhlishahr tahsil, on the south by Mariahu and Kirakat, on the east by the Azamgarh district and on the north by Khutahan. The total area at the present time is 180,158 acres, or 281·5 square miles. The changes in the tahsil have been noted in chapter IV. Since 1881 there have been a few alterations consequent on the transfer of villages, the net addition being 821 acres.

The country exhibits very diverse physical characteristics in different parts. The Gumti traverses the centre in a south-easterly direction, receiving the Pili *nadi* on its right bank and several minor affluents. The only other river is the Sai, which traverses the south-western portion and then forms the southern boundary till its entry into the Kirakat tahsil. Between the Gumti and the Sai is a level upland plain with a light but fertile loam soil; but beyond the high left bank of the former river the surface drops gradually to a low tract of clay, which extends into the Azamgarh district and the shallow valley of the Gangi. In this portion of the tahsil rice is the principal crop, while elsewhere maize and *juar* in the autumn and barley, gram and peas in the spring constitute the chief staples. The tract is highly developed, with an average cultivated area of 122,540 acres, or 68 per cent. of the whole, while of this some 56 per cent. is irrigated.

Means of communication are excellent. The eastern portion is traversed by the loop line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway,

on which there are stations at Zafarabad and Jaunpur city, while that of Mihrawan is close to the northern boundary. This line is joined at Zafarabad by the new branch to Janghai and Allahabad; and at Jaunpur city by the metre-gauge line of the Bengal and North-Western system to Kirakat and Aunrihar, with a station at Keshopur, four miles from Jaunpur. Through the city passes the metalled road from Allahabad to Azamgarh, while others lead to Benares, Mirzapur, Badlapur and Lucknow, Malhni and Khutahan, to Shahganj and to Zafarabad. A network of unmetalled roads connects the city with the suburban villages, such as Jamaitha, Kajgaon and Ramdayalganj; and many other roads of a similar description are to be found in all parts of the rural area, their position being shown in the map. The most important is that from Aliganj on the Sultanpur road to Tiara, passing through the villages of Bisharatpur, Sujiaman, Dhaukalganj, Mai and Laduka; while another frequented route is that from Bakhsha to Teji Bazar and Maharajganj. The rivers are bridged at the railway crossings and at Jaunpur on the Gumti and Pulguzar on the Sai, these being old Mughal structures. Elsewhere the passage is effected by ferries, of which a list will be found in the appendix. There, too, are given lists of the post-offices, markets, fairs and schools in the tahsil.

Jaunpur is the only large town, and with the exception of Zafarabad, a *qasba* administered under the provisions of Act XX of 1856, there is hardly a place of any size or importance. The largest is the combined market of Gaura Badshahpur and Banjarepur, while in addition to this separate articles will be found on Malhni, Bakhsha, Sikrara, Jamaitha and Kajgaon. The area is distributed among seven police circles. The *thanas* at Jaunpur and Bakhsha alone lie within the tahsil boundaries, but large portions of the Sarai Khwaja, Gulzarganj, Jalalpur and Badlapur circles, together with a few villages of Kirakat, are comprised in the area. For administrative purposes the tahsil forms a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff, though the criminal jurisdiction is ordinarily limited to the Jaunpur, Bakhsha and Sarai Khwaja police circles. A tahsildar and a naib-tahsildar are stationed at Jaunpur, and a bench of five honorary magistrates exercises second-class powers

within municipal limits. Civil jurisdiction is vested in the Haveli munsif and the subordinate judge.

The population of the tahsil cannot be accurately determined from the returns of the earlier enumerations, owing to the many changes in area. The number in 1872 was 248,240 persons, and this rose in 1881 to 257,309, while in 1891 a very large increase was observed, the total being 278,482. At the last census the tahsil experienced a decline, in common with the rest of the district, the number of inhabitants being 269,131, of whom 137,473 were females. Classified by religions there were 236,441 Hindus, 32,571 Musalmans, 84 Christians, 32 Aryas and three Sikhs. Among the various Hindu castes Ahirs come first with 42,374 representatives: and next to them come Chamars, 38,031; Brahmans, 24,018; Rajputs, 20,804; Koeris, 14,791; and Lunias, 7,593. Besides these Lohars, Banias, Mallahs, Telis and Kumhars occur in numbers exceeding five thousand apiece. The Rajputs belong to many different clans, but the chief are the Bais, numbering 3,845 persons; while others include Panwars, Chandels, Chauhans, Raghubansis, Gaharwars and Bachgotis. Among the Musalmans the foremost place is taken by Sheikhs, of whom 8,162 were enumerated: the bulk of the remainder consists of Julahas, Pathans, Behnas, Saiyids, Nais and Darzis.

Apart from the city of Jaunpur the tahsil is almost wholly agricultural, and of the total population somewhat over 70 per cent., as enumerated in 1901, were directly dependent on agriculture, while a considerable number resort to cultivation as a subsidiary means of subsistence. The principal industries are those connected with the supply of food and drink; and apart from these cotton weaving alone possesses any importance, though the perfumeries of Jaunpur still retain something of their former reputation. The tahsil is the wealthiest in the district, as is evident from the returns of income-tax collection.*

KAJGAON, *Pargana* RARI, *Tahsil* JAUNPUR.

This village is one of the many detached portions of Rari, being surrounded on all sides by the lands of Jaunpur Haveli. It lies in 25° 40′ N. and 82° 42′ E., at a distance of five miles

* Appendix, table XIV.

south from the civil station, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road leading from the police lines. Through it passes a second road connecting Ramdayalganj on the road to Mirzapur, with Baqrabad on the main road to Benares. The village lands are traversed by the railway from Allahabad to Jaunpur, the nearest station being Pariawan, some two miles to the south-west. The population of the village in 1881 was 2,707, but at the last census it had dropped to 2,211, of whom 1,035 were Musalmans, chiefly Saiyids and Julahas. The bazar has a number of mean shops on either side of a narrow street, and markets are held on three days in the week. One of the present owners has recently started a rival bazar, known as Hashmatganj, in the adjoining village of Madhopatti. The place also possesses a large upper primary school. The Julahas of Kajgaon still follow their ancestral occupation, turning out a considerable quantity of cloth which has a local reputation for durability and fineness of texture. The owners of the village are Saiyids of the Shia persuasion, but the principal residents are Sunnis, Julahas and Banias. The lands are held in *bhaiyachara* tenure at a revenue of Rs. 1,274. The only noteworthy buildings in the place are two old mosques and an *idgah*.

The village is variously known as Kajgaon, Terhwa and Sadat Masaunda. The last name is derived from the Masaunda Brahmans who originally inhabited it, and whose descendants are still to be found here, and also from the Saiyids, who are said to have come to the place from Zafarabad in 750 H. or 1349 A.D., the chronogram recording their advent being *Mazhab-i-pak*. Terhwa is the Hindi equivalent of Kajgaon, both words meaning "the crooked village." The first Saiyid was one Bare Mir, and his descendant was Saiyid Pahar, a cripple who used to walk crooked in life and whose grave could not be kept straight in spite of all efforts. The tomb is still shown to the credulous, and appears to have sunk on one side owing to a subsidence of the soil. The Saiyid family furnished many civil and military officers to the Sharqi and Mughal rulers of Jaunpur, and several of them still hold high positions in Government service; although some branches, especially that of Maqsud Ali Khan, a well-known deputy collector about 1835, are now heavily indebted.

The village appears to have been retained in Rari on account of the Saiyids, who at one time owned a large portion of that pargana and found it convenient to have their whole estate under a single jurisdiction. An unimportant fair takes place at Kajgaon during the month of Jeth to commemorate the wedding of Saiyid Salar. There is a curious superstition in the village to the effect that it is unlucky to pronounce the name of the place before midday.

KARIAON, *Pargana* GHISWA, *Tahsil* MACHHLISHAHA.

A large agricultural village in the south-east portion of the pargana, adjoining the borders of Barsathi in 25° 34′ N. and 82° 24′ E., at a distance of five miles east from Bamhniaon, eight miles south from Machhlishahr and thirty miles from the district headquarters. The place is often known as Mirganj, this being the name of the bazar which is called after the Saiyids of Kajgaon, the proprietors of the village. Markets are held here twice a week, and a large trade is carried on in grain from the adjacent tracts in this and the Mariahu tahsil. A great obstacle, however, exists in the absence of communications, for the bazar stands at a considerable distance from any road; and though the railway from Allahabad to Jaunpur passes through the village, the nearest station is at Janghai. A road is badly needed to connect it with the latter place or else with Barsathi to the east. The population, which numbered 2,257 persons in 1881, had fallen by the last census to 2,079, the total including 409 Musalmans, a large community of Rajputs and a number of prosperous Bania families. The bulk of the inhabitants reside in the bazar, but there are no fewer than 20 other sites. There is a large upper primary school here, and a small fair takes place on the occasion of the Dasahra festival, while a similar gathering on the part of the Musalmans is held during the Muharram. The area of the village is 844 acres and the revenue demand is Rs. 736.

The place should not be confused with Gariaon, a village on the road from Bamhniaon to Badshahpur in pargana Mungra. This had a population of 851 persons, and possesses a small bazar in which markets are held twice a week. It is owned by

Maulvis Abdul Majid and Abdul Jalil, who have an estate office there.

KATAHIT, *Pargana* GHISWA, *Tahsil* MACHHLISHAHR.

This village, otherwise known as Sagar, lies in 25° 43′ N. and 82° 26′ E., at a distance of three miles north-east from Machhlishahr, and a mile east of the unmetalled road leading to Baraipar and Badlapur. It deserves mention on account of the large fort constructed in the 18th century by Fateh Muhammad, better known as Sheikh Mangli, who obtained possession of the entire pargana. The last representative of the family was Raja Ali Hatim, who died about 30 years ago; and after his death the estate was sold to various persons, the present owner of the fort being Sundari Prasad, a banker of Jaunpur. The fort, which is surrounded by a deep moat, is now in a ruined condition; the walls have been dismantled, and merely a portion of the main gateway is still standing. The area within the rampart has been brought under cultivation, and only one dilapidated building now remains. The moat contains water in all but the driest seasons, and its banks are covered with scrub jungle which gives shelter to numbers of wild pig. The village of Katahit has an area of 1,981 acres, paying a revenue of Rs. 1,754: the population at the last census numbered 1,246 persons, of whom 96 were Musalmans.

KHAPRAHA, *Pargana* KHAPRAHA *Tahsil* JAUNPUR.

The place which gives its name to the small pargana of Khapraha is an insignificant village, situated in 25° 47′ N. and 82° 30′ E., on the south side of an unmetalled road leading from Barhauna, a village on the Allahabad road, to Faridabad and Sujanganj, at a distance of twelve miles west from Jaunpur. A second unmetalled road runs southwards from Khapraha to Sikrara and Sukhlalganj, in pargana Mariahu. The village lands are of considerable extent, stretching northwards to the Sai and its small tributary the Bahera, along which the ground is very uneven and broken by ravines. Adjoining Khapraha on the west is Bhua Kalan, which contains a bazar with a few shops where a market is held twice a week. There is also a large upper

primary school and an agency of the Maharaja of Benares, who owns the whole pargana and usually farms it on long leases, the present contractor being Maulvi Abdul Jalil of Jaunpur. The population of Khapraha in 1901 was 857 and that of Bhua 860: the total includes 123 Musalmans and large numbers of Ahirs and Brahmans.

KHAPRAHA *Pargana*, *Tahsil* JAUNPUR.

This small pargana lies on the western borders of the tahsil, marching with Ghiswa on the west and south-west, with Qariat Dost on the south and east and with Rari-Jaunpur on the north, the dividing line in the last instance being the river Sai for a considerable distance. The boundary is very irregular, but some improvement in this respect has been effected by the recent transfer from Mariahu of the villages of Sirsi, Semri and Bhuili, which geographically lie within the limits of Khapraha. There is now but one small detached village within the pargana which does not belong to it, this being Maheshpur, a part of Qariat Dost. In its present form Khapraha has a total area of 7,030 acres, or 11·14 square miles, and, with the single exception of Zafarabad, is the smallest pargana in the district.

Save for a few patches of clay in the depressions, the soil of the pargana is a sandy loam, increasing in lightness towards the north as the Sai is approached. There the high bank of the river is undulating and cut up by numerous ravines: this is especially the case in the village of Khapraha itself, where the small Bahera *nala* joins the Sai. This insignificant stream, which contains water only during the rains, is the sole drainage channel of the pargana. There are no *jhils*, and the slope of the country southwards from the high bank prevents the accumulation of water. Along the Sai is a stretch of *dhak* jungle, extending through the adjoining pargana of Qariat Dost to the village of Khampur on the opposite bank.

At the last revision of records in 1881 the cultivated area of the pargana was 4,577 acres, or 72 per cent. of the total at that time. For the five years ending with 1906 the average was 4,707 acres, or 67 per cent. of the present area, so that no real increase is apparent. On the other hand there has been a considerable

extension in the double-cropped area, which now averages no less than 32 per cent. of the net cultivation. The land classified as barren covers 648 acres, though of this 269 acres are under water and 201 acres occupied by roads, sites and buildings, leaving a very small amount that is actually unfit for tillage. Much of the so-called culturable waste, however, is little superior. It amounts in all to 1,675 acres, or 23·8 per cent. of the whole, though from this must be deducted 240 acres of grove land and 622 acres of current fallow. Means of irrigation are abundant, for on an average 53 per cent. of the net cultivation obtains water, while in some years the proportion exceeds 65 per cent. Practically the whole of this is supplied from wells, as tanks are few and seldom utilized.

The *rabi* harvest almost always exceeds the *kharif* in area, though the relative position depends on the nature of the season. Out of an average of 3,145 acres sown with spring crops barley covers 35·22 per cent. by itself, and gram, alone or mixed with wheat and barley, 29·8 per cent. Peas contribute an additional 19·7 per cent., and wheat 9 4 per cent. There is very little opium, and linseed is not usually grown in the pargana. The average *kharif* area is 2,924 acres, and of this 29·5 per cent. is taken up by maize, 29·7 by rice, three-fourths being of the *jarhan* or transplanted variety, 20·3 by *juar* and *arhar* and 12·65 per cent. by sugarcane, which is still grown very extensively. The balance consists mainly of *mandua*, *kodon*, *sanwan* and hemp. Though the sugarcane area has decreased the crop is proportionately more popular here than in any other part of the district.

The bulk of the cultivators are high-caste—Brahmans and Chandel Rajputs predominating. The others are mainly Ahirs, Kurmis and Gadariyas, and in a few villages Chamars. In 1906 the total area included in holdings was 5,469 acres, and of this all but 299 acres are cash-rented. Proprietary cultivation is almost unknown, since nearly the entire pargana is the property of the Maharaja of Benares and amounts to only 177 acres. No less than 65·4 per cent. is held by tenants at fixed rates, who pay on an average Rs. 4·52 per acre. Occupancy tenants are in possession of 15 per cent., with a rental of Rs. 4·07 ; and tenants-at-will hold 17 per cent., paying Rs. 3·65, the reason for this low rate

being that all the best land has long been appropriated by the privileged classes. About one-fourth of the area is sublet, and the *shikmi* rate is Rs. 7·8 per cent.

The pargana now contains 31 villages divided into 36 *mahals*, almost all of which are owned by the Maharaja of Benares, his estate comprising 28 whole villages with a revenue demand of Rs. 9,566. The remainder is the property of Rajputs, Sheikhs, Brahmans and Kayasths. The *taluqa* has for many years been leased to farmers, and was long held by Maulvi Muhammad Hasan of Machhlishahr. The present lessee is Sheikh Qamar-ud-din, a relative of Maulvi Abdul Majid of Jaunpur, who is actually the person in possession. The revenue demand at the present time is shown in the appendix.*

Khapraha was originally a *tappa* of Mariahu, separated from the latter by the intervening villages of Qariat Dost. When the territorial boundaries of the tahsils were rearranged in 1846 the *taluqa* became a separate pargana and was transferred to the Jaunpur tahsil. The population numbered 7,967 souls in 1881, and rose to 8,805 ten years later; but at the last census it had dropped to 8,444, of whom 325 were Musalmans. The only villages of any size are Khapraha and Bhua Kalan, adjoining sites which have been noticed in the preceding article. The pargana possesses the advantages of neither railway nor metalled road. An inferior track leads from Sujanganj to Jaunpur, passing through Khapraha, where it is crossed by a road running north and south from Badlapur to Sarai Bikram in the Mariahu tahsil.

KHETA SARAI, *Pargana* Ungli, *Tahsil* Khutahan.

A small town situated in 25° 58′ N. and 82° 41′ E., on the west side of the metalled road from Jaunpur to Shahganj, at a distance of 16 miles north from the former and 12 miles south of the tahsil headquarters. To the east of the road runs the loop line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with a station half-a-mile distant from the town and connected with the main road by a metalled feeder which continues westwards to Khutahan. A short distance to the north a branch unmetalled road leads north-east to Azamgarh. The population, which in 1881

* Appendix, table X.

numbered 2,961 souls, had risen at the last census to 3,074, of whom 1,221 were Musalmans: Banias are the prevailing Hindu caste. The place possesses an upper primary school, a post-office and an important bazar in which markets are held twice a week, the trade being chiefly in grain. The town takes its name from one Khetal Das, a Khattri, who built the old and now disused *sarai* in the days of Shuja-ud-daula. The present owners are Musalmans, the heirs of the late Maulvi Qaim Ali, the succession to whose estate was the cause of prolonged litigation. The total area of the *mauza* is 356 acres, and the land revenue Rs. 649; the place lies low, and there is a number of *jhils* in the neighbourhood. The village Sanitation Act is in force, and a small dispensary is maintained here by Saiyid Munawwar Ali. Kheta Sarai is the scene of a considerable fair known as the Gurkhet or Sohbat Ghazi Miyan: it takes place in the month of Baisakh, and is frequented by pilgrims on their way to the tomb of Saiyid Salar in Bahraich.

KHUTAHAN, *Pargana* UNGLI, *Tahsil* KHUTAHAN.

The place which still gives its name to the northern tahsil of the district is a small village situated in 25° 58′ N. and 82° 35′ E., at a distance of 18 miles north-north-west from Jaunpur, with which it is connected by a road metalled as far as Malhni. A branch metalled road runs from Khutahan to Kheta Sarai railway station, eight miles to the east, while several other unmetalled roads converge on the village leading from Badshahpur, Sujanganj and Badlapur on the south-west, from Sarai Mohiuddin and Tanda on the north and from Patti Narindpur and Sultanpur on the north-east. The headquarters of the tahsil were originally at Ashrafgarh, on the road to Patti Narindpur; thence they were transferred to Malhni and afterwards to Tighra. There they were destroyed during the Mutiny and the tahsil was subsequently located at Khutahan, the actual position being at the junction of the roads in the village of Khairadih, which adjoins Khutahan on the north. The last change was made in 1903, when the offices were removed to Shahganj. The old buildings were for some time occupied by the police station, and this, too, has recently been abolished. Close by is a post-office, a cattle-pound, an inspection

bungalow and a lower primary school housed in the old *sarai.* Markets are held twice a week in the bazar, but the trade is merely local. Khutahan itself is a small village, with an area of 743 acres and a revenue of Rs. 542, and is held by Saiyid Muhammad Akbar and others, co-sharers of Shahganj. The population in 1901 numbered 897 persons, chiefly Ahirs, while that of Khairadih was 566, including 87 Musalmans. Part of the bazar lies in the village of Pilkichha, which will be separately described.

KHUTAHAN *Tahsil.**

This is the northern tahsil of the district, and comprises the parganas of Ungli, Chanda, Qariat Mendha and Rari-Badlapur, each of which forms the subject of a separate article. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the Sultanpur district, on the east by Azamgarh, on the south by tahsil Jaunpur, and on the south-west by Machhlishahr and the district of Partabgarh. Part of pargana Chanda lies at some distance from the rest and is surrounded by Oudh territory, while one or two villages of Sultanpur are to be found within the geographical limits of pargana Ungli. The total area of the tahsil is 231,230 acres, or 361·3 square miles.

The tract is divided into two portions by the river Gumti, which separates Ungli from the other parganas. The latter are of a more or less uniform description possessing a light loam soil, varied only by the sandy uplands and sterile ravines which occur along the Gumti and Pili, and in some degree near the Lakhia and Tambura—minor affluents of the Pili. In Ungli the same high belt of light soil is to be found along the Gumti, but to the east and north the level drops to a wide plain of clay, interspersed with numerous *jhils*, patches of *dhak* jungle and expanses of barren *usar*. The drainage is defective, and the only streams of any note are the Sawain, which joins the Gumti near Pilkichha, and the Mangai, which flows along the northern border and eventually passes into Azamgarh. The average cultivated area of the tahsil is 145,360 acres, or 62·8 per cent. of the whole, and 27·5 per cent. of this bears two crops in the year. The *kharif*

* The name of the tahsil was officially changed to "Khutahan (Shahganj)" on February 1st, 1908.

covers 99,555 acres, nearly half of which is under rice, the other principal crops being maize, *juar* with *arhar*, and sugarcane. In the *rabi*, which extends over 85,583 acres, barley, peas, gram and wheat constitute the bulk of the produce. Irrigation is fairly abundant, especially in Ungli, and on an average 51·5 per cent. of the land under tillage receives water. In Ungli the many swamps are largely utilized; but elsewhere wells form practically the sole source of supply, and their number might with much advantage be increased. The land revenue of the tahsil now stands at Rs. 2,26,519, while Rs. 30,457 are paid on account of cesses.

Only the eastern portion has the benefit of railway communication. The loop line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand system runs from south to north close to the Azamgarh border through the stations of Mihrawan, Kheta Sarai, Shahganj and Bilwai, the last being situated in the village of Arghupur. From Shahganj a branch metre-gauge line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway takes off, leading to Azamgarh and Mau. Parallel to the loop line runs the main road from Jaunpur to Fyzabad, metalled only as far as the district boundary. A metalled branch connects Kheta Sarai with Khutahan and another leads from Shahganj to Azamgarh. The road from Shahganj to Kadipur in the Sultanpur district, passing through Baragaon, Sarpatha and Surapur, is metalled for the first four miles only up to Sarai Mohiuddin, where it crosses the unmetalled trunk road from Badshahpur, Sujanganj and Badlapur to Khutahan and Tanda in Fyzabad. This road is unbridged, crossing the Pili by a ford and the Gumti by the Pilkichha ferry. Another unmetalled road goes from Malhni to Khutahan and Patti Narindpur, where it bifurcates to Sarpatha and Samodhpur. In the portion west of the Gumti, besides the road to Khutahan already mentioned, the only highway is that from Jaunpur to Sultanpur, metalled as far as Badlapur. The chief requirement of the tahsil in the matter of communications is the metalling of the road from Badshahpur to Tanda, the construction of direct roads connecting Khutahan with Shahganj and Sarpatha with the Bilwai railway station having been recently accomplished as a famine work. The Gumti is crossed by several ferries, which are shown in the appendix of

this volume. There, too, will be found lists of the post-offices, markets, fairs and schools of the tahsil.

The various changes in the location of the headquarters have been noted in the preceding article. The last transfer was from Khutahan to Shahganj in 1903, on account of the growing importance of the latter place as a trade centre and its greater convenience owing to its situation on the railway. It has, however, the disadvantage of being too far from the parganas beyond the Gumti, especially as the main road is unmetalled and unbridged. Shahganj is by far the largest place in the tahsil, and though there is a number of villages of considerable size, none other deserves the name of town except, perhaps, Badlapur and Baragaon. Reference has been made to the principal villages in the various pargana articles. Shahganj is now a notified area under Act I of 1900: there are no Act XX towns, but the Village Sanitation Act is in force at Baragaon and Kheta Sarai.

The tahsil is administered as a subdivision for criminal and revenue purposes in the charge of a full-powered magistrate on the district staff. A tahsildar and naib-tahsildar are stationed at Shahganj, where also a bench of honorary magistrates has been established with jurisdiction throughout the Khutahan and Sarpatha police circles. There is a registration office at Shahganj, but civil suits arising within the tahsil have to be taken to Jaunpur, where they are heard either by the munsif or the subordinate judge. The criminal subdivision comprises the police circles of Shahganj, Sarpatha and Badlapur. These do not comprise the whole area as there is a fifth station at Sarai Khwaja ; but this circle is included in the jurisdiction of the subdivisional magistrate of Jaunpur. Under the new scheme of redistribution it is proposed to abolish the *thana* at Khutahan, and to absorb its villages into the surrounding circles. The only police outpost now in the district is that at Koeripur, which is dependent on the Badlapur station.

It is not possible to ascertain the population of the present tahsil at the earlier enumerations, since the total for the two portions of Rari are not shown separately in the returns. The number of inhabitants in 1872 was 237,536, and this rose in 1881 to 268,822. A further large increase was observed in 1891,

when the total was 286,832; but at the last census the tahsil shared in the general decline, the population numbering 269,438, of whom 136,685 were females. Classified by religions there were 233,524 Hindus, 35,882 Musalmans, 22 Christians and ten Aryas. Among the Hindus no fewer than 46,279 were Chamars, while next come Ahirs, 37,463; Brahmans, 28,364; Rajputs, 19,238; Kewats, 15,030; Koeris, 9,570; and Banias, 9,397. Other castes occurring in strength are Bhars, Kumhars, Lohars, Kahars and Telis. The Rajputs belong principally to the Rajkumar subdivision of the Bachgoti clan, these numbering 5,027, while west of the Gumti they are principally Bais, 4,954 persons coming under this head. Several others are well represented, notably Panwars, Kachhwahas, Sombausis and Bisens. Musalmans are more numerous in this tahsil than in other parts of the district, not even excepting Jaunpur. They are composed mainly of Sheikhs, 8,162; Julahas, 6,711; Pathans, 4,442 and Behnas, 2,555. In addition to these a fair number of Saiyids, Nais, Darzis, Fakirs and Ghosis are to be found.

The tahsil is mainly agricultural in character, and according to the census returns 77·6 per cent. of the inhabitants were directly dependent on cultivation, exclusive of those who betake themselves to agriculture as a subsidiary means of subsistence. The other industries are unimportant with the exception of cotton weaving, which is carried on to a large extent by the Julahas, and the supply of articles of food and drink. Much of the trade of the district is centred at Shahganj, and the commercial population is larger than usual.

KIRAKAT, *Pargana* PISARA, *Tahsil* KIRAKAT.

The place which gives its name to the south-eastern sub-division of the district is a small town in 25° 38′ N. and 82° 55′ E., standing on a high bluff on the north or left bank of the Gumti, at a distance of 18 miles south-east from Jaunpur. It is approached both by the metre-gauge railway from Jaunpur to Aunrihar, on which there is a station half-a-mile to the north-east of the town, with which it is connected by a broad metalled road; and also by a similar road from the district headquarters which continues eastwards in an unmetalled state to Chandwak and Ghazipur.

Other roads lead northwards to Azamgarh, and southwards, crossing the Gumti by a ferry, to Sindhora and Benares: a branch from the latter takes off at Thana Gaddi and goes west to Jalalpur and Mariahu.

The name is supposed to be derived from Kararkot, which may mean "the fort on the cliff" or else refers to Kerar, the patron deity of Jaunpur. Some say that it was founded by Chamna Bibi, a princess of the Sharqi house, whose tomb stands to the north-west of the present tahsil buildings and is still an object of veneration. The place did not, however, figure in history, and only rose to importance with its selection as the headquarters of a tahsil in 1846. During the Mutiny Rai Hingan Lal of Kirakat distinguished himself by rescuing Mr. Fane, the collector, and a large unarmed party of fugitives who came by river to Kirakat and took shelter in his house. Fearing the Raghubansis of Dobhi he temporised with them and then conveyed his guests to the indigo factory at Pasewa, belonging to Mr. Nickels, about four miles to the west. Thither the fugitives were pursued, but the rebels were kept at bay by breaking down a staircase leading to the roof; and eventually a rescue was effected by volunteers from Benares. Mr. Nickels' descendants still own the house with its fine orchard and fruit gardens, but the indigo business has been abandoned.

The town is a poor place built principally of mud, with the exception of the public offices, the temples and mosques. This is due to a local superstition that an inhabitant of Kirakat never lives to complete a projected masonry building. None the less the town is thriving. The recent improvement in communications has given a great impetus to commerce, and a large business in grain is springing up. There are also several agencies for the sale and hire of different kinds of roller mills for pressing sugar-cane. The bazar is built on either side of the main road. The tahsil, which also contains the registration office, was built in 1845, but was reconstructed in 1894. With the police station, which also dates from 1845, the Chatarji dispensary recently erected by public subscription and the post-office, it stands on the road to the railway station. The middle vernacular school, with its boarding-house, and the inspection bungalow are on the

Jaunpur road at the western extremity of the town. Kirakat also possesses a cattle-pound and a private *sarai*. The religious edifices comprise several old temples on the river bank, a modern temple of Kali, an unfinished *thakurdwara*, a mosque and several unidentified Musalman tombs in the western portion.

The population in 1881 numbered 3,251 souls, and though ten years later it dropped to 3,194 the census of 1901 showed an increase, the total being 3,355, of whom 2,181 were Hindus, 1,169 Musalmans and five of other religions. Banias are the predominant caste, and the leading family is that of Rai Daya Kishan, the son of Rai Hingan Lal. The town forms part of the *mauzas* of Kirakat, Narhan and Sihauli. Narhan, which lies to the east, is a large village inhabited mainly by Pathans, and in 1901 had a population of 1,346 persons residing outside the limits of the Act XX town. Sihauli forms the western portion, and contained 285 inhabitants. The town proper has been administered since 1867 under the provisions of Act XX of 1856. In 1907 the number of houses was 837, and of these 454 were assessed to taxation. The total average income for that and the two preceding years, including the opening balance, was Rs. 893, of which the house-tax yielded Rs. 750, giving an incidence of Re. 1-10-5 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-7 per head of population. The expenditure during the same period averaged Rs. 781 annually, Rs. 264 being devoted to the upkeep of the town police, Rs. 304 to the maintenance of a conservancy staff and Rs. 105 to minor local improvements. The Sanitation Act also is in force here. On the south drainage is adequately effected by several ravines leading down to the Gumti; but on the northern side of the main road are several tanks, which by no means tend to the healthiness of the place. Efforts are now being made to improve matters by filling in some of these depressions and by draining the rest into the river. Much, too, has been done of recent years in the matter of sanitation by the provision of dust-bins and other conservancy requirements.

KIRAKAT *Tahsil*.

This tahsil comprises the south-eastern portion of the district, and is made up of the parganas of Bealsi, Daryapar, Guzara,

Pisara and Chandwak. The last three were originally the component *tappas* of the now extinct pargana of Kirakat, which first became a separate tahsil in October 1846. About 1850 the 59 villages of Daryapar were taken from the huge area known as Jaunpur Haveli and formed into a separate pargana, the transfer to this tahsil being effected at the same time. Bealsi, together with 56 villages from Jaunpur, was not added till 1885; and the only change that has since occurred was the transfer of the small village of Lalpur, with an area of 58 acres, from Daryapar to pargana Saremu. The present area of the tract is 155,811 acres or 263·65 square miles.

On the north the tahsil is bounded by Jaunpur and the Azamgarh district, on the east by Ghazipur, on the south by Benares, and on the west by the Mariahu and Gopalapur parganas of the Mariahu tahsil. The nature of the country has been described in the articles on the several parganas. The chief physical feature is the Gumti, which passes through the centre of the tract and is flanked by high and sandy banks, broken by numerous ravines and drainage channels, carrying down the surplus water from the interior. The Gumti is joined in pargana Bealsi by the Sai, a smaller river of a somewhat similar nature. Beyond the high banks the soil becomes a good and fertile loam, but on the north and south of this belt is a wide expanse of clay interspersed with *usar* plains and occasional patches of *dhak* jungle: *jhils* are here very numerous, though in few cases do they attain large dimensions. This is essentially a rice-growing area, while elsewhere the chief crops are maize, sugarcane, *juar* and *arhar* in the *kharif*, and barley, peas, gram and wheat in the *rabi*. On an average 66·81 per cent. of the land is cultivated, the proportion ranging from 59 per cent. in Daryapar to 73·8 per cent. in Bealsi, the most fertile portion. Nearly 28 per cent. of the area under tillage bears a double crop and 48 per cent. is irrigated, the water being derived principally from wells, though the tanks are extensively utilized for the autumn crops. The revenue demand of the tahsil is Rs. 2,12,682, including Rs. 32,795 on account of cesses. The latter figure will be reduced by Rs. 11,856 on the abolition of the *patwari* rate.

Means of communication are generally excellent. The loop line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway traverses pargana Bealsi, with a station at Jalalpur, those of Phulpur on the south and Zafarabad on the north being within easy reach. The parganas north of the Gumti are served by the metre-gauge line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from Jaunpur to Aunrihar, the stations being located at Muftiganj, Kirakat, Dobhi (near Chandwak) and Patrahi on the Ghazipur border. Parallel to the former line runs the metalled road from Jaunpur to Benares, crossing the Sai by the old Pathan bridge at Jalalpur; while along the latter a metalled road leads from Jaunpur to Kirakat, thence continuing in an unmetalled state to Chandwak and Aunrihar. A third metalled road is that from Benares to Azamgarh, which crosses the Gumti by a ferry just south of Chandwak. Through Kirakat passes an unmetalled road from Benares and Sindhora to the Azamgarh district, and at Thana Gaddi on this road a branch takes off, leading westwards to Jalalpur and Mariahu. The old road from Jaunpur to Kirakat leads through Zafarabad, crosses the Gumti at the Belaon ferry, and joins the metalled road at Deokali. The chief requirements of the tahsil in this connection include a road from Muftiganj to Murara and Kanaura on the Benares-Azamgarh highway, and another from Thana Gaddi to the Chandwak ferry. There are no bridges over the Gumti in the tahsil, but the passage is accomplished by means of several public ferries, of which a list will be found in the appendix. Other lists show the markets, fairs, post-offices and schools.

The population of the tahsil at the earlier enumerations cannot be determined accurately, owing to the changes in area. In 1881 the total was 202,559, and at the following census this had dropped to 201,556. In 1901 the number of inhabitants was only 187,128 of whom 96,080 were females, the decline being proportionately greater than in any other part of the district. Classified by religions there were 176,820 Hindus, 10,091 Musalmans, 208 Aryas and nine Christians. The principal Hindu castes include Chamars, of whom there were 33,497; Rajputs, 26,048; Ahirs, 25,863; Brahmans, 16,815; Koeris, 6,571; Bhars, 6,497; and Pasis, 5,081. The Rajputs are mainly of the Raghubansi clan, no fewer than 14,519 belonging to this sept; while Bais, Gautams, Nikumbhs,

Gaharwars and Bisens also occur in considerable strength. The Musalmans are chiefly Julahas, 2,048, and Behnas, 2,181, the bulk of the remainder being shown as Pathans, Sheikhs, Nais and Darzis.

The great majority of the people are engaged in agriculture. The census returns showed that 79 per cent. are directly dependent on cultivation, while many others follow cognate pursuits or else resort to husbandry as a subsidiary means of subsistence. The weaving industry is unimportant in this part of the district, and the only handicrafts are those which are found in every rural tract, and are required to meet the modest needs of a peasant population. There are no large towns, the chief being Kirakat, which had a population of 3,355, while very few of the villages are of any size. Nor are there any trade centres of note, the principal markets being those of Kirakat, Muftiganj, Rehti and Jalalpur.

For administrative purposes in criminal and revenue matters the tahsil forms a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. There is a tahsildar stationed at Kirakat with the usual establishment, and a bench of honorary magistrates has recently been constituted with their court at Kirakat, and jurisdiction over the police circles of Kirakat and Chandwak. Original civil cases are heard by one of the Jaunpur munsifs or by the subordinate judge. For registration purposes there is a sub-registrar's office at the tahsil headquarters. The area is divided between the police circles of Kirakat, Chandwak and Jalalpur, but their boundaries are not in all cases conterminous with the limits of the tahsil, since the Jalalpur circle extends into Mariahu and pargana Jaunpur Haveli.

KOERIPUR, *Pargana* CHANDA, *Tahsil* KHUTAHAN.

This is the chief village of the detached portion of pargana Chanda, which is surrounded on all sides by the Sultanpur and Partabgarh districts. It stands in 26° 2′ N. and 82° 21′ E., a mile west from the road leading from Jaunpur to Sultanpur, at a distance of 32 miles from the district headquarters and three miles from Chanda. The place, which is skirted on the east and south by the Khobia *nala*, derives its name from the large number of Koeris settled here and, like the rest of pargana Chanda, is included in the Singramau estate. It has an area of 422 acres, and is assessed at

Rs. 795. The population at the last census numbered 2,813 persons including 834 Musalmans, chiefly Julahas, as well as large communities of Banias, Kunjras and Koeris. The place possesses a police outpost, a post-office, a very large upper primary school, an old temple and two mosques. The bazar, in which markets are held twice a week, is still important, though of late years it has declined on account of the establishment of new and rival marts in this and the adjoining districts. The trade is, of course, but local, and consists principally in grain, cloth, native jewellery, brass vessels, hardware and cattle.

MACHHLISHAHR, *Pargana* GHISWA, *Tahsil* MACHHLISHAHR.

The headquarters of the tahsil are located in a considerable town which stands in 25° 41′ N. and 82° 25′ E., on the main road from Allahabad to Jaunpur, at a distance of 18 miles west-south-west from the latter. A branch metalled road runs south-west from the western end of the town to Janghai railway station; an unmetalled road takes off at the eastern extremity and leads south-east to Mariahu and Benares; and two roads on the north go to Badlapur and Partabgarh. The population in 1853 numbered 9,735 souls, but this dropped to 7,775 in 1865; it then rose again to 8,715 in 1872, and to 9,200 in 1881. Since that time, however, it has again declined: the total in 1891 was 8,993, while at the last census the place contained 8,725 inhabitants, of whom 4,532 were females. The total included 4,587 Musalmans, 4,099 Hindus and 39 others. Among the first Julahas preponderate, though there is a fair sprinkling of Sheikhs and Saiyids.

The town was formerly known as Ghiswa, and is supposed to have derived its name from Ghisu, a Bhar chieftain who founded the place and built the original fort. The derivation of Machhlishahr, or the city of fishes, is unknown, but possibly owes its origin to the floods that are so common in the low country all around. Possibly again it is a corruption, a suggested meaning being "the midway city," that is to say, between Badshahpur and Jaunpur, though this seems rather farfetched. There is, however, a local legend that one of the Sharqi kings was presented by a *faqir* of the place with a fish for luck, and that on the succesful termination of the expedition on which he was engaged he named

the town Machhlishahr. The Bhars were expelled by Rajputs, and the latter were in turn ousted by a Musalman colony, which settled here in the days of Firoz Shah. It was a flourishing place under the Jaunpur kings, of whom Husain Shah built the Jami Masjid. In the eighteenth century Fateh Muhammad, better known as Sheikh Mangli of Mahul, took possession of the fort and town and built the *idgah*: he also erected the great fort at Katahit, three miles to the north, of which the moat and gateway still remain. One of his adopted sons, Qabul Muhammad, a converted Bhuinhar captured at Gangapur in Benares, obtained or assumed the title of Raja, and enjoyed considerable power till his overthrow by Raja Balwant Singh: he built the *karbala* to the west of the town. His son, Ali Bakhsh, was allowed to engage for this and other villages, but the property has since been sold to bankers of Benares. There are several other old mosques in the place, but they are either small or in ruins. A modern one was built in 1856 by Maulvi Muhammad Shakur, a resident of the town whose descendants, headed by Maulvi Muhammad Hasan, own part of the land. The rest is held by a Shia family, represented by Saiyid Muhammad Nuh, the descendant of Farzand Ali of Phulpur, a follower of Balwant Singh, from whom he obtained Parahit and other villages taken from the Drigbansis. The total area of the revenue *mauza* of Machhlishahr is 1,891 acres: it is divided into six joint *zamindari mahals*, the total land revenue being Rs. 4,397. The old fort, which was the residence of the *faujdars* and was afterwards employed as a tahsil, was dismantled after the Mutiny, so that only the mound now remains.

The place lies low and is surrounded by a chain of tanks, which do not tend to increase the healthiness of the town: the climate, in fact, bears an evil reputation, and epidemics are frequent. Plague has ravaged Machhlishahr of late years, cholera is an almost annual visitor and malarial fever is endemic. The Allahabad road divides the town into two halves, and there are fifteen *muhallas*, named in most cases after the classes that inhabit them. The houses are mainly of mud, and the general aspect is of decay and vanished prosperity. The streets are narrow, crooked and uneven; and in order to improve the sanitation it will be necessary

to drain the tanks as well as the lanes. Cultivation extends up to the very walls of the outer houses, and large quantities of tobacco are grown in the neighbourhood. The tahsil buildings, which include a registration office, are located on the Jaunpur road to the east of the town, and hard by are the police station and cattle-pound. The encamping-ground is without the town to the west. The place also possesses a post-office, a middle vernacular school, and an aided primary school for girls. The dispensary is a flourishing institution and is extensively patronized. It at present occupies a mean building in the principal bazar on the main road, but a new hospital is to be built from public subscription near the tahsil. Markets are held in the town four times in the week, but the trade is unimportant, though in former days there was an extensive business in salt and country cloth.

Machhlishahr was for a brief period administered as a municipality, but the experiment failed owing to the impossibility of raising a sufficient income. The provisions of Act XX of 1856 were applied to the town in 1867. The receipts from the house-tax during the three years ending in 1907 averaged Rs. 2,005, while the total income from all sources, including the initial balance, was Rs. 2,236. The number of houses in the town was 1,845, of which 1,154 were rated, the incidence per assessed house being Re. 1-11-9 and per head of population Re. 0-3-8. The expenditure for the same period was Rs. 1,998 annually, the chief items being Rs. 894 for the pay of the local police, Rs. 472 for the conservancy staff and Rs. 275 for minor improvements: a contribution is also made towards the maintenance of the dispensary.

MACHHLISHAHR *Tahsil.*

This tahsil forms the south-west subdivision of the district, and comprises the three parganas of Ghiswa, Garwara and Mungra, each of which has been made the subject of a separate article. It is bounded on the east by the Mariahu and Jaunpur tahsils, on the south by the Mirzapur and Allahabad districts, on the west and north-west by the Patti tahsil of Partabgarh and on the north-east by tahsil Khutahan. The total area is 220,202 acres, or 344 square miles. In the very centre, between the

Mungra and Ghiswa parganas, is a detached block of 17 villages, known as *taluqa* Panwara and belonging to Partabgarh, though for police and magisterial purposes it is included in this district.

As a whole, the tahsil is a lowlying tract, sloping gently from the west to the east and south-east, with a prevailing clay soil varied by a good consistent loam in the higher and better drained portions, and by small strips of light sand on the river banks, especially that of the Sai. The latter drains the northern half and has no tributaries of importance. In the extreme north are the Tambura and Lakhia, which feed the Pili; and in the south are the Barna, for some miles forming the district boundary, and the Bisuhi with its affluents, the Barwa and Asri. The country is full of swamps and *jhils* which are extensively utilized for irrigation, and the large barren area is principally due to the abundance of *usar*. The average area under tillage is 131,552 acres, or 59·74 per cent. of the whole, the proportion being the lowest in the district. The chief crops are rice, *arhar*, maize, sugarcane and *juar* in the *kharif*, and barley, peas, gram and wheat in the spring harvest. The revenue demand in 1906 was Rs. 2,81,572, while cesses, exclusive of the *patwari* rate now abolished, amounted to an additional sum of Rs. 26,300.

For the purposes of criminal and revenue administration, the tahsil constitutes a subdivision, and is in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. At Machhlishahr are stationed a tahsildar with revenue and criminal powers of the second and third classes, respectively, a naib-tahsildar with second-class powers under the Land Revenue Act, and a sub-registrar. A bench of honorary magistrates sits at Machhlishahr and Badshahpur, having been first formed in 1906. Their jurisdiction extends over almost the whole tahsil, comprising the four police circles of Machhlishahr, Badshahpur, Bamhniaon and Sujanganj. A few villages in the north belong to the circle of Badlapur in tahsil Khutahan. The civil jurisdiction is vested in the munsif of Jaunpur and the subordinate judge. The tahsil contains the notified area of Badshahpur, which is a very important trade centre, and the Act XX town of Machhlishahr; but apart from these there is hardly a place of any size or importance.

Means of communication are fairly good, and this is particularly the case in the south. Pargana Mungra is traversed by the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, on which there are stations at Badshahpur and Bamhniaon, the latter being known as Janghai. At this point the line is crossed by that from Allahabad to Jaunpur, but there are no stations on the branch within the tahsil. The provincial metalled road from Allahabad to Azamgarh passes through Badshahpur and Machhlishahr, and the connecting link between the latter place and Bamhniaon is now being metalled. Through Machhlishahr also passes the unmetalled road from Benares and Mariahu to Sujanganj and the Partabgarh district, while another goes north from the town to the Karandhi ferry over the Sai and thence to Sarai Harkhu, on the road to Lucknow. A road from Mirzapur passes through Bamhniaon and Badshahpur towards Partabgarh, and from Badshahpur an important road leads to Sujanganj, Badlapur and Khutahan. The latter is, however, unmetalled and has to cross three unbridged rivers, the Sai, the Pili and the Gumti: it is much frequented by traders, and connects several important markets, and its metalling, to be followed perhaps by the construction of a light railway, would undoubtedly confer immense benefits on this part of the district, and would be much appreciated in years of drought and scarcity. The lists of markets, fairs, post-offices, schools and ferries in the tahsil will be found in the appendix. The only public ferries are those crossing the Sai. The Bisuhi is bridged wherever a road passes over it, and is ordinarily fordable.

The tahsil has undergone less change than any other subdivision of the district, and consequently there is some possibility of comparing the results of successive enumerations. At the census of 1853 it contained a population of 226,628 souls, but this was followed by a decline, as in 1865 the total was but 196,944 and in 1872 it had fallen to 192,113. Since then the recovery has been rapid. The number of inhabitants rose to 238,759 in 1881 and to 244,677 ten years later. The last census in 1901 again witnessed a sharp drop, the total being 233,431, of whom 118,093 were females; though even then the density averaged 678 to the square mile. Hindus numbered 215,791 and

Musalmans 17,580, the remainder including 55 Aryas, four Sikhs and one Christian. Fully half the Musalmans belong to pargana Ghiswa. The strongest Hindu castes are Brahmans, 36,451; Chamars, 32,748; Ahirs, 30,935; Kurmis, 15,600; Rajputs, 13,784; and Koeris, 11,100. Next to these come Pasis, Lohars, Kewats, Gadariyas and Kayasths, in each case exceeding 4,000 souls. The Rajputs belong to a great variety of clans, the chief being the Drigbansis, Bachgotis and Bais, though some of the best represented are not specifically mentioned in the census returns. Of the Musalmans no fewer than 8,674 were Julahas, and besides these only Sheikhs, Pathans, Saiyids and Faqirs had above 500 members apiece.

The population is almost wholly agricultural, and no less than 78·8 per cent. of the inhabitants depend directly on cultivation. The other occupations comprise those connected with the supply of food and drink, and the ordinary industries inseparable from a rural community. The only manufacture deserving the name is that of country cloth, which supports about 4,000 persons. The two towns contain a fair number of traders, who deal principally in grain.

MALHNI, *Pargana* JAUNPUR HAVELI, *Tahsil* JAUNPUR.

This village stands in 25° 51′ N. and 82° 83′ E., on the road leading from Jaunpur to Khutahan, at a distance of nine miles north from the district headquarters. The road is metalled up to this point, and from the village a branch metalled road runs east to the Mihrawan station, four miles off. The place is on the very borders of the tahsil, and deserves mention on account of the flourishing bazar which lines the high road. Markets are held here twice a week, and the trade is principally in grain, though there are several sugar factories in the village, and the Julahas of the place produce large quantities of *gazi* cloth. The population of Malhni in 1901 numbered 1,388 persons, of whom 288 were Musalmans. It contains an upper primary school, and by the side of the Jaunpur road there is a very fine tank with masonry walls, built by an Agrahari Bania of Hamzapur. The village is owned by resident Brahmans and Pathans.

MANI KALAN, *Pargana* UNGLI, *Tahsil* KHUTAHAN.

A large agricultural village in the eastern half of the pargana lying in 25° 55′ N. and 82° 43′ E., at a distance of 12 miles north from Jaunpur, to the east of the railway line, and about half-way between the Mihrawan and Kheta Sarai railway stations. It is a purely agricultural place and is chiefly noticeable for the size of its population, which at the last census numbered 3,308 souls, of whom no fewer than 1,917 were Musalmans; the latter include Pathans, Sheikhs, Behnas, Julahas and others. The village possesses a post-office, a lower primary school and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. There is an old mosque here, built on foundations of block *kankar* but otherwise of no interest. To the north of the main side is a large *jhil* known as the Malwal Tal, which contains water even in the driest seasons. The total area of the *mauza* is 1,439 acres, and the land revenue is Rs. 3,356; the village is sub-divided into 27 *mahals*, owned mostly by resident Sheikhs, while one of them is held by the Maulvi family of Kheta Sarai.

MARIAHU, *Pargana and Tahsil* MARIAHU.

The headquarters town of the Mariahu tahsil stands in 25° 36′ N. and 82° 37′ E., on the main road from Jaunpur to Mirzapur, at a distance of twelve miles south-west from the former. At the southern extremity of the town the metalled highway is crossed by the road from Benares to Partabgarh, and also by the new railway from Allahabad to Jaunpur, on which there is a station. Branch roads lead to Jalalpur on the east and to Paltupur on the west. The bazar lies on either side of the Mirzapur road, and consists of shops and brick-built houses, while most of the rest are of mud. As the town is approached from the north the first noticeable object is a large tank on the east side of the road, with masonry walls and steps on all four sides: it was built about a century ago by the Brahman *zamindars*, but is falling into ruin through neglect. Next comes the encamping-ground; and then, on the east of the road, just outside the town, is the handsome new building of the dispensary, built by public subscription in 1905 and named after Mr. Pert, a former collector of the district. In the bazar are

the post-office and the residences of the *zamindars*, and beyond it, on the east of the road, is the middle vernacular school with a boarding-house attached. Opposite stands a poor block of buildings dating from 1859, and containing the tahsil, police-station and registration office. There are also quarters for the use of inspecting officers; but it is now proposed to rebuild the whole and erect worthier and more commodious offices. Hard by is a cattle-pound and a short distance down the road is the railway, the station being about a furlong to the west. Besides the institutions already mentioned there is an aided primary school for girls. Markets are held daily in the bazar, and a considerable trade is carried on in cereals and pulses of all kinds, vegetables, brass and copper utensils from Mirzapur and cloth from the latter place and Benares. The only manufacture of the place is that of *gazi* and *garha* cloth by the numerous Julaha inhabitants. In former days the industry was celebrated, but it has suffered in the general decline caused by the competition of factory-made fabrics, and many of the weavers have migrated elsewhere. A large fair takes place in the town on the occasion of the Dasahra festival.

Mariahu is divided into eleven *muhallas*, in most cases named after the classes which inhabit them. The town proper lies partly in the revenue *mauza* of Mariahu and partly in that of Dilawarpur, the former being to the west, and the latter to the east of the main road. The area of Mariahu is 502 acres and the revenue Rs. 1,086: it is held by Musalmans in imperfect *pattidari* tenure, the chief co-sharer being Munshi Muhammad Yahya. Dilawarpur is 585 acres in extent and is assessed at Rs. 974: it is owned in equal shares by Munshi Muhammad Yahya and Bibi Dhandei, the widow of Rai Durga Prasad. The population of the town in 1881 was 3,821, but has since declined: the total ten years later was 3,623, while in 1901 the place contained 3,626 inhabitants, of whom 1,918 were Musalmans, 1,698 Hindus and ten of other religions. The urban area has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since 1867. The number of houses in the town in 1907 was 997, of which 604 were assessed to taxation. The average income for that and the two preceding years was Rs. 987, including the opening balance: the house-tax yielded Rs. 800, giving an incidence of Re. 1-5-2 per assessed house

and Re. 0-3-6 per head of population. The average annual expenditure for the same period was Rs. 872, the principal charges being Rs. 330 for the local police, Rs. 300 for the conservancy staff and Rs. 125 for minor improvements and public works.

The place is undoubtedly of some antiquity, but its origin is a matter of dispute. Being in the centre of the Nandwak country it is said to derive its name of Mariahu or Mandiahu from Mandav Deo, the patron deity of the clan. It is variously supposed to be obtained from *mandvi ahu*, "the deer's abode," and from *mandap-sthan*, ' the hermitage in the forest." Musalman tradition states that one Mulla Muhammad Arab Faruqi, a *faqir*, who followed in the wake of Timur's invasion, struck by the beauty of the place, settled here in 1399. His descendants ousted the Nandwaks, and one of them, Qazi Khair-ud-din, obtained the village of Mariahu from Akbar in return for services rendered by him as Qazi of the pargana. He built the Jami Masjid in the town, an inscription on the central *mihrab* giving the date 990 H. He also erected a mud fort, of which the site is still known as Qazi-kot. Khair-ud-din in a fight with the Nandwaks took prisoner a boy, whom he brought up and who afterwards revenged the defeat of his kinsmen by murdering his patron at Pali, a few miles off, where is his *rauza* and *ibadatgah*. The descendants of Khair-ud-din still hold the *zamindari* of Mariahu. The other old buildings of the town include the *idgah*, a small mosque on the west known by the name of Salar Pir, and an ancient temple near the railway station dedicated to Chandi Devi.

MARIAHU *Pargana, Tahsil* MARIAHU.

This pargana comprises the largest portion of the tahsil, and in former days included both Barsathi and Gopalapur, which were considered merely as *tappas* or *taluqas* of Mariahu. In its present form it has an area of 123,074 acres or 192·3 square miles, being with the exception of Ungli the largest pargana of the district. It is of irregular shape, and is bounded on the north by parganas Qariat Dost and Haveli of tahsil Jaunpur, the dividing line in the case of the latter being the river Sai; on the east by Bealsi and the Kirakat tahsil; on the south by

Gopalapur and Barsathi; and on the west by pargana Ghiswa in tahsil Machhlishahr. On the south a large promontory projects southwards between Barsathi and Gopalapur, almost dividing the former into two parts, as in one place the lands of this pargana approach within half-a-mile of the Barna river.

The chief drainage channel is the Bisuhi, which traverses the southern half in a south-easterly direction, and then for a few miles forms the boundary between this pargana and Gopalapur. The river is not navigable and can be forded almost throughout the year, though it swells to a considerable size after heavy rain. It has a deep bed, and its banks are fissured by numberless small ravines, and are crowned by barren broken soil with small patches of scrub jungle in places. The river is fed by several small tributaries. The first of these is the Arsi, which rises in the extreme north-west, collecting the overflow from the large *jhil* at Mankapur, on the north of the road from Jaunpur to Allahabad, and other swamps, and flowing in a south-easterly course to join the river at Chandrabhanpur. The next is the Ghursar, further to the east, this having its origin in the straggling *jhils* of Hasanpur and Jamua and falling into the Bisuhi near Paltupur. A third is the Gorahi, which flows south from near Mariahu, following the course of the Mirzapur road and uniting with the river at Adhanpur. Lower down, on the right bank, the Bisuhi is joined by the Garhi, which rises in some depressions near Pachrukhi and flows into the river opposite Gopalapur, after uniting with the Bhera, a smaller stream which carries off the drainage from the direction of Sarai Bikram. The north and east of the pargana drain into the Sai by means of several unnamed watercourses. Along that river the land is fairly high, forming a shelving belt of country with a light soil, deeply intersected by ravines. The level sinks towards the interior, which is almost flat and possesses in most parts a heavy clay soil. The absence of any marked slope is illustrated by the frequent accumulations of water, the largest *jhils* being those of Mankapur, Hasanpur and Jamua, already mentioned, the Juraila Tal at Maidih, to the north-west of Mariahu, and the Duhawar Tal on the road to Jalalganj. In places, too, *usar* makes its appearance, though there are no large expanses as in the

Machhlishahr tahsil to the west, and occasionally patches of *dhak* jungle are to be seen. In spite of the prevalence of rice land, the country is well wooded; groves covering 3·5 per cent. of the total area—a proportion which is well above the general figure for the district. They are mainly stocked with mango, *mahua*, *nim* and tamarind trees.

The cultivated area in 1886 was 80,260 acres; but since that time there has been some further expansion, the average for the five years ending in 1906 being 81,506 acres, or 66·23 per cent. of the whole, while in 1905 the total was 82,700 acres. The chief direction, however, in which development has taken place has been in the matter of double-cropping, which now extends to 26·7 per cent. of the net cultivation, this being a high figure when it is borne in mind that so much land is devoted solely to rice. The barren area is 19,414 acres, or 15·77 per cent.; but this includes no less than 5,324 acres under water and 5,130 acres occupied by sites, buildings, railways, roads and the like, so that only 7·28 per cent. is classed as actually unfit for tillage. Similarly, while 22,154 acres, or 18 per cent., are shown as culturable, there must be deducted 3,891 acres of current fallow and 4,277 acres of groves, leaving 13,986 acres of old fallow and unbroken waste, of which the greater part is of little agricultural value.

The returns show that irrigation extends on an average to 49·55 per cent. of the area cultivated. Almost the whole of this is watered from wells, which are abundant and can be constructed in all parts without difficulty. Tanks are very numerous, but they are generally shallow and of little use in dry years. Sometimes small areas are irrigated from the minor streams, in which the water is held up by small embankments. The *kharif* harvest invariably exceeds the area tilled in the *rabi*, the averages being 57,888 and 45,297 acres, respectively. Rice occupies 40·03 per cent. of the former, the transplanted *jarhan* alone making up 34·77 per cent. Maize has grown immensely in popularity during recent years and now covers nearly 10,000 acres, the average being 16·5 per cent. Sugarcane on the other hand has undergone a marked decline, and occupies but 5,600 acres, or 9·66 per cent. Another crop that has grown in favour

is *sanai* or hemp which averages 2,950 acres, or over 5 per cent.; while other *kharif* products include *juar* and *arhar*, 14·27 per cent., *juar* and *bajra*, *mandua* and the autumn pulses known as *mung* and *urd*. As is usually the case barley is the chief spring crop, by itself averaging 42·8 per cent. of the area sown; it is also mixed with wheat and gram, the latter, alone and in combination, comprising 15·6 per cent. Peas are largely cultivated and occupy more than 10,000 acres, averaging 22·75 per cent., and 12·43 per cent. is under pure wheat. Linseed is grown to a varying extent and a few acres are under poppy, but the crop has never attained any importance.

The chief cultivating castes of the pargana are Brahmans, Ahirs, Rajputs, Chamars, Pasis and Koeris, the last being the best husbandmen and usually occupying the most superior lands. In 1907, out of a total area of 86,585 acres included in holdings, 54 per cent. was in the hands of tenants at fixed rates, 16·7 per cent. of occupancy tenants, 15 per cent. of tenants-at-will and 13 per cent. was cultivated by proprietors, either as *sir* or *khudkasht*, the small remainder being either rent-fee or held by ex-proprietary tenants. An unusually large area, amounting to 27 per cent. of the whole, is cultivated by *shikmis* or sub-tenants, but this is only to be expected in a tract where tenants at fixed rates are so numerous. Rents are paid in cash, except in 771 acres of more or less precarious land. The average *shikmi* rate is Rs. 9·14 per acre, and though this is lower than the rate prevailing in other parts of the tahsil it is considerably above the general figure for the district. The average occupancy rate is Rs. 4·91, and that of tenants-at-will Rs. 5 per acre, the latter class seldom being in possession of the richer holdings. The revenue of the pargana in 1789 was Rs. 1,83,808, and this rose to Rs. 1,89,002 before the settlement was declared permanent. By 1841, owing to loss of territory and other causes, it was Rs. 1,86,169, while at the last revision of 1881 it stood at Rs. 1,85,732. Since that time there has been a further small reduction, on account of land acquired for railways and other purposes.*

The pargana contains 439 villages and these in 1906 were subdivided into 836 *mahals*, no fewer than 664 being held in

* Appendix, table X.

joint *zamindari* tenure: 112 were owned by single proprietors, one was perfect and 56 were imperfect *pattidari*, and three were *bhaiyachara*. The proprietary body consists mainly of Rajputs, who hold 43·9 per cent. of the area, Sheikhs with 21·8 and Brahmans with 16·5 per cent.; but many other castes are represented. Among them Banias own 3·3, Khattris 3·1, Saiyids 2·2, Kayasths 2, Gujaratis 1·8 and Goshains 1·4 per cent., while small areas belong to Kalwars, Pathans, Nats, Ahirs, Kaseras, Halwais, Mughals and Telis. The Rajputs are principally of the Nandwak clan, and their estates are not large. The chief proprietor is Maulvi Abdul Majid, who has 66 shares in villages, with a revenue demand of Rs. 14,212. The Maharaja of Benares owns ten villages and two shares, assessed at Rs. 6,735; the Raja of Jaunpur has 14 villages and six shares, paying Rs. 7,594; Musammat Dhandei Kunwar has five villages and twenty shares, paying Rs. 8,778; Maulvi Abdul Jalil owns 23 shares, paying Rs. 4,088; Munshi Muhammad Yahya of Mariahu has six whole villages and 17 shares, assessed at Rs. 5,621; and Babu Sundari Prasad, the Jaunpur banker, has six villages and four shares, with a total demand of Rs. 2,601.

At the first census in 1853 Mariahu contained 148,208 inhabitants, but the total fell to 124,594 in 1865, rising again to 127,872 in 1872. At the next two enumerations the whole tahsil was treated as a single area for census purposes, and the same course was followed in 1901; but calculated by abstracting the village totals the population numbered 128,843, of whom 7,698 were Musalmans. The only town is Mariahu and there are few large villages, the chief being Sukhlalganj, Gandhuna, Asanandpur, Gutwan, Mukalpur and Jamalapur. Communications have been much improved since the opening of the line from Janghai to Jaunpur, with a station at Mariahu. A metalled road runs through the latter place from Jaunpur to Mirzapur, and is there crossed by the unmetalled road from Benares to Machhlishahr and Partabgarh, while a branch runs due east to Jalalpur and Kirakat. At Jamalapur the main road is crossed by an inferior track from Gopalapur to Sarai Bikram where it bifurcates, one branch going north to Khapraha and another west to Barawan on the road connecting Machhlishahr with Bamhniaon. The north-

west corner of the pargana is traversed by the road from Allahabad to Jaunpur, passing through Gulzarganj.

MARIAHU *Tahsil.*

Mariahu is the southern tahsil of the district and consists of the three parganas of Mariahu, Barsathi and Gopalapur, each of which forms the subject of a separate article. It is bounded on the south by the river Barna, which divides this district from Mirzapur as far as the confluence with the Bisuhi, after which the river passes into Benares. The latter district marches with the tahsil on the south-east, while on the east the boundary is formed by the Bealsi pargana of tahsil Kirakat, on the north by Jaunpur, the dividing line for a considerable distance being the river Sai, and on the west by pargana Ghiswa of the Machhlishahr tahsil. The total area is 204,466 acres, or 319·48 square miles.

The tract is a lowlying and level plain, with a heavy clay soil in most places, chiefly suited to the cultivation of rice. There are many large *jhils* and depressions, the most important of which have been mentioned in the various pargana articles. The level rises towards the various rivers, and on their banks the soil becomes light and even sandy. This is especially the case along the Barna and the lower reaches of the Bisuhi, where the banks are cut up by numerous ravines bringing down the drainage from the interior. The Bisuhi rises in the Machhlishahr tahsil and, flowing south-eastwards, divides Mariahu into two almost equal parts. A similar belt of light land is to be found along the Sai, which for some distance forms the northern boundary, separating the tahsil from Jaunpur. These rivers have numerous small affluents, of which mention has been made elsewhere. During the five years ending in 1907 the average cultivated area was 135,354 acres, or 66·2 per cent. of the whole; and of this 68,050 acres, or 50·3 per cent., were irrigated principally from wells, though the tanks are utilized to some extent but have the disadvantage of being shallow and drying up in years of deficient rainfall. About 26·5 per cent. of the cultivated area bears two crops in the year.

Means of communication have been much improved by the construction of the branch line of railway from Allahabad to

Jaunpur. This traverses the centre of the tahsil, and has stations at Sarsara, near Barsathi, and at Mariahu. The chief metalled road is that from Jaunpur to Mirzapur, passing through Mariahu and Rampur Dhanua. The provincial road from Jaunpur to Machhlishahr and Allahabad passes through the extreme north-west corner, and only serves a limited area; on this route are the two bazars of Gulzarganj and Samadhganj. The Mirzapur road suffers from the absence of bridges, since the Sai is crossed by a ferry at Ramdayalganj, and the Barna is similarly unbridged, while the bridge over the Bisuhi, built about 1888, was washed away during the floods of October 1903. Beside the roads already mentioned there is a number of unmetalled roads, though more are wanted in the south-west, in the portion lying south of the railway and west of the metalled road to Mirzapur. The chief of these minor highways is that leading from Benares through Newaria and Mariahu to Machhlishahr and Partabgarh. Another road from Benares passes through Gopalapur, Jamalapur and Barsathi, terminating at Barawan on the road from Machhlishahr to Janghai. These two are connected by a road from Rampur Dhanua to Gopalapur and Salarpur, and also by one running north from Sarai Bikram to Sikrara, with a branch leading to Barsathi railway station. The only other road of importance is that from Mariahu to Jalalpur and Kirakat. Lists of the ferries, markets, post-offices, schools and fairs in the tahsil will be found in the appendix.

The tahsil is administered as a subdivision for criminal and revenue matters by a full-powered officer on the district staff, while the tahsildar at Mariahu exercises third-class criminal and second-class rent and revenue powers. Civil suits are heard by one of the munsifs at the district headquarters or the subordinate judge, while for registration purposes a sub-registrar is stationed at Mariahu. Recently a bench of three honorary magistrates with third-class powers has been established at Mariahu with jurisdiction over the Mariahu and Rampur Dhanua police circles. The latter comprise most of the tahsil, but there is a third station at Gulzarganj on the Allahabad road, though this is likely to be abolished in the near future. Portions, too, of the area are included in the circles of Jalalpur and Bamhniaon.

Since the reconstitution of the tahsils in 1846 the area has undergone little change. The population in 1853 numbered 239,280 souls, but this was probably inaccurate, since in 1865 the total had dropped to 201,292. From that time, however, it rose rapidly, reaching 205,373 in 1872 and 242,214 in 1881, while in 1891 it was no less than 253,402. The last census witnessed a considerable decline, as was the case throughout the district, the number of inhabitants in 1901 being 243,792, of whom 124,761 were females. Classified according to religions there were 230,471 Hindus, 13,307 Musalmans, eleven Aryas and three Sikhs. The principal Hindu castes were Brahmans, who numbered 40,772 persons; Ahirs, 36,487; Chamars, 31,467; Kurmis, 24,151, being more numerous here than in any other tahsil; and Rajputs, 21,128. Beside these Pasis, Koeris, Gadariyas, Kahars and Lohars occurred in numbers exceeding five thousand in each case. Of the Rajputs the principal clan is that of the Nandwaks, also known as Bhanwags, who have their home in this tahsil; but their numbers are not shown in the census report. Next come the Chandels, 2,585, principally along the banks of the Sai, and after them follow Bisens, Panwars, Bais, Bachgotis, Raghubansis and Bhartarias. Among the Musalmans the only castes of importance are the Julahas and Behnas, numbering 3,573 and 2,363 persons, respectively; while the remainder consists principally of Nais, Pathans, Darzis, Dafalis and Sheikhs.

The tahsil is almost wholly agricultural in character. There are no large towns and no important industries, with the sole exception of weaving. Besides the usual coarse cloth made for local consumption, the Julahas of Rampur Dhanua, Sukhlalganj, Newaria and elsewhere manufacture carpets, which are usually sold to large dealers in Bhadohi in Mirzapur. The traders frequently give advances in money and materials to the weavers in Mariahu, and the stuff thus made to order is of superior quality. As in so many instances, however, the workmanship is deteriorating, owing to the abandonment of the old patterns and the use of chemical dyes. The census returns showed that nearly 80 per cent. of the inhabitants were directly dependent on cultivation. This is an unusually high figure and is probably even less than the reality, since many others betake

themselves to agriculture in addition to a more distinctive form of occupation. The remaining industries call for no comment, and are merely those which are to be found in every rural tract.

MIHRAWAN, *Pargana* UNGLI, *Tahsil* KHUTAHAN.

A small village in the south of the pargana, lying in 25° 52′ N. and 82° 42′ E., at a distance of nine miles north from Jaunpur. It is noticeable only as possessing a station on the loop line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway which is situated to the north-east of the village, and is connected by a metalled branch with the main road leading from Jaunpur to Shahganj. This branch road continues westwards for some three miles to Malhni on the road from Jaunpur to Khutahan. Mihrawan is otherwise an insignificant village lying in the midst of rice fields, with an area of 466 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 389. It is said to have been founded by Mihran Singh, a Panwar Rajput, but the present proprietor is the Raja of Jaunpur. The population of the village at the last census numbered 306 persons, Chamars being the prevailing caste.

MUFTIGANJ, *Pargana* DARYAPAR, *Tahsil* KIRAKAT.

The bazar of Muftiganj stands in the revenue *mauza* of Utiasan, in 25° 42′ N. and 82° 50′ E., on the metalled road from Jaunpur to Kirakat, at a distance of 11 miles from the former and seven miles north-west from the tahsil headquarters. Parallel to the road runs a branch line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from Jaunpur to Aunrihar, on which there is a station a short distance east of the bazar. In 1901 Utiasan had a population of 769 persons, of whom 140 were Musalmans. Among the latter are the Sheikh proprietors of this and of several neighbouring villages; they are the descendants of Mufti Karim-ullah, who was appointed by Duncan as the first judge and magistrate of Jaunpur. They still retain their ancestral property, but are now heavily indebted. The village has an area of 296 acres, and is assessed at Rs. 504. Other prominent residents of the place include a wealthy family of Halwai bankers. Markets are held daily in the bazar, and a considerable trade is carried on in grain, sugar and other articles. There are several sugar factories

at work, both here and in the neighbouring villages of Murtazabad and Murara. Muftiganj possesses a lower primary school, a branch post-office and a handsome Hindu temple of recent origin.

MUNGRA *Pargana, Tahsil* MACHHLISHAHR.

This pargana occupies the south-western corner of the district, marching with Allahabad on the south and west and with Partabgarh on the north-west. To the north lies Garwara and to the east Ghiswa, though for some miles the boundary in the middle of the eastern side is formed by the detached *taluqa* of Panwara, which still remains a portion of the Partabgarh district. The total area of Mungra is 56,929 acres, or 88·9 square miles.

The tract is of a fairly homogeneous nature, possessing a heavy clay soil which lightens into a strong loam on the eastern borders. It lies low, and contains extensive tracts of barren *usar* and saline earth. Saltpetre is still manufactured in a few places, but a century ago the preparation of salt was the principal industry, the salt *mahal* having been farmed by Duncan at the settlement of 1789 for Rs. 27,000. The manufacture was abolished in 1843; but about 1870 an attempt to revive it was made at Karaur, though the salt produced was not sufficiently pure to sell at profitable rates and the experiment was abandoned. The natural drainage of the pargana is defective. The Barna, here a quite insignificant stream, touches the southern boundary for a short distance; but the only important drainage channel is the Bisuhi, which takes its rise in some depressions in Garwara and, after traversing the north-eastern portion of this pargana, forms the demarcating line between Mungra on the west and Ghiswa and Panwara on the east for several miles, finally passing eastwards into Ghiswa. Its channel is very tortuous but fairly well defined, especially in the lower reaches where ravines begin to form on either bank. The Bisuhi carries off a good deal of the surface drainage, but the low level of the country causes frequent accumulations of water in the depressions, and the pargana abounds in swamps and *jhils* of varying size. The largest is at Chitaon in the south-east corner, not far from Bamhniaon, while others worthy of note are the Kudera and Barera *jhils* to the north of Badshahpur. Some interest attaches to the Sukh-

nandan *jhil*, which marks the trijunction of the Jaunpur, Allahabad and Partabgarh districts. The natural outlet is to the east, so that in the rains the land and crops of the adjoining villages in this pargana were liable to damage till the *zamindars* of Ramchauki erected an embankment about 1890 and completely dammed the *jhil*, causing the overflow to inundate the neighbouring lands in Partabgarh. Complaints led to an investigation, and in 1903-04 an escape was constructed, with sluices to regulate the flow, carrying the surplus water along a cut about ten miles in length into the Bisuhi. This channel in its latter portion follows a small watercourse which took the drainage from the interior into the river at the village of Amodh. The project has proved successful, as it not only serves the purpose for which it was designed, but also affords water in dry years for irrigating the rice fields in this pargana; the cost was borne partly by the *zamindars* of Partabgarh, partly by the Jaunpur district board and partly by Government.

The total cultivated area of the pargana in 1841 was 29,056 acres, while in 1886 it was no more than 28,598 acres. Since that time, however, there has been a marked advance, and for the five years ending in 1906 the average was 31,733 acres, or 55·74 per cent. of the whole. The proportion is still the lowest in the district, and this is due principally to the large barren area, which amounts to 15,442 acres. Of the latter 3,876 acres are under water, 2,777 acres are occupied by inhabited sites and buildings, roads, railways and the like, and the remaining 8,789 acres are actually unculturable, consisting mainly of *usar* waste. No other pargana save Mariahu, which is twice the size of Mungra, shows anything approaching this amount of barren soil. The culturable area, 9,754 acres or 17·13 per cent. of the whole, is also large, but this includes 1,589 acres of grove land and 1,705 acres of current fallow, the rest being mainly old fallow of a very inferior description.

Irrigation is less extensively practised than in any other part of the district, the average for the last five years being but 39·11 per cent. of the cultivation. Wells, as usual, are the chief source of supply, as they serve 71·6 per cent. of the area irrigated; but their number is comparatively small, and much reliance is

placed on the tanks and swamps. The latter, however, are generally shallow and dry up very quickly if the rainfall be deficient in September and October: such a contingency will not only affect the *kharif* crop in a serious manner, but will also result in a great contraction of the *rabi* area. The *kharif* is far the more important harvest, averaging 24,821 acres as compared with 16,824 acres sown in the *rabi*, while no less than 10,255 acres or 32·3 per cent. of the cultivated area bears a double crop, the advance in this direction having been very marked of late years. The chief autumn staple is rice, which covers on an average 72 per cent. of the land devoted to the *kharif*, the transplanted variety accounting for more than 50 per cent. Other crops include *juar* and *arhar*, 10·18 per cent.; sugarcane, 7·5 per cent., this staple having generally maintained its position; *mandua*, 4·1 per cent. and maize, 2·4 per cent., no increase being noticeable under this head, so that the tract is still as dependent as ever on late rains. There is also a fair amount of *sanwan*, *kodon* and the autumn pulses. In the *rabi* peas take the lead, with 28·25 per cent. of the area sown; and next follow barley with 25·1, gram alone and mixed with 19·5, wheat with 15·9 and linseed with 4·4 per cent. The last is rapidly growing in favour and in 1905 covered more than 1,100 acres: it is grown for export and despatched from the Badshahpur market to Benares, Calcutta and elsewhere.

The cultivators of Mungra are chiefly Brahmans, Rajputs, Ahirs, Kurmis, Lunias, Kewats and Chamars. According to the returns of 1906 the area included in holdings was 35,040 acres, and of this only 11·3 per cent. was proprietary cultivation: tenants at fixed rates, paying on an average Rs. 4·37 per acre, hold 44 per cent.; occupancy tenants 24·7, with a rental of Rs. 5·02; and tenants-at-will, whose rate is Rs. 5·18 per acre, hold 18·5 per cent. About one-fifth of the land is sublet, the *shikmi* rental being Rs. 9·46: they have to face much competition, and generally cultivate the superior lands. Rents are mainly paid in cash; but grain rates prevail in an area of 1,056 acres, the old system having been retained for precarious fields, especially rice land on the borders of swamps.

In 1789 Mungra was assessed at Rs. 75,546, but this rose to Rs. 78,270 before the settlement was made permanent. By 1841 the total was reduced to Rs. 73,890, owing to land acquisition and other causes, and since that time has remained practically unaltered.* The pargana contains 104 villages, divided in 1906 into 168 *mahals*, the comparatively small number of the latter being due to the fact that most of the land is owned by large proprietors. Single *zamindari* prevails in 42 and joint *zamindari* in 107 *mahals*, while the remaining 19 are held in imperfect *pattidari* tenure. Among the proprietary castes Rajputs take the lead with 49·25 per cent. of the area; and next to them come Sheikhs with 25·3, followed by Banias with 10, Saiyids with 6·5, Brahmans with 6·1 and Kayasths with 2·3 per cent. Of the rest Pathans alone hold more than 100 acres. The chief estate is that now held partly by Thakurain Bilas Kunwar of Raipur Bichaur and partly by the Raja of Majhauli in Gorakhpur; it comprises nine whole villages and eighteen shares, assessed at Rs. 19,195. Maulvi Abdul Majid owns three villages and parts of 43 others, with a revenue of Rs. 10,478; and his kinsman, Maulvi Abdul Jalil, holds 12 shares, paying Rs. 2,049. Parts of nine villages, with an aggregate demand of Rs. 9,144, are owned by Suraj Narayan Singh and other Drigbansi Rajputs of the same family. Maulvi Muhammad Hasan and Wilayat Begam of Machhlishahr possess a few shares assessed at Rs. 2,107.

The number of inhabitants in 1853 was returned as 54,945; but this was probably an exaggeration, as by 1865 the total had dropped to 45,402, and in 1872 there was a further fall to 40,984. Then it rose rapidly, reaching 55,791 in 1881 and 57,225 ten years later; but in 1901 the tract exhibited a marked decline, the population being 55,762, of whom 3,462 were Musalmans. The principal place is the growing mart of Badshahpur, and next come Bamhniaon, close to the Janghai station, and the large agricultural village of Tirahti. No other village contains 1,500 inhabitants. The pargana has the advantage of railway communication in the shape of the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand system, on which there are stations at Badshahpur and Janghai, the latter being the junction for the branch line from Allahabad

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

to Jaunpur. The provincial road connecting those two cities passes through Badshahpur, whence important unmetalled roads lead to Partabgarh, Khutahan and Bamhniaon, the last being linked up with Machhlishahr by a road that has recently been metalled.

NEWARIA, *Pargana* GOPALAPUR, *Tahsil* MARIAHU.

An important bazar lying in the village of Rasulaha, in 25° 31′ N. and 82° 40′ E., at a distance of three miles east from Gopalapur and some eight miles south-east from Mariahu. Rather more than a mile to the south runs the road from Jamalapur to Benares. Markets are held here daily, and a large business in grain, cloth and metal vessels is carried on. The place also possesses a post-office, a very large upper primary school and a small school for girls. In the village possesses a fine masonry tank, a mosque and six Hindu temples, at one of which a considerable gathering takes place on the occasion of the Dasahra festival. The population at the last census was 1,741, including 143 Musalmans, a number of Kurmis and many Nandwak Rajputs. The latter have been the owners of the place for several centuries, and their old fort to the north of the bazar was the residence of Sangram Singh, who acquired notoriety during the Mutiny. The area of the village is 849 acres, and the land revenue Rs. 929.

PATTI NARINDPUR, *Pargana* UNGLI, *Tahsil* KHUTAHAN.

A large agricultural village situated in 26° 2′ N. and 82° 32′ E., on the unmetalled road leading from Khutahan to the Sultanpur district, at a distance of six miles north from the former and 24 miles from the district headquarters. A second road runs north from the village to join that from Shahganj to Surapur at Sarpatha. The place possesses a bazar, in which there is a large number of shops for the sale of cloth, hardware, household utensils and other articles; markets are held here twice a week. There is also a post-office, a flourishing upper primary school and an aided school for girls. The population at the last census numbered 2,121 souls, of whom 192 were Musalmans, the chief Hindu castes being Brahmans, Rajkumar Rajputs, Sonars and Banias. The bulk of the inhabitants reside in the bazar, but there are five other sites in the village. Patti Narindpur forms

part of the old *taluqa* of Soetha, of which mention has been made in chapter III and in the article on Sarpatha. The inferior proprietary right belongs to the Rajkumars of the place, while the superior owners are the Dube estate and Muhammad Said Khan of Jaunpur. The village is said to have been founded by one Narind Rai, who settled here with some Rajkumars from Paniar in the Sultanpur district.

PILKICHHA, *Pargana* UNGLI, *Tahsil* KHUTAHAN.

A large and scattered agricultural village, standing on the high left bank of the Gumti in 25° 58′ N. and 82° 33′ E., at a distance of two miles west from Khutahan, ten miles from the Kheta Sarai station and 19 miles from Jaunpur. The place is chiefly of importance on account of the ferry by which the road from Badshahpur and Sujanganj to Khutahan crosses the Gumti. Just above the ferry the river is joined by the Sawain *nadi*, a stream which rises in the Qamarpur *jhil* near Sarpatha and flows in a deep bed between high banks scored with numerous ravines. The area of the village is no less than 2,318 acres, and the revenue is Rs. 2,114. It is divided into eight *mahals*, five of which are owned by the Raja of Jaunpur, having being acquired at an auction sale, and the remainder by resident Upaddhya Brahmans. The population at the last census numbered 2,998 persons, of whom 103 were Musalmans. Pilkichha possesses a large aided school, and a small bazar in which markets are held twice a week; a bathing fair, of purely local importance, takes place on the day of the full moon in Kartik.

PISARA *Pargana, Tahsil* KIRAKAT.

This is the northernmost pargana of the Kirakat tahsil, and comprises an irregularly-shaped block of country lying between Daryapar on the west and Chandwak on the east. It is bounded on the north by the Azamgarh district and on the south the boundary is formed partly by the river Gumti, which separates it from Guzara, and partly by detached portions of Chandwak which lie on either side of the town of Kirakat. In the interior of the pargana is a third area belonging to Chandwak, and composed of the two villages of Usarpur and Pachwar. Part of

Pisara, too, lies at some distance from the rest of the pargana, consisting of the land enclosed within a large bend of the Gumti, beyond the south-eastern corner, and containing the four villages of Gopalpur, Bhitri, Saidkhanpur and Saraunj Barwal. The total area is 29,873 acres, or 46·7 square miles.

The Gumti is the chief drainage channel of the pargana, and carries off the surplus water by means of numerous ravines of which the chief is the Tain, which traverses the centre in a south-easterly direction and joins the Gumti at Saidkhanpur. The land bordering on the river is undulating and well wooded, with a light soil containing a large proportion of sand. Further inland this changes into loam, and in the centre and north becomes a stiff clay; there are large expanses of rice fields, interspersed with wide stretches of barren *usar*. The country maintains this character as far as the Azamgarh border, which is marked for a considerable distance by the small river Gangi. This stream is fed by one or two minor affluents, and flows south-eastwards in a shallow bed, which in time of heavy rainfall is hardly able to contain all the water passed along it.

The character of the pargana is illustrated to some extent by the unusual proportion of barren land. This amounts on an average to 6,764 acres, or 22·64 per cent. of the whole, a figure which is only exceeded in pargana Mungra. This total, it is true, includes 1,413 acres under water and 1,392 acres occupied by sites, roads, railways and the like; but, even so, nearly four thousand acres of unculturable waste remain. Consequently it is but natural to find the cultivated area comparatively small. In 1881 it amounted to 17,953 acres, and since that time the increase has been small and fluctuating: the average for the five years ending with 1906 shows an actual decline amounting to 17,806 acres, or 59·6 per cent. of the whole. On the other hand there has been a great development in the matter of double-cropping, which now extends to 27·2 per cent. of the net cultivation. The area shown as culturable amounts to 5,303 acres; but in reality there is little room for further extension of tillage, since this includes 1,430 acres of current fallow, which is necessarily left untilled under the usual system of rotation, while the balance is almost invariably of a very poor description.

As is the case in all the parganas of this tahsil means of irrigation are abundant. In some years more than 60 per cent. of the cultivated area has been irrigated, while the average for the last five years has been 49 per cent., including 1904 05, when the area watered dropped to an unusually low figure. The small tanks and *jhils* which abound in the north of the pargana are extensively utilized, especially for the *kharif* crops, and altogether about 28 per cent. of the irrigation is derived from this source. The wells are, however, by far the most important means of irrigation, and are fairly abundant; they can be constructed without difficulty in all parts, save on the sandy banks of the Gumti. The *kharif* is in all seasons the more extensive harvest, averaging 12,436 acres as compared with 10,179 acres sown in the *rabi*. The chief *kharif* crop is rice, which covers 31·2 per cent. of the area sown, all but one-seventh being of the late or transplanted variety. Next comes maize with 20·5 per cent., this staple having increased remarkably in popularity during recent years. Sugarcane has declined but is still very important, averaging over 11 per cent., while *arhar* in combination with *juar* accounts for 9·6 per cent. The remainder consists of *sanwan*, *kodon*, and a little hemp and *mandua*. Barley is the chief *rabi* crop, and by itself occupies 41·7 per cent. of the harvest; and this is followed by peas with 24·8, gram, both alone and mixed, 19·9, and wheat with 6·8 per cent. There is a fair amount of linseed and a little opium, but indigo is no longer to be seen. During the hot weather melons are grown in considerable quantities on the shelving banks of the Gumti.

The cultivation is not as a rule of a high order, the chief agricultural castes being Rajputs, mainly of the Raghubansi and Chaupatkhambh clans, Brahmans, Ahirs, Koeris and Chamars. Owing to the fact that so many of the villages belong to resident communities of Rajputs and Brahmans, more than 40 per cent. out of a total area of 19,587 acres included in holdings in 1906 was cultivated by the proprietors, either as *sir* or *khudkasht*. Of the remainder 25·2 per cent. was held by tenants at fixed rates, 22·2 by those with occupancy rights, and 11 per cent. by tenants-at-will, the balance being either rent-free or in the hands of ex-proprietors. As usual, rents are generally paid

in cash; but grain rents obtain in 1,716 acres, generally of a precarious character, on the banks of *jhils* and streams. Tenants at fixed rate pay on an average Rs. 4·56 per acre, occupancy tenants Rs. 4·78, and tenants-at-will Rs. 6·51. The area sub-let amounts to over 30 per cent. of the whole, and on this *shikmis* pay an average rental of Rs. 7·48 per acre. The revenue demand of the Pisara *tappa* was Rs. 32,965 in 1789, rising to Rs. 33,497 at the permanent settlement. It was only Rs. 31,576 in 1841, owing to alterations that had taken place in the area, but by 1881 it had risen to Rs. 32,399. Since that time reductions have been made on account of land acquired for railways and other purposes.

The pargana contains 96 villages divided into 287 *mahals*, according to the returns of 1906. Of the latter 222 were joint *zamindari*, 21 were owned by single proprietors, 33 were held in imperfect and 11 in perfect *pattidari* tenure. Rajputs still hold as much as 70·2 per cent. of the area; and next come Sheikhs with 12·2, Brahmans with 7·26, Pathans with 3·6, Kayasths with 2·35 and Halwais with 2 per cent. Banias have hardly any land in Pisara, the balance being owned by Saiyids, Goshains and Europeans. The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal holds one village and parts of two others, assessed at Rs. 2,487; Maulvi Abdul Jalil has one village; Babu Sham Das of Benares one share, and small portions of two villages belong to Rai Daya Kishan of Kirakat.

The population was 32,930 in 1853 and 32,184 in 1865: it fell again to 28,742 in 1872, but since then the census returns show only the totals for the whole of the old Kirakat pargana. By adding the village figures of 1901 we obtain a total of 42,601, of whom 38,461 were Hindus, 4,073 Musalmans and 67 of other religions. The only town is Kirakat, which has been separately described. Pisara itself is a village of 1,149 inhabitants, six miles north of Kirakat, and possesses a school and a post-office. Other large villages are Pasewa, once a thriving indigo centre and famous in Mutiny history, Sitapur, Bhadera and Amhit. The pargana is traversed by the metre-gauge line from Jaunpur to Aunrihar, on which there is a station at Kirakat; and parallel to the railway runs the road from Jaun-

pur to Ghazipur, metalled as far as the tahsil headquarters. A branch road runs north from that place to the Azamgarh border and another leads south, crossing the Gumti by a ferry, to Thana Gaddi and Benares.

QARIAT DOST *Pargana, Tahsil* JAUNPUR.

This is a small and irregularly-shaped pargana lying in the western portion of the tahsil. It is bounded on the south by Mariahu, on the west by Ghiswa and Khapraha, on the north by Rari-Jaunpur, and on the east by the latter pargana and Jaunpur Haveli. On the north and east the boundary is for the most part formed by the river Sai, but the four villages of Chhatarsari, Amarchha, Khampur and Masida lie on the left or eastern bank of the stream. One small village, Maheshpur, is in the centre of pargana Khapraha. The total area is 18,831 acres, or 29·42 square miles.

The origin of the name is unknown. The word *qariat* merely denotes villages, and following the analogy of other parganas with similar appellations, the meaning may be the villages set apart for the maintenance of royal guests, just as the now extinct parganas of Qariat Paigah and Qariat Guzara in Partabgarh were assigned for the upkeep of the Sultan's stables and court.* The pargana existed before the days of Akbar, but was probably of larger extent at that period. At the time of the permanent settlement the western and richer portion, known as the Daunrua *taluqa*, was assessed separately at Rs. 16,568; the remainder, which included the Bansafa *taluqa* in the north-east and other villages, paying a revenue of Rs. 8,902. When Jaunpur first became a separate charge in 1818, Daunrua remained under the collector of Benares, and though the inconvenience of this arrangement was pointed out as early as 1822 Government refused to sanction the transfer recommended by the Board of Revenue. Between 1826 and 1832 there was much litigation concerning the proprietary rights in the *taluqa*, and as the tract was for civil cases under the jurisdiction of the judge of Jaunpur, but in police and revenue matters under the collector of Benares the resultant confusion was great: the latter officer found

* Gazetteer of Partabgarh, p. 153.

it difficult to make his authority felt at such a distance from his headquarters, and to cope with the increasing lawlessness. Eventually he urged the transfer of the *taluqa* to Jaunpur, and this step was carried out on the 31st of July 1832, the area being incorporated in Qariat Dost. The total land revenue is now Rs. 21,541. The greater part, amounting to Rs. 12,558 assessed on 36 whole villages and part of one other, is paid by the Maharaja of Benares, who successfully contested the claims of the old Bhuinhar *zamindars*, the latter being now in a depressed condition. Bansafa, consisting of 22 villages with a revenue of Rs. 9,755, is the property of the Raja of Jaunpur, and besides these two there are no large proprietors, only 15 out of the 76 *mahals* into which the 67 villages of the pargana are divided being owned by others, the proprietors being Brahmans, Rajputs, Kayasths and Goshains, while one *mahal* is owned by Maulvi Abdul Majid.

The bulk of the pargana is a level plain with a good loam soil, well wooded with excellent groves, possessing no large *jhils* and very little *usar*. Towards the Sai, however, the level rises, the surface is undulating and broken by numerous ravines and drainage channels, which carry down the surplus water from the interior, and the soil is of a light sandy nature endowed with little fertility. Along the banks of the river extends a belt of *dhak* jungle for a considerable distance, which traverses all the north of the pargana and reappears on the opposite bank in Khampur.

In 1840 the area under tillage was 13,511 acres, and at the last revision in 1881 the total had risen to 13,968 acres. This has seldom been exceeded, and for the five years ending with 1906 the average was 13,626 acres, which still gives the remarkably high proportion of 72·36 per cent. of the whole. Somewhat more than 29 per cent. of this bears a double crop, and the recent increase in this direction has been very noticeable. The barren area averages 2,048 acres, but from this must be deducted 858 acres under water and 519 acres occupied by roads, sites and buildings, so that only 3·56 per cent. of the pargana is actually unfit for cultivation. Groves cover 564 acres, or three per cent., although there has actually been a decline under this head and 1,118 acres are current fallow, left untilled under the ordinary

system of rotation. This leaves 1,475 acres, or 7·83 per cent., under the head of culturable waste or old fallow, though most of this would never repay reclamation. As in all parts of the tahsil means of irrigation are abundant, especially in the matter of wells, for the tanks are few and seldom utilized. On an average 51·4 per cent. of the cultivated area is watered, while on occasions the proportion rises to 62 per cent. or more.

The relative predominance of the two main harvests varies with the nature of the season, the *kharif* averaging 8,975 and the *rabi* 8,568 acres. In the former maize now takes the lead, occupying 28 per cent. of the area sown, and has grown rapidly in popularity during recent years. Next come *juar* and *arhar* in combination, with 21·8 per cent.; rice, chiefly of the transplanted variety, with 20 per cent.; and sugarcane, which has steadily declined of late, with 10·8 per cent. A fair amount of *bajra* and *arhar* is grown on the lighter lands, and the balance consists mainly of *mandua*, *kodon* and hemp. In the *rabi* the chief crop is barley, which by itself constitutes 37·3 per cent. of the harvest; it is largely grown in combination with wheat and gram, the latter, alone and mixed, amounting to 30·4 per cent. Peas with 16 and wheat with 9·9 per cent. make up the bulk of the remainder: there is very little poppy cultivation, and a small but varying area under linseed.

The principal cultivating castes are Chandel Rajputs, Brahmans, Ahirs, Koeris, Kurmis and, in a few villages, Chamars. In 1906 the total area included in holdings was 14,933 acres, and of this only 752 acres were entered as *sir* or *khudkasht*, this low figure being due to the fact that nearly all the pargana is owned by large non-resident proprietors. No less than 56·2 per cent. is held by tenants at fixed rates, at an average rental of Rs. 3·14 per acre; while occupancy tenants are in possession of 22·6 per cent., paying Rs. 3·58; and tenants-at-will hold 15·8 per cent., the rate in their case being Rs. 3·12 owing to the fact that they seldom obtain any but the most inferior lands. The rent paid by sub-tenants, who cultivate 27 per cent. of the area, is Rs. 7·37 per acre, which gives a better idea of the true competition rental. In almost every instance rents are paid in cash, grain-rents being confined to an area of 81 acres.

The population of the pargana in 1853 numbered 21,023 souls, and this dropped to 20,160 in 1865 and to 17,191 in 1872. It then rose again to 21,850 in 1881 and 24,573 ten years later. At the last census in 1901 the total was 22,801, the pargana having suffered from the general decline : females numbered 11,516, and all but 830 of the inhabitants were Hindus. There is no town in the pargana, and the only villages of any size are Daunrua, Rahti, Tahirpur, Khampur and Sikrara : the last has been separately mentioned, and contains the sole bazar of importance. Means of communication consist in the metalled road from Jaunpur to Allahabad which passes through Sikrara, and the unmetalled road which runs through that village from Khapraha to Sarai Bikram in the Mariahu tahsil. The extreme north is seered by the road from Jaunpur to Khapraha and Sujanganj.

QARIAT MENDHA *Pargana, Tahsil* KHUTAHAN.

This small pargana comprises a narrow strip of country along the right bank of the Gumti in the western half of the tahsil. The river separates it from pargana Ungli on the north and east; to the south are the two parganas of Rari, and to the west is Chanda. It has a total area of 12,498 acres or 19·53 square miles. The pargana as a separate fiscal subdivision dates from ancient times, but was apparently larger in the days of Akbar than at present. The name denotes the villages belonging to Mendha, and is derived from a place on the bank of the Gumti in the north-west corner.

Throughout its length in this pargana the Gumti flows between high and precipitous banks, and the riverside villages are cut up by numerous ravines and drainage channels. On the crest of the bank the soil is light and sandy, with an undulating surface; but in the interior it stiffens into a good loam, and the whole tract is of a very homogeneous character. There are no *jhils* or swamps worthy of mention, and the area of clay soil is quite insignificant. The country is well wooded with groves and plantations, but there is very little natural jungle.

In 1881 the cultivated area was 9,163 acres; and since that time there has been some increase, the average for the five years ending in 1906 being 9,316 acres, or no less than 74·5 per cent. of

the whole. This is the highest figure attained by any pargana in the district, and when it is observed that 28 per cent. of the land bears a double crop it becomes clear that a very high stage of development has been reached. Little land remains available for further extension, for though the so-called culturable area amounts to 2,156 acres, or 17·25 per cent., from this must be deducted 512 acres of groves and 447 acres of current fallow, while the rest is mainly inferior if not actually unfit for cultivation. The barren area is 1,026 acres; but of this 431 acres are under water and 381 acres are occupied by buildings, village sites and roads, the land returned as unculturable being proportionately smaller than in any other part of the district excepting Zafarabad.

The pargana is not so fortunately situated in the matter of irrigation. The returns show that on an average only 41·2 per cent. of the cultivated area is watered, and though this is often exceeded the proportion is much lower than elsewhere in the district. Wells are practically the sole source of supply, but their number is deficient, and more could with advantage be constructed, though doubtless considerable difficulty is experienced in this respect along the high sandy banks of the river. The *rabi* is much more important than the *kharif*, and averages 6,600 acres as compared with 5,305 acres sown for the autumn harvest. As usual barley is the chief staple, occupying 44·3 per cent. of the area sown, while gram, either by itself or mixed with barley, makes up 26·75 per cent. Peas contribute 17·7 and wheat 7·2 per cent., and no other crop is worthy of mention. In the *kharif* about 36 per cent. is under *juar* and *arhar*, and 34·7 per cent. under maize, which has grown rapidly in popularity of late years and has contributed materially to the marked expansion of the *kharif* area. Comparatively little rice, and that mainly of the early variety, is here grown, the crop averaging 7·78 per cent.; the same may be said of sugarcane, which comes next with 6·6 per cent. The balance consists of *bajra* in the lighter lands and the inferior staples such as *mandua* and *kodon*.

The chief cultivating castes are Brahmans, Ahirs and Chamars; Rajputs, of the Bais and Rajkumar clans, are to be found only in a few villages. In 1906 the total area included in holdings was 9,883 acres, of which 1,160 acres were cultivated by proprietors

as *sir* or *khudkasht*. Tenants at fixed rates hold 50·6 per cent. paying no more than Rs. 2·82 per acre, which is much lower than the prevailing rate for this class in other parts of the district. Occupancy tenants are in possession of 21 per cent., and pay Rs. 3·59 per acre; and tenants-at-will pay Rs. 3·97 on 15·6 per cent. The area sublet amounts to 2,545 acres, and even the *shikmis* pay a remarkably low rent, the average being only Rs. 6·04. The revenue at the permanent settlement was Rs. 10,434, and this had fallen to Rs. 9,966 by 1841, since which time it has remained practically unchanged.

In 1853 the pargana contained 14,356 inhabitants, and this dropped to 14,075 in 1865 and to 10,641 in 1872. It rose again rapidly to 14,141 in 1881, and ten years later reached 15,335. In 1901 a decline was again observed, the total being 14,302, of whom 461 were Musalmans. There are 71 villages in the pargana, but of these Mendha alone is of any size; it has a population of 1,219 persons, and possesses a small market and an aided school. The only road in the pargana is that from Badshahpur and Badlapur to Khutahan, which passes through the market village of Ghanshampur and crosses the Gumti by the ferry at Pilkichha.

The 71 *mauzas* are divided at present into 138 *mahals*, of which 33 are held in single *zamindari* tenure, 84 are joint *zamindari* and the remaining 21 are imperfect *pattidari*. Of the whole area 57·9 per cent. is the property of Brahmans, while 20·7 per cent. is held by Rajputs, 16·1 by Saiyids and 2·2 per cent. by Kayasths, the rest being owned principally by Sheikhs and Khattris: there are no Banias among the proprietors of this pargana, and alienations have been few. The Raja of Jaunpur holds 18 whole villages and portions of 18 others, with a revenue demand of Rs. 3,743; one small village belongs to the Singramau estate, and a small area is the property of the Raja of Dera in Sultanpur.

RAMPUR DHANUA, *Pargana* BARSATHI, *Tahsil* MARIAHU.

A small but thriving town situated in 25° 28′ N. and 82° 35′ E., on the main road from Jaunpur to Mirzapur, at a distance of 21 miles from the former, eight miles south from the tahsil headquarters, and six miles north from Bhadohi in the Mirzapur district.

A branch road leads north-eastwards from this point to Gopalapur on the road to Benares. The bazar stands on either side of the metalled road, and contains a number of good shops: markets are held daily, the chief articles of commerce being grain, cloth and metal vessels. The principal industry of the place is the manufacture of carpets for the Mirzapur market by the local Julahas. There are two distinct villages, that of Rampur to the north and Dhanua to the south, but the inhabited sites are practically contiguous. The combined population in 1901 numbered 1,922 persons, of whom 354 were Musalmans: Brahmans are the predominant Hindu caste. Both villages are owned in equal shares by the Maharaja of Benares and Musammat Hari Kumari, wife of Baldeo Kotha of Benares. The place possesses a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, a large middle vernacular school, two old *shivalas* and a military encamping-ground on the west side of the road to the north of the bazar.

RARI-BADLAPUR *Pargana, Tahsil* KHUTAHAN.

This is the north-western portion of the old Rari pargana and derives its distinctive name from the large *taluqa* of Badlapur, which comprises the entire area. The tract is bounded on the south and south-east by Rari-Jaunpur, on the north and north-east by Qariat Mendha, and on the west by Garwara, Chanda and the Sultanpur district. The total area is 23,485 acres or 36·7 square miles.

Though the division of Rari was made in 1850, merely for administrative convenience, this portion has long had a separate history of its own. At the permanent settlement the *taluqa* of Badlapur, consisting of 65 villages, was settled with Thakur Saltanat Singh, the head of the Bisen Rajputs in this district, for Rs. 25,001. In 1793 the *taluqdar* failed to meet the Government demand, which was realized from his sureties, and an attempt to arrest him converted him into an outlaw. The same thing happened in 1796, when a reward of Rs. 10,000 was set on his head. It was won by Sheo Lal Dube, *amil* of Jaunpur, who in 1797 captured and decapitated him, subsequently obtaining the *taluqa* as well as the reward. In a *sanad* under the signature of the Governor-General the estate is described as consisting of

74 villages, and was granted in perpetuity on a revenue of Rs. 32,003. It was understood that the demand actually payable by the *zamindars* and farmers of the pargana was Rs. 36,101, so that the *taluqdar* actually obtained only Rs. 4,000; but the ambiguous language regarding his relations with the old proprietors enabled the Raja to practice the greatest oppression. The case formed the subject of a special report in 1833, and five years later a revision of settlement was ordered in the pargana. This was carried out by Mr. Chester, prior to the general revision of records throughout the district; but his recommendations were not accepted in full, and the net result was that the demand was fixed at Rs. 32,360. At that time the *taluqa* was divided into 58 villages, of which seven were held by under-proprietors on a *peshkash* tenure, the chief of these being Randhir Singh, the then owner of Singramau. In 1843 Government again interfered, as Raja Ram Ghulam Dube had ignored the rights of the subordinate proprietors. The Raja resorted to legal proceedings, and pending the decision of the case the estate was taken under direct management; finally a decree was granted to the heirs of the Raja confirming the proprietary title. In 1846 the whole of pargana Rari was included in the Jaunpur tahsil, but four years later Badlapur was separated from the rest and made over to Khutahan.

Through the centre of the pargana flows the Pili *nadi* from east to west, entering it a short distance below its confluence with the Tambura at the trijunction of the parganas of Chanda, Garwara and Badlapur. The stream attains considerable dimensions during the rains, and its banks on either side are cut up by numerous ravines. At Rari, the small village which gives its name to the pargana, it is joined by the Lakhia, an insignificant watercourse which forms the southern boundary. Beyond the immediate influence of the Pili the surface of the country is flat, unusually well wooded and possesses a good loam soil throughout. There are practically no *jhils* or depressions, and the amount of *usar* is extremely small.

The cultivated area in 1881 was 16,346 acres, while for the five years ending in 1906 the average was 16,949 acres, or 72·13 per cent. The land shown as barren is 2,061 acres in extent, but of this 605 acres are under water and 947 acres are taken up by

roads, buildings and village sites. On an average 4,475 acres, or 19·05 per cent., are returned as culturable, though from this must be deducted 844 acres of current fallow and 1,389 acres of grove land. Though there has been a considerable reduction of the grove area during recent years the proportion is still the highest in the district, amounting to 5·9 per cent. of the entire pargana. The tract is well provided with means of irrigation, which is almost wholly derived from wells. Their number might with advantage be increased, but some 53·5 per cent. of the cultivated area obtains water, and on occasions this figure is largely exceeded.

In most years the *rabi* covers a larger area than the *kharif*, averaging 11,109 as compared with 10,339 acres, while 26·8 per cent. of the net cultivation bears a double crop. The pargana has witnessed a most remarkable change in the nature of the *kharif* staples. In 1881 they consisted chiefly in *bajra*, sugarcane, *arhar* and indigo; but at the present time *bajra* is quite insignificant, indigo has almost disappeared and sugarcane now covers but 10·7 per cent. of the area sown. The chief crop is *juar* in combination with *arhar*, occupying 35·3 per cent., and next comes maize with 32·6 per cent., the increase in this case having been extremely rapid. Rice is here unimportant, covering little more than six per cent.; the rest is composed chiefly of *mandua*, *kodon* and the autumn pulses. In the *rabi* barley predominates, constituting 43·5 per cent. of the harvest, when sown by itself; gram, whether alone or in combination, makes up 29·2, peas 12 and wheat 10·7 per cent. There is a fair amount of poppy cultivation, which averages 210 acres, and a very little linseed.

The cultivating community is much the same as in Rari-Jaunpur, and is composed chiefly of Brahmans, Ahirs, Rajputs, Koeris and Chamars. In 1906 the area included in holdings was 17,950 acres, and of this only 255 acres were cultivated by proprietors. This is but natural, since practically the whole pargana belongs to the Raja of Jaunpur and is managed either on his behalf by the Court of Wards or else by the Singramau estate, which has under-proprietary rights in some villages. Tenants at fixed rates hold 67·6 per cent., paying on an average Rs. 3·4 per acre. Occupancy tenants are in possession of 14·8

per cent., their average rental being Rs. 4·04; and tenants-at-will, who only hold the inferior lands, pay Rs. 3·87 on 16 per cent. The *shikmi* rental is Rs. 7·73 per acre, the area sublet being about 27 per cent. of the whole.

The population of the pargana in 1872 numbered 23,363 souls, but this rose to 26,300 in 1881, and to 28,843 ten years later. The census of 1901 witnessed a decline, the total then being 26,881, of whom 1,805 were Musalmans. The pargana now contains 58 villages, the largest place being the market town of Badlapur, which is made up of three different *mauzas* and has been separately described. Besides this, Udpur Ghelwa, Pipra, Tiara, and one or two other places have considerable populations, but in each instance they are merely aggregations of scattered hamlets. The chief roads of the pargana comprise that from Jaunpur to Sultanpur and that from Badshahpur to Khutahan. These meet at Badlapur, the former being metalled up to this point. From it an unmetalled branch takes off some three miles south-east of Badlapur, leading to Teji Bazar and Machhlishahr. Another unmetalled road runs from Tiara to the district headquarters.

As already mentioned, practically the whole area is owned by the Raja of Jaunpur. The 58 villages are divided into 60 *mahals*, of which 57 belong to the Raja and are held in single *zamindari* tenure. The remaining three are *pattidari* and are the property of coparcenary communities of Rajputs and Brahmans, while about 100 acres are owned by Pathans.

RARI-JAUNPUR *Pargana, Tahsil* JAUNPUR.

In 1850 the original pargana of Rari was divided into two portions, with the object of securing greater administrative convenience and a more uniform size for the Jaunpur and Khutahan tahsils. The Badlapur *taluqa*, being a fairly compact and well determined area, was cut off from the rest, and the remainder was retained in the headquarters tahsil. This portion comprises the bulk of the old pargana, and is bounded on the north by Rari-Badlapur and Qariat Mendha, on the west by Garwara, on the south by Khapraha, Qariat Dost and Jaunpur Haveli, and on the east by the Gumti, which separates it from the

northern half of Haveli. Towards the south-east the boundaries of Rari and Haveli are inextricably interlaced. Some of the Rari villages, too, like Kajgaon and Kunwarda, lie within the very heart of Haveli, and a similar instance is afforded by Bhataura to the north of the Gumti. The total area of the pargana is 43,801 acres, or 68·44 square miles.

The pargana forms the *doab* between the Gumti and the Sai, the latter constituting the southern boundary for most of its length. A third river is the Pili, entering it near the village of Rari Kalan and traversing the northern portion; it takes a very tortuous course in a south-easterly direction, and joins the Gumti near Dariaoganj. All these rivers have high banks, cut up by innumerable ravines: the largest of these subsidiary channels is the Lakhia, which rises in some *jhils* in pargana Garwara and, after flowing along the Badlapur boundary past Sarai Tiloki and Kalinjara, joins the Pili at Rari Kalan. The surface of the country is consequently undulating and unusually picturesque, the effect being heightened by the abundance of groves, since Rari is perhaps the best wooded part of the district. The soil on the river banks is either sandy or else a hard and barren gravel; but in the interior it changes into a good loam, varied by clay in the depressions. The latter are, however, very few in number, and *jhils* are uncommon: the only one worthy of the name is at Sarai Bibhar, near the market village of Teji Bazar in the south-western corner. Being a well drained tract, it has very little *usar* and the barren area is small.

Taking the average of the returns for the five years ending in 1906, we find that 3,988 acres, or 9·1 per cent., are shown as barren, this including 1,556 acres under water and 1,426 acres taken up by roads, village sites and buildings. The cultivated area, which covered 32,530 acres in 1881, shows no increase, averaging 32,262 acres, though even this amounts to no less than 73·66 per cent. of the whole. The extension of tillage is confined to double-cropping, which is practised in 28·8 per cent. of the net cultivated area, so that the development of the tract has been carried to a very high pitch. Little land is still available for the plough, for though the so-called culturable waste amounts to 7,551 acres this figure includes 1,879 acres of groves and

2,154 acres of current fallow, while the remainder is generally of an inferior description. In the matter of irrigation the pargana is as well provided as any in the district. On an average 55·13 per cent. of the land under tillage is irrigated, and in some years the proportion reaches 66 per cent. Wells are the chief source of supply and are fairly numerous, though there is doubtless room for some improvement in this respect, as in a dry year more than one-third of the *rabi* is unwatered.

The spring harvest generally exceeds the *kharif* in area, though occasionally the positions are reversed, the averages being 21,726 and 19,787 acres, respectively. The chief *rabi* staples are barley, which when sown by itself occupies 39·35 per cent. of the area; gram, whether grown alone or with barley, contributing 28·58 per cent.; peas with 17·23, and wheat with 9·15 per cent. In the *kharif* maize now comes first, constituting 36·1 per cent. of the harvest; and then follow *juar* and *arhar* in combination with 26·58, and sugarcane with 11·07 per cent. There is but little rice, this crop being only nine per cent. of the whole and nearly half of it is of the early variety. Hemp, *mandua, bajra* and the inferior millets and pulses make up the remainder. Indigo has practically disappeared, but in former days the industry was very flourishing.

Among the cultivators Rajputs and Brahmans are the most numerous, and after them come Ahirs, Koeris, Chamars and, in particular villages, Musalmans. Practically all the land is cash-rented; and in 1906, out of a total area of 34,807 acres included in holdings, proprietors cultivated 15·9 per cent. as *sir* or *khud-kasht;* tenants at fixed rates, paying Rs. 3·57 per acre, held 51·2 per cent.; occupancy tenants 18 per cent., with an average rental of Rs. 4·08, and tenants-at-will 14·2 per cent., paying Rs. 5·05. A large proportion of the land, about 32 per cent. of the whole, is sublet to *shikmi* tenants, who have to pay on an average Rs. 8·21 per acre. The revenue, which stood at Rs. 54,538 in 1841, had risen to Rs. 60,083 in 1881, owing to transfers of territory and other causes, and has undergone little subsequent change.*

The pargana contains 172 villages divided into 402 *mahals*, according to the returns of 1906. Of these *mahals* 58 were held

* Appendix, table X.

in single and 281 in joint *zamindari* tenure; 8 were perfect and 53 imperfect *pattidari,* and the remaining two were *bhaiyachara.* The chief proprietors are Brahmans, holding 24·8 per cent. of the area, exclusive of 17·4 per cent. owned by Gujaratis. Rajputs are in possession of 40·5, Kayasths of 5·8, Pathans of 4·2, Sheikhs of 2·5, Saiyids of 1·7 and Banias of 1·6 per cent., while Telis and Mughals each hold over 100 acres. Large landowners are few in number. The Raja of Jaunpur is the chief, owning 17 whole villages and shares in nine others, and paying Rs. 10,828 in revenue. Babu Sham Das of Benares has acquired portions of 23 villages, assessed at Rs. 8,379; the Maharaja of Benares holds three villages, paying Rs. 1,872; Rai Chhatarpal Singh of Bisharatpur owns eleven shares, paying Rs. 2,534; six small shares are the property of Maulvi Abdul Majid; and others include the Upaddhya Brahmans of Sawansa and Bakhsha, the Saiyids of Kajgaon, the Pathans of Rannu and the owners of the Meopur Dhanrua *taluqa* in Fyzabad, who hold the Barpur estate in this pargana.

The pargana had in 1872 a population of 41,673 souls, and this rose to 58,923 in 1881 and to 62,169 ten years later. In 1901 the total dropped to 59,060, of whom 4,244 were Musalmans. There are no towns in the pargana nor any large village, the chief places being Basharatpur, Dariaoganj, Bakhsha and Kajgaon, which is geographically in Haveli. Through the centre of the tract passes the metalled road from Jaunpur to Badlapur, with branches to Gajadharganj and Tiara on the north and to Teji Bazar and Maharajganj on the east. Another road takes off near Sarai Harkhu and leads through Teji Bazar to Machhlishahr.

REHTI, *Pargana* BEALSI, *Tahsil* KIRAKAT.

This large agricultural village stands in 25° 35′ N. and 82° 47′ E., between the railway and the metalled road from Jaunpur to Benares, at a distance of 13 miles from the former, two miles south of Jalalpur station and eight miles south-west from the tahsil headquarters. The name is said to be derived from the saline efflorescence known as *reh* which is very common in the neighbourhood, but the place is also commonly called Baragaon. The population, which numbered 2,489 persons in 1881, had risen at the last census to 2,642, of whom 154 were Musalmans. The

chief Hindu castes are Ahirs, Chamars and Raghubansi Rajputs; the last are the owners of the village, which has an area of 1,433 acres and is assessed at Rs. 1,667. The proprietors are very numerous, and numbers of them add to their income by migrating eastwards for employment in various capacities. On the main road is a small bazar at which markets are held daily, and close by is a military encamping-ground. The village also contains an aided school and a well-known temple of Tiloknath Mahadeo, at which small fairs take place in the month of Sawan and on the occasion of the Sheoratri festival.

SABARHAD, *Pargana* UNGLI, *Tahsil* KHUTAHAN.

A large agricultural village lying in 26° 2′ N. and 82° 42′ E., some two miles south from Shahganj, a mile east from the metalled road to Jaunpur and 20 miles north from district headquarters. It contained in 1901 a population of 2,551 persons, of whom 1,021 were Musalmans, and comprises a main site and three minor hamlets. The place is an old Saiyid settlement, and to the north of the village is an *imambara* and an ancient brick mosque known as that of Bandagi Shah. Apart from the number of its inhabitants the place has no claim to mention, possessing neither school nor market. The village lands are 1,751 acres in extent and consist mainly in rice fields, while to the south is a large and shallow *jhil* known as the Tal Pain. The area is divided into six *mahals*, assessed at a total revenue of Rs. 2,877 and is owned principally by resident Rautara Musalmans and partly by a Bania of Mithupur in the Azamgarh district.

SAMODHPUR, *Pargana* UNGLI, *Tahsil* KHUTAHAN.

This village stands on the eastern borders of the pargana and district in 26° 4′ N. and 82° 29′ E., at a distance of eight miles north-west from Khutahan and 26 miles from the district headquarters. It is connected with the former by an inferior unmetalled road leading through Patti Narindpur to the Sultanpur district. The population at the last census numbered 1,821 persons, of whom 325 were Musalmans, and has witnessed a considerable decline in the past thirty years. The principal residents are Rajkumar Rajputs, whose ancestors came from

Sultanpur; they still own the village in *pattidari* tenure, paying revenue of Rs. 386 on a total area of 770 acres. It is said that the original name was Banspurwa, owing to the number of bamboos which grew here, and that it derives its present appellation from Samadh Paik, one of the first Rajkumars to settle in the place. Samodhpur possesses an upper primary school and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week; the trade is principally in cloth and grain from the neighbouring villages in this and the adjoining district. A small fair takes place on the occasion of the Dasahra festival, while the Musalmans of the neighbourhood congregate here for the Muharram.

SARAI KHWAJA, *Pargana* UNGLI, *Tahsil* KHUTAHAN.

This small village lies in 25° 51′ N. and 82° 42′ E., on the southern borders of the pargana and tahsil and on the main road from Jaunpur to Shahganj, at a distance of eight miles north from the district headquarters. It is noticeable merely as possessing a police-station, a post-office and a cattle-pound situated by the roadside. There is also a lower primary school in the village, and an old *sarai* from which the place derives its name. It is said to have been built by one of the courtiers of Shuja-ud-daula when on his way to the battle of Buxar. The original proprietors were Saiyids, but they have migrated to Umarpur, a suburb of Jaunpur, and the present owner is the Raja of Jaunpur; the village has an area of 799 acres, and is assessed at Rs. 590. The population at the last census numbered 890 souls, including 119 Musalmans and a considerable community of Bais Rajputs. In the month of Bhadon a fair is held by a tank near the high road known as the Suraj Kund, the water of which is said on one occasion to have cured a leper.

SAREMU *Pargana, Tahsil* JAUNPUR.

This small pargana constitutes the eastern portion of the tahsil, being bounded on the west by Jaunpur Haveli, on the north by the Azamgarh district and on the south and east by the Kirakat tahsil. Its outline is very irregular, and within its limits are several detached villages belonging to pargana Haveli. Two small villages, Rasulbi and Chaukia Hola, belong to

Saremu, and are situated just outside the western borders of the pargana. In the south is another detached portion, consisting of five villages and separated from the main body by the river Gumti. The total area of Saremu is 19,267 acres, or 30·1 square miles. The pargana derives its name from a small village belonging to Bhuinhars and situated on the southern borders, close to the railway line from Jaunpur to Kirakat and eight miles from the district headquarters. It was originally one of the four component *tappas* of the old Kirakat pargana, and at the time of the permanent settlement it consisted of 75 villages assessed at Rs. 17,253. When the Jaunpur district was first constituted in 1818, the *tappa* formed part of the Jaunpur tahsil; it received several additions from the neighbouring parganas, and in 1841 the revenue amounted to Rs. 22,171. When the Kirakat tahsil was formed in 1846 Saremu was separated from the original pargana and retained in the Jaunpur subdivision. It has undergone a few unimportant changes owing to the transfer of villages, the most recent being the addition of Lalpur from Daryapar about 1885. There are now 66 villages in the pargana and the total revenue demand is Rs. 20,904, the reduction being due chiefly to the acquisition of land for roads and railways.

The physical characteristics of the tract are somewhat varied. Along the Gumti in the south is the usual belt of high land with a light and sandy soil, broken by numerous ravines. The chief of these is a drainage channel known as the Sanai, which rises in some depressions near Gaura Badshahpur, and flows southwards to the centre of the pargana to join the Gumti at the Bibipur ferry. The land on its banks is broken and sandy, and indeed the whole of the western half stands high, with an undulating surface, the soil being a light loam similar to that found in pargana Haveli. The level drops towards the north and east and the loam changes into clay. In this part of the pargana rice is the chief crop and the surface of the country is studded with frequent *jhils*, the largest being the Saida Tal at Kukuhan, in the extreme north, and that at Bithar on the Azamgarh road. In the clay tract groves are comparatively scarce, but in the light uplands of the west they are numerous and the country appears well wooded.

In 1881, at the time of the last revision of records, the cultivated area of the pargana was 11,854 acres. Since that time there has been no increase, the average for the five years ending with 1906 being 11,654 acres or 60·49 per cent. of the whole. This proportion is unusually low, the reason lying in the large amount of barren land, whether sandy waste or *usar*. Altogether 4,157 acres, or 21·6 per cent., are shown as barren, though this includes 1,040 acres under water and 635 acres occupied by roads, village sites and buildings. The area shown as culturable comprises 3,456 acres, though from this should be deducted 704 acres of current fallow and 359 acres of groves. The latter figure has decreased in a remarkable degree, being now only one-fourth of the total recorded in 1881; this result is to be attributed principally to the demand for fuel both in the city of Jaunpur and for brick-kilns and sugar refineries in the suburban area.

In another direction, however, the pargana exhibits a remarkable development, for at the present time the double-cropped area is no less than 32 per cent. of the net cultivation. The *kharif* almost invariably covers a larger area than the *rabi* harvest, the respective figures being 8,184 and 7,147 acres. Rice is the chief autumn crop, occupying 30·8 per cent. of the area sown, and more than five-sixths consists of the late or transplanted variety. Next comes maize with 28·8 per cent., principally in the lighter lands, and the rapid extension of this staple during recent years is the most remarkable feature in the agriculture of the pargana. About 11·5 per cent. is taken up by *juar* and *arhar* in combination and nine per cent. by sugarcane, the decline in the latter having been less marked than in many parts of the district. Other crops include *kodon*, *sanwan* and the autumn pulses. In the *rabi* barley comes first with 36·75 per cent. and then gram, either sown alone or mixed with wheat and barley, with 24 per cent. Peas, too, are an important crop, and the area, which now averages 25·5 per cent., is steadily increasing. There is also a fair amount of wheat and linseed, but very little poppy cultivation. Means of irrigation are abundant. In ordinary years about eighty per cent. of the *rabi* area and ten per cent. of the *kharif* are irrigated, while on

an average 54·5 per cent. of the net cultivation obtains water. Wells form the chief source of supply, but no less than 35·5 per cent. is obtained from the tanks and *jhils*; this is almost the highest figure for any pargana of the district, and, as is usually the case, these reservoirs are principally utilized in the *kharif* harvest.

The cultivating community is somewhat varied, and comprises Rajputs of different clans—Brahmans, Bhuinhars, Musalmans, Ahirs and Kurmis—this being one of the few parganas where Bhuinhars occur in any numbers. In 1906 the total area included in holdings was 12,701 acres; and of this no less than 37 per cent. was cultivated by the proprietors, either as *sir* or *khudkasht*, this being but a natural result, as fully one-third of the land is held in *pattidari* tenure. Tenants at fixed rates hold 28·3 per cent., paying on an average Rs. 4·52 per acre; occupancy tenants are in possession of 19·5 per cent. and tenants-at-will of 12·7 per cent., the remainder being either rent-free or in the hands of ex-proprietors. The occupancy rent-rate is Rs. 5·25, and that of tenants-at-will Rs. 6·61 per acre. About 31 per cent. of the land is sublet, the average *shikmi* rental being Rs. 7·05. This is the lowest figure in the district, but the reason is that they are mainly confined, like tenants-at-will, to inferior rice land.

The population of Saremu in 1853 was 19,187 persons; but this appears to have been exaggerated, as by 1865 the total had dropped to 17,679. It then rose steadily, reaching 17,738 in 1872 and 21,534 in 1881, while ten years later it stood at 22,720. At the last census in 1901 the pargana shared in the general decline, the number of inhabitants being 21,398, of whom 10,997 were females; Musalmans numbered 1,680, nearly two-thirds of them belonging to Gaura Badshahpur. This place, together with Banjarepur, is the only town and important market in the pargana, and has been separately described; of the other villages Charsand alone contains more than a thousand inhabitants. In the matter of communications the pargana possesses the two metalled roads from Jaunpur to Azamgarh and Kirakat, while parallel to the latter runs the metre-gauge line to Aunrihar with a station at Keshopur, close to the pargana boundary.

The 66 villages are now divided into 161 *mahals*, of which 34 are single and 78 joint *zamindari*; one is *bhaiyachara*, 11

are held in perfect *pattidari* and 37 in the imperfect variety of the same tenure. One small *mahal*, with an area of 213 acres, is revenue-free. As much as 58·4 per cent. of the area is owned by Rajputs; while next come Brahmans with 12·8, Sheikhs with 10·8, Saiyids with 4·7, Pathans with 4·4, Banias with 2·8, Telis with 2·4 and Kayasths with 2 per cent., no other caste holding a hundred acres of land. There are no large landholders excepting the Maharaja of Benares and Babu Sham Das, each of whom owns one small village. The rest is held mostly by resident communities who cultivate their lands themselves.

SARPATHA, *Pargana* UNGLI, *Tahsil* KHUTAHAN.

A small village standing in 26° 6′ N. and 82° 31′ E., on the unmetalled road from Shahganj to Surapur, which is here joined by a branch from Patti Narindpur and Khutahan; the distance from Shahganj is about eleven miles, and from Jaunpur 26 miles. It deserves mention only on account of the police-station, located at the junction of the two roads, which was removed here from Sarai Mohiuddin about 1890 on account of its more central position. There is also a cattle-pound and a branch post-office. The population of Sarpatha at the last census numbered only 297 persons, of whom 65 were Musalmans.

Adjoining Sarpatha on the east is the large village of Soetha Kalan, which is of interest as giving its name to a considerable *taluqa* in the old Bakhshiat pargana. The latter was made up of several *peshkash mahals* in different parts of the district, these being villages of which the revenue was assigned for the maintenance of the Jaunpur garrison and collected by the *bakhshi*, or paymaster. In the course of time the assignees acquired a prescriptive and hereditary right to collect the revenue from the village proprietors on payment of a *peshkash*, or quit-rent, and in this manner there has arisen a peculiar form of superior proprietary right. The Bakhshiat pargana ceased to exist in 1840; but the tenure is still preserved, the superior proprietors being the Raja of Jaunpur and Muhammad Said Khan.

The village of Soetha covers a large area; but much of the land is *usar*, or else is taken up by a chain of *jhils* which run

dry in the hot weather and extend from Qamarpur, the source of the Sawain *nadi,* right up to Shahganj. The population of Soetha in 1901 numbered 2,423 persons, of whom 297 were Musalmans, the principal residents being Rajkumar Rajputs. The place contains a lower primary school and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week.

SHAHGANJ, *Pargana* UNGLI, *Tahsil* KHUTAHAN.

The town of Shahganj is now the headquarters of the Khutahan tahsil, and is one of the chief trade centres in the district. It owes its origin to Shuja-ud-daula, who built here a market-place, a *baradari,* now used for a school, and a *dargah* in honour of Shah Hazrat Ali, from which circumstances the name of the town itself, which is found in Regulation VII of 1795, and of three of its *muhallas,* Shahganj, Aliganj and Husainganj, are derived. The place stands in 26° 3′ N. and 82° 42′ E., on the metalled road from Jaunpur to Fyzabad at a distance of 22 miles north from the district headquarters. A branch metalled road leads north-eastwards to Azamgarh, and a second, metalled as far as Sarai Mohiuddin, goes north-westwards to Sarpatha and on to Kadipur in the Sultanpur district. Parallel to the main road runs the loop line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Benares to Fyzabad and Lucknow, with a station to the north-west of the town. The line is here joined by the metre-gauge branch of the Bengal and North-Western Railway to Azamgarh and Mau. With the construction of this branch the site of the station was shifted further north, the old station near the town being now reserved for goods traffic.

The population in 1881 numbered 6,317 souls, and has since remained stationary. It dropped to 6,197 in 1891; but at the last census it rose again to 6,430, of whom 3,137 were females. Classified by religions there were 4,720 Hindus, 1,692 Musalmans and 18 others. The area of the town site is 151 acres and is included in the lands of the large *mauza* of Bhadi, of which the inhabited site is separated from Shahganj by a few fields: the population of Bhadi outside the town limits was 2,136, of whom 433 were Musalmans. There is good reason to believe that Shahganj was originally Government property, and between 1847

and 1857 efforts were made to resist the encroachments and collusive suits set up by the Bhadi *zamindars*. The claim on behalf of Government, however, was abandoned, it would seem, by the Board of Revenue on the 23rd of September 1854.

The town is built on low ground, the water level being close to the surface, and is surrounded on all sides by rice fields, though to the north and east there is a number of good groves. The main site is compactly built, principally on the eastern side of the Fyzabad road, and the streets are for the most part well paved and drained. With the exception of a few brick-built residences belonging to the more wealthy inhabitants the houses are of one storey, constructed of mud and roofed with tiles. The principal market place, known as Collectorganj, is close to the goods station, and contains a well-built row of shops belonging to Government. Close by is the court of the honorary magistrates, and on the opposite side of the road is the police-station. West of the railway is an extensive *usar* plain, on which the new tahsil buildings and offices have been erected, while between these and the railway is a small inspection bungalow maintained by the district board. The cattle-pound is near the police-station, while the combined post and telegraph office, as well as the dispensary, are near the junction of the Fyzabad and Azamgarh roads. The hospital is a poor building, and is shortly to be replaced by a handsome and fully equipped institution close to the Collectorganj bazar. As already mentioned, the middle vernacular school is at present housed in the old *baradari* near the southern end of the town, and in addition to this there is a flourishing lower primary school. To the east of the town is a large *shivala*, built about a hundred years ago by one Nanak Shah; and between the goods station and the *thana* is a handsome mosque with five domes, erected by the late Muhammad Akbar, a wealthy trader of the town. The only other building of note is an old mausoleum known as the Shah Panja, standing in *muhalla* Shahganj to the north-east.

In the matter of commerce Shahganj stands second only to Jaunpur among the markets of the district. It possesses a large number of sugar refineries, and a certain amount of cloth is turned out by the local Julahas; but the importance of the town

is chiefly due to its position as a distributing centre for the trade of a large tract of country, the place being most conveniently situated and possessing admirable means of communication. The principal commodities are grain, oilseeds, sugar, piece-goods, yarn and cotton, metal utensils, hardware and salt. In addition to Collectorganj there are numerous shops and warehouses in the town and large markets are held on Tuesday and Friday in each week.

The provisions of Act XX of 1856 were extended to Shahganj in 1867; but from the 1st of April 1907 the place has been administered as a notified area under Act I of 1900, the management of the local affairs being entrusted to a small committee under the presidency of the tahsildar. In 1906 there were 1,310 houses within the *chaukidari* area, of which 824 were assessed, the average income from the house-tax for that and the two preceding years being Rs. 1,793, which gives an incidence of Rs. 2-2-9 per assessed house and Re. 0-4-6 per head of population. The total income for the same period, including the opening balance, averaged Rs. 5,952, a large sum being derived from the lease of Collectorganj. The average expenditure was Rs. 5,481, of which Rs. 1,092 were devoted to the upkeep of the town police, Rs. 1,005 to the maintenance of a conservancy staff and Rs. 2,604 to local improvements, principally in the matter of drainage, repairs of buildings and road paving. Of the remainder some Rs. 600 are expended annually on lighting, contributions to the dispensary and miscellaneous public services.

SHAHGANJ *Tahsil—vide* KHUTAHAN.

SIKRARA, *Pargana* QARIAT DOST, *Tahsil* JAUNPUR.

This is the principal village of the pargana, and lies in 25° 43′ N. and 82° 32′ E., on the main road from Jaunpur to Allahabad, at a distance of eleven miles west from the district headquarters. The highway is crossed to the east of the village by an unmetalled road running from Sukhlalganj to Khapraha. East of the road junction, in the village of Tahirpur, is a small bazar in which markets are held twice a week, a military encamping-ground and an inspection bungalow. In Sikrara itself is a lower primary school and a post-office. The population of Sikrara in 1901 numbered 766 persons and that of Tahirpur 1,096, making

a total of 1,862, of whom 195 were Musalmans. The principal residents are Chandel Rajputs, but both villages are included in the Daunrua *taluqa* owned by the Maharaja of Benares, whose headquarters office in this district is at Sikrara. The *taluqa* was retained in the Benares district after the formation of Jaunpur as a separate charge, and was not transferred till 1832.

Two miles east from Sikrara the road crosses the Sai by the old bridge at Pulguzar. This was built in 1569 by Munim Khan, who also erected the great bridge of the Gumti at Jaunpur. As originally constructed it consisted of eight arches of 18 feet span each with piers of somewhat greater breadth. On several occasions one or more of these arches had been broken down by floods and repaired, but after the damage done in the rains of 1847 the entire bridge was remodelled. Two arches were in each case thrown into one, so as to provide a sufficient waterway under all circumstances, and the work was executed without impairing the beauty of the ancient structure.

SINGRAMAU, *Pargana* CHANDA, *Tahsil* KHUTAHAN.

This is the chief village in the southern portion of the pargana, but deserves mention chiefly as the headquarters of the old Bais *taluqa*, of which some account has been given in chapter III. The place, which was founded by Singh Rai, the ancestor of the Bais proprietors, stands on the road from Jaunpur to Sultanpur, in 25° 57′ N. and 82° 24′ E., at a distance of five miles northwest from Badlapur and 24 miles from the district headquarters. It contains a bazar in which markets are held twice a week, a large upper primary school, a post-office, and a military encamping-ground: there was formerly a police outpost here. Adjoining Singramau on the west, and practically forming a single site with it, is Singhawal, where is the shrine of Mahakali in whose honour a small fair takes place every Tuesday. A far larger gathering is held annually in Kuar on the occasion of the Dasahra festival, some 10,000 persons assembling from the neighbouring villages. Singramau, which has an area of only 165 acres assessed at Rs. 166, contained at the last census 812 inhabitants, of whom 166 were Musalmans: the population of Singhawal was 942.

SUJANGANJ, *Pargana* GARWARA, *Tahsil* MACHHLISHAHR.

This is the chief village of the Garwara pargana and stands on the unmetalled road leading from Badshahpur to Khutahan, in 25° 46′ N. and 82° 18′ E., at a distance of 26 miles west from Jaunpur and eight miles north-west from the tahsil headquarters. Through it passes a second unmetalled road from Benares and Machhlishahr to Partabgarh, and this is joined about a mile to the east by a similar road running to Khapraha and Jaunpur. The bazar of Sujanganj stands on the Badshahpur road, and is of great local importance; markets are held here twice a week, and in addition to the ordinary articles of commerce a very large trade in cattle is carried on. At the junction of the roads is a police-station, connected with which is a cattle-pound, while in the village are a post-office and a very flourishing upper primary school. The population in 1901 numbered 1,403 persons, of whom 394 were Musalmans, the prevailing Hindu caste being Banias; the village has an area of 292 acres, assessed at Rs. 554, and is owned by resident Rajputs.

Adjoining Sujanganj on the east is the village of Faridabad, on either side of the Machhlishahr road. This contains a second market known as Balwarganj, and at the last census had a population of 1,610 persons. A considerable fair, attended by some five thousand persons from the neighbourhood, is held here on the occasion of the Sheoratri festival. To the south of the road stands the old indigo factory, well known in the history of the district as the place where Mr. J. Barwise was murdered in 1844 by the Drigbansis of Raja Bazar. He had purchased the estate, as has been already recorded in chapter III; and the property, after passing through several hands, was ultimately bought by the Maharaja of Vizianagram, whose successor is the owner of the village.

SUKHLALGANJ, *Pargana and Tahsil* MARIAHU.

A large and important market in the village of Sarai Bikram, lying in 25° 34′ N. and 82° 33′ E., about a mile south of the unmetalled road running from Jamalapur to Barawan, some four miles south-west from Mariahu and four miles east from the Barsathi station. The bazar was founded by Munshi Sukh Lal,

a resident of Singarpur, which adjoins Sarai Bikram on the north. He was a servant of Raja Chet Singh of Benares and his successor, Mahip Narayan Singh, and acquired a considerable estate. His descendants have lost most of the property, including several revenue-free grants recognized at the permanent settlement, but still retain a share in this bazar. Markets are held three times a week and a very large business in grain is carried on, as well as some trade in vegetables and cloth. The latter is manufactured by Julahas of the neighbourhood, who also weave woollen rugs and carpets which are bought up by the dealers of Mirzapur and Bhadohi. A small fair is held in the village on the occasion of the Dhanusjag festival, but apart from the bazar the place is of no importance. The population of Sarai Bikram at the last census numbered 1,399 persons, including 321 Musalmans and a large community of Nandwak Rajputs. In former days the latter were the owners of the village; but they have sold their rights, and the present proprietor is Bibi Dhandei, the widow of Rai Durga Prasad Bahadur—the area is 591 acres, and the revenue is Rs. 1,474.

SURAPUR, *Pargana* UNGLI, *Tahsil* KHUTAHAN.

A village in the extreme north-western corner of the pargana and district, lying in 26° 7′ N. and 82° 27′ E., on a road leading from Shahganj to Kadipur and Sultanpur, at a distance of seventeen miles north-west from the present tahsil headquarters and 30 miles from Jaunpur. The inhabited site is situated partly in this district and partly in Sultanpur, the latter portion being known as Bhawanipur. It is owned by Rajkumars of the Meopur Dhaurua family who have a house in the village and have been in possession for a long period. The population of Surapur at the last census numbered 1,453 souls, including 196 Musalmans and large communities of Banias and Rajkumars. The village possesses a flourishing upper primary school, a branch post-office, a mosque and a Hindu temple. Markets are held twice a week in the bazar, and a considerable trade is carried on in grain and cloth. A small gathering takes place on the occasion of the Muharram. There was formerly a police outpost here.

TARAHTI, *Pargana* MUNGRA, *Tahsil* MACHHLISHAHR.

The village of Tarahti lies in 25° 35′ N. and 82° 13′ E., on the southern borders of the pargana adjoining the Allahabad district, at a distance of five miles south from Badshahpur, 14 miles south-west from Machhlishahr and 34 miles from the district headquarters. The place is somewhat difficult of approach, as the nearest road is that leading from Badshahpur to Bamhniaon, some three miles to the east. The village deserves mention solely on account of its unusual size. The area is no less than 2,835 acres, but this includes a large amount of *usar* and unculturable land, especially in the neighbourhood of the Barna river to the south. Salt earth is to be found in several parts, and the Lunias of the place manufacture a small amount of saltpetre. There are no fewer than 26 inhabited sites; and at the last census the total population was 2,615 persons, of whom 76 were Musalmans. There has been a considerable decline during the past thirty years, for in 1881 the total was 2,942. Brahmans are the strongest Hindu caste; but the proprietors of the village are Rajputs, who hold the land in imperfect *pattidari* tenure at a revenue of Rs. 3,811. In other respects the village is quite unimportant, possessing neither school nor market.

UNGLI *Pargana*, *Tahsil* KHUTAHAN.

This is by far the largest pargana in the district and comprises exactly three-fourths of the entire tahsil. It lies to the north and east of the Gumti, extending from the borders of the Haveli pargana northwards to the Sultanpur boundary. To the east lies the Azamgarh district and to the west Sultanpur and the Gumti, beyond which are Qariat Mendha and Rari. Two villages of this pargana, Dasupur and Lorpur, with a combined area of 519 acres, lie beyond the northern limits in tahsil Kadipur of the Sultanpur district; while on the other hand there are two villages of the latter district, Tajuddinpur and Paharpatti, which are practically surrounded on all sides by the lands of Ungli. The total area of the pargana is 173,722 acres, or 271·44 square miles.

The bed of the Gumti is deep, and its banks are precipitous and scored with numberless ravines. Its only affluent of any

note is the Sawain, which rises in the Qamarpur *jhil* to the south-west of Sarpatha police-station and thence flows at first eastwards and then southwards to join the Gumti near the Pilkichha ferry. Though a small stream its bed is well defined, and the ground on either side is so broken by ravines and drainage channels that near the confluence it has quite a hilly appearance. All along the Gumti the soil is light and sandy, and the country resembles that on the opposite bank. The east and north of the pargana, however, lie low and the soil is either loam or a stiff clay, the latter being almost universal in the north. The depressions are very numerous, and the pargana contains many large *jhils*, while *usar* plains of great extent are to be found scattered over the area : the most remarkable are in the eastern half, along the railway line. Much of this *usar* is absolutely sterile, the only product being *reh*, which is utilized by washermen as a substitute for soap or else is employed in the manufacture of glass bangles. In other cases the *usar* is of a less malignant character and can with some difficulty be converted into rice land, the process of reclamation being constantly maintained. The principal *jhils* are the Lawain and Gujar Tals between Khutahan and Kheta Sarai. These do not dry up even in the hottest seasons, and during the cold weather are the haunts of numerous waterfowl. Among other large pieces of water are the lake to the north of Mani Kalan, those of Qamarpur and Ramnagar and one near Kheta Sarai station. These *jhils* are extensively utilized for irrigation, especially for transplanted rice and for the preparation of the fields in the autumn. In some cases they are connected with one another by narrow drains, but these only serve to carry off the surplus water during the rains. In the lowlying area there is no definite escape for the water, though the general tendency for the floods is to make their way to the south-east towards the source of the Gangi. In the extreme north there is a small stream known as the Mangai or Mangar, which rises in Sultanpur and for a considerable distance one of its branches forms the district boundary. At Bandhgaon the two channels unite and the river then enters the pargana, taking a south-easterly but very tortuous course as far as its entry into Azamgarh some two miles south of Bilwai station. It flows in a narrow bed between steep banks and

though fordable in the dry weather, it swells to a considerable size during the rains.

The high ground along the Gumti is well wooded and picturesque, while the lower levels contain large areas covered with *dhak* jungle. This is especially the case along the course of the Sawain, round the Lawain and Gujar lakes and near the railway line in the north. These jungles are of considerable economic value on account of the fuel and fodder they provide. The land they occupy, however, is generally fit for cultivation, and is being steadily reclaimed—a process which is somewhat to be deplored in a district that possesses so small an area of pasture land. In the eastern portion, especially along the railway, palm trees are very numerous, and the tall clumps rising out of the low rice fields or from behind the village that fringe the *jhils* form a striking feature in the landscape.

In 1840 the cultivated area of the pargana was 90,851 acres, and by 1881 this had risen to 100,841 acres. The subsequent development has been considerable, showing how the lands on the borders of *jhils,* jungles and *usar* tracts are gradually being brought under the plough. For the five years ending with 1906 the average area was 104,834 acres, or 60·35 per cent. of the whole, while in 1904-05 the total nearly reached 107,000 acres. The barren area is necessarily large, averaging 34,000 acres. But no less than 10,705 are under water and 6,992 acres are occupied by roads, railways, village sites and the like, while the rest is either sterile *usar* or ravine land. The culturable area, 34,888 acres in all, includes 3,260 acres of groves and 5,604 acres of new or current fallow, the remainder consisting largely of old and often unprofitable fallow, or else of jungle that still awaits reclamation.

Owing to the unusual proportion of rice land the *kharif* harvest is far more important than the *rabi,* the average areas being 75,320 and 57,980 acres, respectively : the practice of double-cropping has increased rapidly of late years, and now extends to 27·3 per cent. of the net cultivation. Rice is by far the most prominent autumn staple, the late or transplanted variety occupying 41·7 and the early *dhan* 18·2 per cent. of the area sown in this harvest. Maize is gaining favour and has increased eight-fold since 1881, now constituting 11·65 per cent. of the area.

Sugarcane on the other hand has declined, averaging 7·9 per cent. at the present time, and *juar* with *arhar* make up 8·9 per cent. The rest consists chiefly in *mandua* and *kodon*: indigo was once grown largely but has almost disappeared. In the *rabi* barley comes first with 33·9 and then peas with 29·4 per cent., while gram, sown alone or with other crops, covers 13·4 and wheat 9·2 per cent. Linseed is a profitable crop and averages about 1,000 acres, while in some years this has been much exceeded; and a similar area is under poppy, this being the only pargana in the district that yields any considerable amount of opium. Means of irrigation are fairly abundant, and on an average 52·5 per cent. of the area under tillage obtains water. More than one-third is served by the tanks and *jhils;* but these, with a few notable exceptions, are shallow and run dry during the cold weather, so that they are used principally for the autumn crops. For irrigating the *rabi* recourse is had chiefly to the wells, which are fairly numerous and can be constructed without difficulty in almost all parts.

The principal cultivating castes in Ungli are Rajputs, Brahmans, Ahirs, Chamars and Kewats, while after these come Bhars, Kurmis, Koeris and Lunias. In several villages, and especially in the eastern portion, communities of Pathans, Sheikhs and Julahas are to be met with. The Rajputs are principally Rajkumars, but the Bais, Drigbansi, Panwar, Sakarwar and other clans are found. In 1906 the total area included in holdings was 111,493 acres, and of this 20·2 per cent. was *sir* or *khudkasht* of the proprietors. Tenants at fixed rates, who pay on an average Rs. 4·76 per acre, hold 28·3 per cent.; occupancy tenants 30·4 per cent., with a rental of Rs. 5·37; and tenants-at-will pay Rs. 5·93 per acre on 18·8 per cent. of the area. The remainder comprises 2,118 acres rent-free and 368 acres held by ex-proprietary tenants. About one-fifth of the land is sublet, the average *shikmi* rate being Rs. 7·35.

The pargana is smaller than it was in the days of Akbar, since a portion has been absorbed in Mahul of Azamgarh. It was settled by Duncan at Rs. 85,636. This did not include Shahganj and its dependencies, assessed at Rs. 8,959, nor Bakhshiat, most of which lay within the limits of Ungli. Raja

Sheo Lal Dube was the farmer, and he followed his usual practice of buying up the lands of Brahmans and Rajputs by means of fictitious and collusive sales. In many instances the purchasers, whether the Raja or his dependants, failed to obtain possession: re-sales frequently occurred; and eventually this outlying tract became so notorious for the recusancy and lawlessness of the *zamindars* and tenants that a special inquiry was made in 1816, with the result that Jaunpur was made into a separate charge two years later. In 1837 a number of Ungli villages which were geographically within the limits of the Mahul and Deogaon tahsils were transferred to Azamgarh, while in exchange 104 villages were made over to Ungli from Mahul and 24 were given to Bakhshiat. The latter was merged in this pargana in 1841, as also was Shahganj, the total land revenue being Rs. 1,60,409. In 1846 several villages of Haveli were assigned to Ungli, and at the last revision the revenue was Rs. 1,62,115. Subsequently the village of Rajapur was given to Haveli, but the present demand, in spite of the acquisition of land for public purposes, is now Rs. 1,62,811. This result is due in part to the confiscation of the estate of Raja Iradat Jahan after the Mutiny and the bestowal of his lands on various loyal subjects, such as Rai Hingan Lal of Kirakat, Riayat Ali of Machhlishahr and Mohsin Ali, Zulqadr, of Jaunpur, some of whom obtained a remission of a portion of the revenue for their lives and those of their successors.

The pargana derives its name from the small village of Ungli, which stands on the banks of the Gumti some four miles south of Khutahan. It is said that in the days of Bhar rule a *faqir* named Saiyid Kalan ventured to dip his finger *(ungli)* into a pot of *ghi* which a woman was carrying for the Bhar king. The latter in a rage cut off the saint's finger, which was buried in the village. The place has since been known as Ungli, and the memory of the holy man is perpetuated by an annual fair. The village was the property of Iradat Jahan, who resided at Mubarakpur, and was bestowed on Riayat Ali. the present proprietor being his son, Saiyid Muhammad Nuh.

The population of the pargana numbered 181,632 in 1853, and though the total dropped in 1865 to 158,334 it rose again in 1872 to 182,311 and in 1881 to 202,400, while ten years later it

was 214,153. In 1901 the tract was found to have shared in the general decline, the number of inhabitants being 200,806, of whom 35,882 were Musalmans. The only town of importance is Shahganj, but there are considerable bazars at Baragaon, Samodhpur, Surapur, Kheta Sarai and Patti Narindpur. These have been separately described, as also have Khutahan, Arsiwan, Sarpatha, Sabarhad, Mani Kalan, Pilkichha and Sarai Khwaja. A large cattle market has been established at Bhagasa, between Khutahan and Sarpatha. The communications of the pargana have been fully noticed in the article on the Khutahan tahsil.

The total number of villages is 549, and these were in 1907 divided into 1,048 *mahals*. No fewer than 680 of the latter were held in joint *zamindari* tenure, and 250 were owned by single proprietors: of the rest four were *bhaiyachara* and 114 imperfect *pattidari*. Eight *mahals* with an area of 1,738 acres are revenue-free. The proprietary body is very mixed. Saiyids take the lead, holding 31·95 per cent. of the area; and then follow Rajputs with 22·2, Brahmans with 13·5 and Sheikhs with 11·5 per cent. Of the rest Pathans own 3·9, Europeans 3·3, Khattris 2·3 and Banias 1·5 per cent. Smaller areas belong to Kurmis, Ahirs, Gujaratis, Iraqis, Telis, Mughals, Kalwars, Bhats and Faqirs, but only in the first two cases do the estates exceed 500 acres in area. The largest proprietor is the Raja of Jaunpur, who owns 15 whole villages and parts of 15 others, with a revenue demand of Rs. 16,911. Babu Moti Chand of Benares has recently acquired 26 villages, paying Rs. 10,901 in revenue; Rai Daya Kishan of Kirakat has 17 whole villages and one share, at present assessed at Rs. 2,980; Rai Chhatarpal Singh of Bisharatpur has three villages, paying Rs. 2,365; and Saiyid Muhammad Mohsin Khan Bahadur Zulqadr has nine villages and one share, with a revenue of Rs. 5,710. In the north there are numerous Rajput communities, while in the east Sheikhs, Julahas, Rautaras and other Musalmans hold a considerable area.

ZAFARABAD, *Pargana* ZAFARABAD, *Tahsil* JAUNPUR.

An ancient town, standing in 25° 41′ N. and 82° 44′ E., on the right bank of the Gumti, at a distance of 4¾ miles by metalled road to the south-east of Jaunpur and 31 miles from Benares.

About half-a-mile to the north-west, where the road crosses the line, is the railway station, which is the nearest to the civil station of Jaunpur: the loop line is here joined by the new branch railway to Allahabad. The road continues in a south-westerly direction to Kirakat, crossing the Gumti by the Belaon ferry, but it is metalled only for a short distance beyond the town. The population of Zafarabad numbered 3,218 in 1881, but has not increased, the total in 1891 being 3,094; while in 1901 it was 3,168, of whom 1,752 were Hindus, 1,409 Musalmans and 7 of other religions. The Musalmans are chiefly weavers, and there is a number of cloth-sellers' shops in the bazar along the main road. The other commodities are chiefly grain, shoes and leather buckets for wells. Markets are held daily, but the trade is not important. The place was once famous for the manufacture of paper: but the industry is now extinct, many of the workmen having migrated as masons to Rangoon. Zafarabad contains a police outpost, a post-office, a good middle vernacular school with spacious boarding-houses and a training class for pupil teachers, and a small Mission school for girls. The lands are held in *pattidari* tenure, principally by Sheikh residents of the place. The inhabited area has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since 1866. The number of houses in the town was 647 in 1906, and of these 437 were assessed to taxation. The average income for that and the two preceding years was Rs. 1,000, including the opening balance and Rs. 737 from the house-tax, the latter falling with an incidence of Re. 1-10-11 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-8 per head of population. The expenditure for the same period averaged Rs. 800, including Rs. 366 for the upkeep of the town police force, Rs. 200 for the maintenance of a conservancy staff and Rs. 115 for minor local improvements.

Though now an unimportant little town Zafarabad is of great interest by reason of its historical associations and its archæological remains. Its origin is unknown, nor are there even any traditions to show at what period it first rose to prominence. The old name was Manaichh, which is still preserved in a village two miles to the north, and there is some reason for believing that its existence as a city goes back at least to Buddhist days. The

history, imperfect as it is, has been recorded in chapter V. Mahmud of Ghazni is believed to have captured the place from Chandra Pala of Benares, storming the old fort of Ratagarh, and subsequently Muhammad *bin* Sam took the new and larger fortress of Asni from the sons of Jaya Chandra of Kanauj. The town was then restored to the Gaharwars, who held it till 1321, when Sakit Singh was defeated by Zafar, the third son of Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq. The name was then changed to Zafarabad, and the place continued to be the seat of a provincial government till Firoz founded Jaunpur. The latter monarch is said to have given it the name of Shahr-i-Anwar, or the "city of light," but the appellation did not become popular. Some old inhabitants also speak of it as Piranshahr, owing to the number of saints' tombs in the town and its vicinity; while others call it Kaghaz-ka-shahr, because of the once-famed paper industry.

The whole neighbourhood abounds with old mounds, marking the sites of Hindu palaces and temples, and with Musalman tombs. At a distance of four miles and one furlong from Jaunpur, and 70 feet north of the road, is the tomb of Saiyid Murtaza Kufi, who fell in the assault on Asni. It stands on a platform about 45 feet square, and is surrounded by a brick and *kankar* wall. About 150 feet to the north-east of this grave is a domed monument similar to many others in and around Jaunpur. The dome is squat and is supported on twelve pillars, each 7 feet 7 inches in height, including the bracket-capitals and obviously taken from some older Hindu building. It covers the tomb of Saiyid Murtaza, the son of Sadr-ud-din of Zafarabad and his wife, a daughter of Ibrahim Shah. Tradition affirms that there were eleven other monuments of a similar nature in the same neighbourhood, dating from the days of Jaya Chandra and enclosed in the Anand-bagh. Two of them were standing in 1834, but they were overthrown, it is believed, by the Gumti flood of 1871, and only a few scattered blocks of stone still remain.*

Extending northwards from these tombs as far as the river bank, and from thence in a south-easterly direction up to and behind the Zafarabad bazar, the ground is undulating and for the most part under cultivation. This area is known as the

* J. A. S. B., 1834, p. 618.

Sahan-i-Shahidan or "Martyrs' plain," as it is said to be the burying-ground of those who fell in the various assaults by the Musalman invaders on Zafarabad. Many low plain tombs, two or three feet high and in a rapid state of decay, are still to be seen—all that are left, it is said, of many hundreds. At the north-east corner of the plain was the fort of Ratagarh, of no great extent and surrounded by a moat, which is still clearly traceable. This fort gives its name to the Kot *muhalla*, otherwise known as Saiyid Taj, which now occupies the site. The walls were of *kankar*, and fragments of them are discernible in places, while pieces of red pottery lined on one surface, sometimes with a sky-blue glaze, or else with a white china-like glaze exhibiting a key pattern in dark blue, have been picked up from the ground close at hand.

At the south-east corners of the plain, nearly 100 yards from the main road running through the bazar, is the mosque of Sheikh Baran. This is a very remarkable building and has been described as a Buddhist *vihara* with the pillars *in situ*, though probably this is not the case.* It has a flat roof covering a hall 18 feet in height, consisting of nine bays from east to west and seven from north to south. The outer ranges of columns are double, and plain walls close in the spaces between the outermost. Altogether there are 56 pillars, and these are square in design, evidently of Hindu origin: probably they formed part of the temple built here by Raja Vijaya Chandra of Kanauj. The appropriation of the structure as a mosque is attributed to Zafar Khan, but unfortunately the dedicatory inscription over the door has been lost. It is said to have given the date 721 H., or 1319 A. D. It is believed that originally the mosque had a façade similar to that of the Atala Masjid in Jaunpur, with two large piers supporting a central arch; but the latter has fallen and only the towers remain, the upper half in each case being of brickwork.

A few yards due east from the door of the mosque are the tombs of Maulana Bahram and Sheikh Baran. The former was appointed by Zafar to read the prayers in his mosque, and was a disciple of Makhdum Chiragh-i-Hind. His name appears to have been given to the mosque, which about the beginning of Jahangir's reign fell into disrepair, when Sheikh Baran, sixth or

* Monumental Antiquities, p. 185.

seventh in direct descent from Bahram, raised subscriptions for its restoration, supplementing them from his own pocket; and since that time the building has borne the name of Sheikh Baran.

Near the river bank, not far from the north side of Ratagarh, is a modern mosque, and within the enclosure stands the tomb of Maulana Qiyam-ud-din, a celebrated pupil of Asad-ud-din Makhdum Aftab-i-Hind of Zafarabad. East of this, and overlooking the river, stood the Vijaya Mandil, adjoining the west side of Siri-ghat. The site of the temple, built by Vijaya Chandra of Kanauj, is covered with brick *débris*, and also by a few Musalman tombs and the foundation walls of vats used in the manufacture of paper. Two furlongs again to the east is the tomb of Aftab-i-Hind, one of the companions of Chiragh-i-Hind. About a mile below this spot once stood the palace of the Kanauj kings, and from the site gold coins of the Gupta dynasty have been recovered.*

Several other monuments are to be found on the south side of the Zafarabad road. Bordering the main portion of the bazar on the south is an elevated mound surrounded on all sides, but most distinctly on the north, by a moat. This is said to be the fort of Vijaya Chandra, or Jaya Chandra, and though sometimes erroneously called Ratagarh, has been identified with the Asni of the Musalman historians. It covers about 18 acres, and the space enclosed by the walls, which are about 25 feet higher than the interior and some 50 feet above the surrounding level, has long been cultivated. No trace remains of buildings, but large bricks are found several feet below the surface. Similar flat bricks of the early Hindu pattern were used in the walls, but these are hidden from view under the air-borne particles of dust accumulated through many centuries.

At the north-west corner of the fort is the *rauza* of Sadr-ud-din Makhdum Sahib Chiragh-i-Hind. The building is ascribed to Zafar Khan. On the gateway of the enclosure, within which stands an ancient mosque, is a long Persian inscription, recording that, on account of the victory gained in 1319 (721 H.) by Ghias-ud-din Tughlaq, the town was to be populated and called

* J. A. S. B., 1834, p. 619.

Zafarabad. It is very doubtful, however, whether Sadr-ud-din was dead at this time, and indeed it is related that he met Makhdum Ashraf Jahangir, the saint of Kichhauchha in Fyzabad, at this place, though, if this be true, he must have been more than a hundred years of age at the time. Facing the doorway are the tombs of Chiragh-i-Hind, his wife and his son. The first is covered with black cloth, that to the west of it is attributed to his son, Rukn-ud-din, and that on the east to his wife, a daughter of Malik Baiwa, Ghias-ud-din's Wazir, who is buried at Monghyr in Bengal. To the south is a fourth tomb, marked at its head by a black marble stone, which contains the bones of Zafar Khan himself. The tomb of his royal sister, a second wife of Chiragh-i-Hind, is said to lie under the heap of bricks which may be seen some 15 feet to the east of the more highly honoured daughter of Malik Baiwa. Between the *rauza* and the fort is the Langar-khana, where cooked food was distributed to the poor. The edifice has a flat roof which was originally supported on twelve pillars, though two of these have fallen.

A short distance to the west of the north-west corner of the fort is an extensive enclosure, surrounded by a brick wall, within which is the *rauza* of Makhdum Bandagi Shah Jalal-ul-Haq, who was the daughter's son of Imad-ul-Mulk, the Wazir of Ibrahim Shah Sharqi. It is related in the *Akhbar-ul-Akhiar* of Shah Abdul Haq, a learned man of Dehli, that Humayun stayed twelve days in Zafarabad seeking an interview with Jalal-ul-Haq, but that the latter refused to grant the king's request on the ground that he had become a *faqir*. About two furlongs to the south-west of this *rauza* are the tombs of Sheikh Salah and Rana Khan, two Pathan brothers of Zafarabad who were employed as generals by Sher Shah and Islam Shah, the Suri Sultans, with whom they are said to have been connected by marriage. The buildings are of elegant design, but much decayed. That of Rana Khan, who in Babar's day was governor of Biana, stands about 200 yards to the south of the Zafarabad road, opposite the tombs of the two celebrities known as Saiyid Murtaza; and that of Sheikh Salah is some 100 paces further to the south-east. The *Manaqib Darweshia* relates that Akbar on one occasion paid a visit to both these shrines.

ZAFARABAD *Pargana, Tahsil* JAUNPUR.

This minute pargana, the smallest in the district, is a block of land 4,914 acres, or 7·68 square miles, in extent, lying round the old Musalman town of Zafarabad, from which it derives its name and chief importance. It is bounded on the north, north-east and west by Jaunpur Haveli, and on the south and south-east by pargana Bealsi. The Gumti flows along the north-eastern border, its only affluent in the pargana being the Gathia *nala*, which drains the villages in the south and discharges itself into the river a mile east of the town. The pargana in its physical characteristics closely resembles Haveli, and requires no separate description. There is the usual belt of light soil along the high bank of the Gumti, and inland a good loam prevails, stiffening occasionally into clay; but the depressions are insignificant, and there are no *jhils*. During the last few years the tract has suffered from a pest in the shape of a noxious weed, known locally as *rasni* and elsewhere as *surai (Pluchea lanceolata)*, which has made its appearance along the Gathia *nala* and in a few other villages. The plant grows very fast during the hot weather, and though checked by the rains and *kharif* tillage reappears with great vigour in the winter. Its long roots go deep into the light soil: and so rapidly does it spread that it offers a considerable obstacle to cultivation—while it does not actually render the land unculturable, it causes a perceptible deterioration in the quality and quantity of the produce.

The pargana is highly developed, and as early as 1840 the area under the plough was 3,466 acres. This had increased by 1881 to 3,667, while the average for the past five years ending with 1906 was 3,641 acres, or 74·1 per cent. of the whole. This is the highest figure for any pargana of the district, and the high state of tillage is further exemplified by the fact that no less than 38·3 per cent. of this amount bears two crops in the year. Consequently it is obvious that little room exists for further extension. Only 441 acres are returned as barren, and this includes 132 acres under water and 244 acres taken up by railways, roads, buildings and the like. The so-called culturable area is 831 acres, but 248 acres of this are current fallows and 80 acres are under groves: the rest consists mainly of light and inferior

land along the Gumti. In the matter of irrigation, too, Zafarabad surpasses all other parganas, since on an average 65 per cent. of the cultivation obtains water, the whole of this being supplied by wells, which are unusually numerous. In some seasons the proportion considerably exceeds 70 per cent., and it may be said that all crops requiring it obtain irrigation.

The areas occupied by the two main harvests are approximately equal, the *kharif* averaging 2,456 and the *rabi* 2,554 acres; the latter has been largely extended by the spread of double-cropping. The chief autumn staple is maize, which has grown wonderfully in popularity during recent years and now covers 51·6 per cent. of the area sown. Next come *juar* and *arhar* in combination with 25·9, and then sugarcane with 8·8 per cent. Rice is unimportant, while other crops include hemp, the small millets, the *kharif* pulses and vegetables. In the *rabi* barley, sown by itself, occupies 54·3 per cent. of the area, and is followed by gram, sown both alone and mixed, with 19·7, and wheat with 12·2 per cent., the latter being a high figure for this district. In the absence of rice the area under peas is small, averaging but 7 per cent. Garden cultivation is common, and good tobacco is raised at Zafarabad.

Brahmans, Rajputs, Lunias, Ahirs and a few Julahas form the cultivating community. In 1906 the total area included in holdings was 3,887 acres, and of this 21·1 per cent. was in the hands of proprietors, either as *sir* or *khudkasht;* 41·6 per cent. was held by tenants at fixed rates, paying Rs. 5·31 per acre; 23·8 per cent. was cultivated by occupancy tenants, at an average rent of Rs. 5·1 per acre; and 13 per cent. by tenants-at-will, their rental being Rs. 5·48 and their lands being usually of an inferior description. The area sublet was 31 per cent. of the whole, mainly in the holdings of fixed-rate tenants, while the *shikmi* rental was Rs. 8·86, which gives a fair indication of the true value of the land. The revenue at the permanent settlement was Rs. 16,735, but owing to reduction in the area it fell to Rs. 8,964 in 1841. At the last revision it was Rs. 8,386, on account of land acquired for railways and other purposes, and has since undergone a further reduction for similar reasons.*

* Appendix, table X.

There are 69 villages in the pargana, and in 1906 these were divided into 117 *mahals*, of which 28 were single, and 84 joint *zamindari*: four of the remainder are held in imperfect *pattidari*, and one in the perfect variety of the same tenure. The Musalmans of Zāfarabad and Kajgaon are the chief proprietors, and altogether Sheikhs hold 48·7 per cent. of the area, Saiyids 6·08 and Pathans 2 per cent. Among the Hindus the lead is taken by Rajputs with 26·5, followed by Brahmans with 8·8, Kalwars with 4·02 and Kayasths with 3·5 per cent. None of the larger landowners have any possessions in Zafarabad, and the bulk of the land is in the hands of residents.

The population has fluctuated in an extraordinary degree since 1853, when it numbered 10,226. It dropped to 4,995 in 1865 but rose again in 1872 to 8,587, only to fall to 5,797 in 1881, while ten years later it was 6,459. In 1901, however, owing to villages having been transferred from Haveli and Rari, it was 9,174, of whom 1,610 were Musalmans. Besides Zafarabad there is not a place of any size or interest. Communications are excellent, since Zafarabad possesses a station on the loop line, and is also the junction for the new branch railway from Allahabad. The main road to Benares runs along the western border, and another metalled road from Jaunpur leads to Zafarabad itself, continuing thence in an unmetalled state to Kirakat. The Gumti has to be crossed by ferries, for which reference may be made to the list in the appendix.

Gazetteer of Jaunpur.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER

OF

JAUNPUR.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS.

TABLE I.—*Population by Tahsils*, 1901.

Tahsil.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jaunpur	269,131	131,658	137,473	236,441	116,149	120,292	32,571	15,450	17,121	119	59	60
Mariahu	243,792	119,031	124,761	230,471	112,574	117,897	13,307	6,450	6,857	14	7	7
Machhlishahr ...	233,431	115,338	118,093	215,791	106,847	108,944	17,580	8,457	9,123	60	34	26
Khutahan	269,438	132,753	136,685	233,524	116,434	117,090	35,882	16,297	19,585	32	22	10
Kirakat	187,128	91,048	96,080	176,820	86,050	90,770	10,091	4,877	5,214	217	121	96
Total ...	1,202,920	589,828	613,092	1,093,047	538,054	554,993	109,431	51,531	57,900	442	243	199

TABLE II.—*Population by Thanas, 1901.*

Thana.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kotwali	99,357	48,469	50,888	75,378	37,114	38,264	23,868	11,302	12,566	111	53	58
Bakhsha	78,207	38,539	39,668	74,269	36,690	37,579	3,936	1,847	2,089	2	2	...
Sarai Khwaja	73,216	35,559	37,657	62,843	30,765	32,078	10,368	4,791	5,577	5	3	2
Mariahu	97,681	47,785	49,896	90,538	44,343	46,195	7,133	3,439	3,694	10	3	7
Rampur	87,644	42,519	45,125	83,394	40,440	42,954	4,246	2,075	2,171	4	4	...
Gulzarganj	42,219	20,779	21,440	40,936	20,137	20,799	1,283	642	641	...	...	...
Machhlishahr	61,070	30,131	30,939	53,702	26,710	26,992	7,329	3,400	3,929	39	21	18
Badshahpur	51,279	25,597	25,682	48,165	24,018	24,147	3,111	1,576	1,535	3	3	...
Bamhniaon	55,020	27,210	27,810	52,191	25,808	26,383	2,829	1,402	1,427	...	...	...
Sujanganj	81,678	39,978	41,700	76,741	37,589	39,152	4,919	2,379	2,540	18	10	8
Shahganj	59,929	28,931	30,998	46,080	22,868	23,212	13,823	6,047	7,776	26	16	10
Khutahan	59,570	29,190	30,380	54,235	26,684	27,551	5,329	2,500	2,829	6	6	...
Sarpatha	59,739	30,244	29,495	54,077	27,498	26,579	5,662	2,746	2,916	...	...	...
Badlapur	78,922	39,197	39,725	74,237	37,065	37,172	4,685	2,132	2,553	...	...	...
Kirakat	93,122	45,361	47,761	86,843	42,342	44,501	6,072	2,906	3,166	207	113	94
Chandwak	49,494	24,066	25,428	47,871	23,265	24,606	1,616	796	820	7	5	2
Jalalpur	74,773	36,273	38,500	71,547	34,718	36,829	3,222	1,551	1,671	4	4	...
Total ...	1,202,920	589,828	613,092	1,093,047	538,054	554,993	109,431	51,531	57,900	442	243	199

TABLE III.—*Vital Statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1891 ...	41,139	21,347	19,792	32·52	41,568	22,281	19,287	32·86
1892 ...	40,619	21,229	19,390	32·11	33,540	17,912	15,628	26·51
1893 ...	46,624	24,411	22,213	36·86	25,715	13,883	11,832	20·33
1894 ...	41,545	21,843	19,702	32·84	58,594	30,534	28,060	46·32
1895 ...	31,631	16,526	15,105	25·00	31,141	16,649	14,492	24·62
1896 ...	36,295	19,178	17,117	28·69	30,838	16,710	14,128	24·38
1897 ...	32,396	16,989	15,407	25·61	46,473	25,396	21,077	36·74
1898 ...	34,591	18,119	16,472	27·34	30,091	15,648	14,443	23·79
1899 ...	46,202	23,802	22,400	36·52	38,345	20,121	18,224	30·31
1900 ...	39,540	20,580	18,960	31·26*	35,010	19,508	15,502	27·68*
1901 ...	39,845	20,691	19,154	33·12	31,120	16,719	14,401	25·87
1902 ...	48,332	24,971	23,361	40·18	36,742	18,673	18,069	30·54
1903 ...	48,457	25,112	23,345	40·28	40,868	20,999	19,869	33·97
1904 ...	47,226	24,589	22,637	39·26	35,689	17,823	17,866	29·67
1905 ...	43,334	22,464	20,870	36·02	53,039	26,415	26,624	44·09
1906 ...	36,521	19,030	17,491	30·36	38,518	20,301	18,217	32·02
1907 ...								
1908 ...								
1909 ...								
1910 ...								
1911 ...								
1912 ...								
1913 ...								
1914 ...								
1915 ...								
1916 ...								
1917 ...								

*The rates from 1891 to 1900 are calculated from the returns of the 1891 census.

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from—					
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	41,568	...	7,608	605	29,051	215
1892	33,540	...	2,812	146	26,043	83
1893	25,715	...	33	179	20,824	61
1894	58,594	...	8,222	195	44,082	239
1895	31,141	...	1,652	21	25,752	116
1896	30,838	...	1,177	1,083	24,859	67
1897	46,473	...	1,131	7,047	33,693	329
1898 ...	30,091	...	19	19	25,627	27
1899	38,345	...	17	85	30,948	84
1900	35,010	...	2,049	12	27,017	66
1901	31,120	711	219	7	24,943	204
1902	36,742	5,615	1,145	62	22,974	205
1903	40,868	5,246	1,342	181	26,300	106
1904	35,689	5,064	223	118	23,064	72
1905 ...	53,039	11,633	616	14	33,248	106
1906	38,518	690	3,739	48	27,537	67
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						
1915						
1916						
1917 ...						

TABLE V.—*Statistics of Cultivation and Irrigation*, 1313 *Fasli*.

Pargana and tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Double-cropped.
				Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Canal.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Haveli... ...	86,315	13,340	16,486	33,424	...	31,215	2,200	9	23,065	56,489	19,269
Saremu ...	19,267	4,198	3,379	6,932	...	4,477	2,446	9	4,758	11,690	3,615
Rari	43,801	3,993	7,664	18,437	...	18,134	296	7	13,707	32,144	9,601
Zafarabad ...	4,914	449	838	2,398	...	2,398	...	...	1,229	3,627	1,443
Qariat Dost ...	18,831	2,053	3,296	7,332	...	7,293	39	...	6,150	13,482	3,937
Khapraha ...	7,030	651	1,592	2,645	...	2,633	12	...	2,142	4,787	1,365
Tahsil Jaunpur ...	180,158	24,684	33,255	71,168	...	66,150	4,993	25	51,051	122,219	39,230
Mariahu ...	123,074	19,580	22,060	41,423	...	39,310	2,106	7	40,011	81,434	21,195
Barsathi ...	52,455	6,886	11,181	17,452	...	16,865	580	7	16,936	34,388	8,009
Gopalpur ...	28,937	3,674	5,358	10,642	...	9,631	1,011	...	9,263	19,905	5,873
Tahsil Mariahu ...	204,466	30,140	38,599	69,517	...	65,806	3,697	14	66,210	135,727	35,077
Ghiswa ...	75,239	12,876	17,632	19,947	...	18,662	1,276	9	24,784	44,731	11,530
Mungra ...	56,929	15,314	9,247	13,383	...	11,165	2,195	23	18,985	32,368	10,420
Garwara ...	88,034	14,226	18,362	26,278	...	23,769	2,321	188	29,168	55,446	14,208
Tahsil Machhlishahr	220,202	42,416	45,241	59,608	...	53,596	5,792	220	72,937	132,545	36,158

TABLE V.—*Statistics of Cultivation and Irrigation*, 1313 *Fasli*—(concluded).

Pargana and tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Double-cropped.
				Irrigated.							
				Total.	Canal.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Dry.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ungli	173,722	33,925	33,433	55,527	...	33,695	21,535	297	50,837	106,364	28,556
Rari Badlapur ...	23,485	2,059	4,579	9,308	...	9,301	7	...	7,539	16,847	4,880
Qariat Mendha ...	12,498	1,021	2,155	3,969	...	3,920	48	1	5,353	9,322	2,712
Chanda ...	21,525	3,127	4,181	7,609	...	7,238	334	37	6,608	14,217	4,438
Tahsil Khutahan ...	231,230	40,132	44,348	76,413	...	54,154	21,924	335	70,337	146,750	40,586
Chandwak ...	44,706	7,596	6,623	17,313	...	15,834	1,467	12	13,174	30,487	8,350
Daryapar ...	16,636	2,206	4,374	5,686	...	5,097	587	2	4,370	10,056	2,781
Pisara	29,873	6,821	5,031	10,102	...	7,011	2,913	178	7,919	18,021	4,704
Guzara ...	24,194	2,942	4,240	8,857	...	7,631	1,226	...	8,155	17,012	4,328
Bealsi	40,402	4,946	5,598	16,240	...	15,419	821	...	13,618	29,858	9,071
Tahsil Kirakat ...	155,811	24,511	25,866	58,198	...	50,992	7,014	192	47,236	105,434	29,234
District Total ...	991,867	161,883	187,309	334,904	...	290,698	43,420	786	307,771	642,675	180,285

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Jaunpur.*

Year.	Rabi.							Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram alone and mixed.	Peas.	Opium.	Linseed.	Total.	Juar and Arhar.	Bajra and Arhar.	Rice.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.													
1305	80,345	7,795	42,234	15,282	7,017	378	1,350	81,869	16,631	638	10,008	29,226	9,422
1306	78,486	7,722	34,596	17,938	10,824	374	569	80,111	13,110	683	14,646	27,128	9,192
1307	79,174	8,344	32,262	18,812	11,663	398	635	74,730	13,268	1,690	16,809	21,302	9,481
1308	*...	*...	*...	*...	*...	*...	*...	84,454	18,174	1,888	13,168	24,976	9,331
1309	74,046	5,882	25,464	24,186	12,594	373	119	83,069	16,752	1,009	13,482	27,964	9,985
1310	81,165	8,195	28,893	23,000	13,364	327	554	81,250	16,473	1,052	13,431	29,288	7,241
1311	87,435	8,727	32,023	24,813	13,796	346	547	76,423	15,133	1,150	12,224	27,847	7,053
1312	82,760	8,764	31,624	19,359	14,512	255	658	78,514	15,915	992	13,980	28,167	7,886
1313	73,325	6,114	33,941	18,139	9,794	231	84	87,206	16,680	1,373	14,555	29,988	8,956
1314													
1315													
1316 ...													
1317													
1318													
1319													
1320													
1321													
1322													
1323													
1324													
1325													

* No figures available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Mariahu.*

Year.	Rabi.							Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley	Gram alone and mixed.	Peas.	Opium.	Linseed.	Total.	Juar and Arhar.	Bajra and Arhar.	Rice.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.													
1305													
1306	75,683	8,598	39,547	9,984	12,385	47	472	94,264	12,253	3,502	35,801	13,495	11,210
1307	74,442	9,048	33,945	10,003	16,421	59	113	90,925	10,163	2,379	38,791	12,804	10,892
1308	74,980	9,837	34,247	9,620	16,183	56	98	89,006	10,548	4,138	40,684	9,361	10,965
1309	*...	*...	*...	*...	*...	*...	*...	97,491	14,482	5,538	36,908	11,927	10,145
1310	71,134	8,034	30,098	12,290	16,862	58	72	96,528	15,025	3,451	37,022	14,544	10,874
1311	78,316	10,356	33,273	11,582	17,804	52	251	92,427	13,497	4,008	37,193	14,188	7,936
1312	81,758	10,655	33,097	13,155	19,355	47	558	91,264	14,125	5,152	36,635	13,059	7,311
1313	79,353	10,673	32,861	9,839	19,690	3	818	93,560	14,155	2,720	38,442	13,977	9,430
1314	68,895	7,730	34,385	9,823	13,788	...	27	101,634	14,377	3,868	38,501	15,556	10,694
1315													
1316													
1317													
1318													
1319													
1320													
1321													
1322													
1323													
1324													
1325													

* No figures available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Machhlishahr.*

Year.	Rabi.							Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram alone and mixed.	Peas.	Opium.	Linseed.	Total.	Juar and Arhar.	Bajra and Arhar.	Rice.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.													
1305	69,769	8,727	34,032	12,073	8,073	166	1,034	93,436	12,411	4,194	49,615	6,775	8,806
1306	68,642	8,787	29,679	12,773	11,850	174	408	91,307	10,190	3,180	51,130	7,429	8,766
1307	70,831	9,519	28,813	13,387	13,047	185	593	88,617	10,216	4,438	53,545	4,816	8,414
1308	*...	*...	*...	*...	*...	*...	*...	100,409	13,696	6,934	53,613	6,644	8,336
1309	66,801	7,269	20,655	17,554	16,778	197	608	90,804	13,511	5,434	44,201	8,538	9,031
1310	73,912	9,581	25,742	16,026	16,093	175	1,083	92,908	13,176	4,034	50,347	9,374	6,820
1311	81,782	10,642	26,734	19,739	17,168	204	1,419	88,593	12,243	5,814	48,197	7,992	6,343
1312	76,582	10,127	25,115	15,186	18,314	107	1,848	95,410	13,283	4,068	53,331	7,988	8,106
1313	66,003	6,862	25,825	16,206	12,903	107	543	101,851	13,005	5,474	54,515	8,770	9,145
1314													
1315													
1316													
1317													
1318													
1319													
1320													
1321													
1322													
1323													
1324													
1325													

* No figures available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Khutahan.*

Year.	Rabi.							Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram alone and mixed.	Peas.	Opium.	Linseed.	Total.	Juar and Arhar.	Bajra and Arhar.	Rice.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.													
1305 ...	83,568	7,663	42,686	10,985	11,618	1,105	2,219	88,176	14,233	428	35,290	15,146	8,547
1306 ...	82,305	8,023	34,074	13,077	18,332	1,163	827	97,082	11,963	412	48,560	13,208	8,976
1307 ...	84,719	8,508	33,186	14,067	19,108	1,216	1,355	94,154	12,874	432	50,695	9,822	8,963
1308 ...	*...	*...	*...	*...	*...	*...	*...	104,018	16,726	539	42,445	20,711	8,760
1309 ...	78,083	6,428	28,944	16,865	17,838	1,337	332	98,678	15,170	416	45,675	14,824	9,457
1310 ...	85,742	8,046	30,007	16,830	20,646	1,306	1,379	99,383	16,126	470	47,963	15,847	6,834
1311 ...	92,810	8,624	31,960	18,172	22,564	1,490	1,579	96,045	14,046	811	46,369	15,143	7,257
1312 ...	89,157	8,467	32,571	13,241	23,327	1,400	1,491	98,859	14,898	674	49,038	15,532	8,018
1313 ...	82,125	6,347	33,595	14,421	19,979	1,352	222	104,808	15,048	768	49,466	17,633	8,631
1314 ...													
1315 ...													
1316 ...													
1317 ...													
1318 ...													
1319 ...													
1320 ...													
1321 ...													
1322 ...													
1323 ...													
1324 ...													
1325 ...													

* No figures available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI—(concluded).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Kirakat.*

Year.	Rabi.							Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram alone and mixed.	Peas.	Opium.	Linseed.	Total.	Juar and Arhar.	Bajra and Arhar	Rice.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.													
1305 ...	62,385	4,075	34,862	11,176	8,197	383	879	67,836	10,248	1,446	14,770	17,616	7,457
1306 ...	63,297	4,450	27,221	14,615	12,966	380	589	67,796	7,731	881	20,622	14,726	8,328
1307 ...	63,005	4,646	26,209	14,391	13,913	398	318	66 563	8,411	1,632	23,520	11,608	8,435
1308 ...	*...	*...	*...	*...	*...	*...	*...	71,043	12,063	2,067	16,804	14,069	7,915
1309 ...	56,876	3,295	22,381	15,872	12,464	404	72	71,028	11,911	1,130	18 246	16,499	8,464
1310 ...	63,226	4,767	25,130	15,011	14,226	392	309	70,541	12,007	1,253	18,714	17,007	6,344
1311 ...	67,305	4,810	27,734	15,848	14,779	399	360	64 901	10,352	2,350	16,859	15,420	6,028
1312 ...	65,535	4,919	27,058	13,204	15,934	271	575	70,443	11,117	1,795	20,140	15,875	7,009
1313 ...	61,111	3,763	28,800	13,591	12,293	242	44	73,337	11,028	1,330	20,515	16,269	8,254
1314 ...													
1315 ...													
1316 ...													
1317 ...													
1318 ...													
1319 ...													
1320 ...													
1321 ...													
1322 ...													
1323 ...													
1324 ...													
1325 ...													

* No figures available on account of census operations.

TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—												Cases under—	
	Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dacoity.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1896 ...	59	43	28	...	40	44	336	11	68	203	1	36	7	25
1897 ...	33	64	30	...	81	31	557	95	155	362	10	18	5	8
1898 ...	78	52	28	2	48	54	347	31	81	171	39	25	19	16
1899 ...	48	37	7	1	46	62	244	23	55	155	36	11	9	3
1900 ...	48	38	15	1	44	57	509	17	86	257	33	14	18	19
1901 ...	46	35	13	...	25	80	309	11	38	194	72	22	19	17
1902 ...	150	37	13	1	22	58	269	14	37	164	59	9	7	5
1903 ...	41	47	11	4	...	47	257	27	21	139	72	52	11	7
1904 ...	124	58	23	...	17	27	200	23	31	156	89	55	6	21
1905 ...	84	35	29	3	26	19	207	4	24	140	166	37	12	10
1906 ...	121	31	33	...	20	24	244	7	34	130	115	30	8	5
1907 ...	151	25	99	1	26	9	194	5	26	114	90	13	6	9
1908 ...														
1909 ...														
1910 ...														
1911 ...														
1912 ...														
1913 ...														
1914														
1915 ...														
1916 ...														
1917 ...														

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police.			Number of persons—		
	Suo motu.	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	3,006	41	1,434	2,024	510	1,514
1892	2,842	157	1,091	1,452	266	1,186
1893	1,843	162	1,033	1,424	292	1,132
1894	1,811	95	1,115	1,421	228	1,193
1895	2,237	69	1,274	1,663	334	1,329
1896	2,009	27	1,018	1,277	290	987
1897	2,598	3	1,501	2,143	444	1,699
1898	1,936	...	914	1,313	258	1,055
1899	1,885	...	1,007	1,286	284	1,002
1900	2,724	...	1,345	1,836	474	1,362
1901	1,891	...	966	1,279	272	1,007
1902	1,568	...	878	1,340	323	1,017
1903	1,447	...	887	1,190	291	899
1904	1,442	...	894	1,245	260	985
1905	1,704	...	1,110	1,443	271	1,172
1906	1,467	...	926	1,261	252	1,009
1907	1,104	...	766	1034	179	855
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						
1915						
1916						
1917						

NOTE.—Columns 2 and 3 should show cases instituted during the year.

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand at successive settlements.*

Pargana.	Year of Settlement.				
	1789.	1793.	1841 (Revision).	1881 (Revision).	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jaunpur Haveli ...	1,50,334	1,52,289	1,61,397	1,19,538	
Rari	74,276	75,258	54,538	60,083	
Saremu ...	16,947	17,253	22,122	20,904	
Zafarabad ..	16,725	16,735	8,964	8,386	
Qariat Dost ..	25,466	25,471	21,559	21,541	
Khapraha ...	8,650	8,650	8,650	8,650	
Tahsil Jaunpur ...	2,92,398	2,95,656	2,77,230	2,39,102	
Mariahu ...	1,83,808	1,89,002	1,86,169	1,85,732	
Barsathi ...	78,035	82,368	80,359	78,442	
Gopalapur ...	57,975	58,241	58,809	58,212	
Tahsil Mariahu ...	3,19,818	3,29,611	3,25,337	3,22,386	
Garwara ...	1,13,454	1,17,221	1,26,763	1,26,773	
Ghiswa ...	74,683	78,611	81,693	81,737	
Mungra ...	75,546	78,270	73,890	73,884	
Tahsil Machhlishahr.	2,63,683	2,74,102	2,82,346	2,82,394	
Ungli ...	1,15,335	1,16,010	1,60,403	1,62,115	
Chanda ...	21,706	21,706	21,381	21,381	
Rari-Badlapur ..	...	...	36,322	32,361	
Qariat Mendha ...	10,414	10,434	9,966	9,966	
Tahsil Khutahan,	1,47,455	1,48,150	2,28,072	2,25,823	
Bealsi ...	45,265	45,265	46,269	63,145	
Pisara ...	32,[illegible]65	33,497	31,576	32,399	
Chandwak ..	27,401	27,415	33,902	38,448	
Daryapar ...	...	...	...	17,894	
Guzara ...	27,720	28,012	28,231	28,211	
Tahsil Kirakat ...	1,33,351	1,34,189	1,39,978	1,80,097	
Total District ...	11,56,705	11,81,708	12,52,963	12,49,802	

TABLE X.—*Present demand for revenue and cesses for the year* 1313 *Fasli.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Where included in *Ain-i-Akbari.*	Revenue.	Cesses.*	Total.	Incidence per acre— Cultivated.	Incidence per acre— Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jaunpur Haveli...	Jaunpur Haveli...	1,17,514	12,396	1,29,910	2·30	1·50
Rari ...	Rari... ...	60,083	5,997	66,080	2·05	1·51
Saremu ...	Kirakat ...	21,046	2,338	23,384	2·00	1 21
Zafarabad ...	Zafarabad ...	8,397	872	9,269	2 56	1·89
Qariat Dost ...	Qariat Dost ...	21,542	2,888	24,430	1·81	1·30
Khapraha ...	Mariahu ...	9,847	1,044	10,891	2·27	1·51
Tahsil Jaunpur ...	...	2,38,429	25,535	2,63,964	2·16	1·47
Mariahu ...	Mariahu ...	1,84,443	15,869	2,00,312	2 46	1·63
Barsathi ...	Mariahu ...	78,437	6,518	84,955	2·47	1·62
Gopalapur ...	Mariahu ...	58,209	4,157	62,366	3·13	2·16
Tahsil Mariahu ...	...	3,21,089	26,544	3,47,633	2·56	1·70
Garwara ...	Garwara ...	1,26,773	11,311	1,38,084	2 49	1·57
Ghiswa ...	Ghiswa ...	81,622	8,860	90,482	2·02	1·20
Mungra ...	Mungra ...	73,178	6,129	79,307	2·45	1·39
Tahsil Machhlishahr.	...	2,81,573	26,300	3,07,873	2·32	1·40
Ungli ...	Ungli and Qariat Soetha.	1,62,811	22,594	1,85,405	1·74	1·07
Chanda ...	Chanda ...	21,381	2,560	23,941	1 68	1·11
Rari-Badlapur ...	Rari... ...	32,361	3,561	35,922	2·13	1 53
Qariat Mendha ...	Qariat Mendha ..	9,966	1,742	11,708	1·26	·94
Tahsil Khutahan,	...	2,26,519	30,457	2,56,976	1·75	1·11
Bealsi ...	Bealsi ...	63,104	6,149	69,253	2 32	1·71
Pisara ...	Kirakat ...	32,371	3,494	35,865	1·99	1·20
Chandwak ...	Kirakat ...	38,440	5,833	44,273	1·45	·99
Daryapar ...	Jaunpur Haveli,	17,761	2,169	19,930	1 98	1·20
Guzara ...	Kirakat ...	28,211	3,294	31,505	1·85	1·30
Tahsil Kirakat ...	...	1.79,887	20,939	2,00,826	1·90	1·29
Total District ...	...	12,47,497	1,29,775	13,77,272	2·14	1·39

* Excluding Patwari Rate, now abolished.

Table XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit.		Receipts from *tari* and *sendhi*.	Drugs.			Opium.		Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—			Number of shops for sale of—		
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of—		Total receipts.	Consumption.			Liquor, including *tari*.	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.
						Ganja.	*Charas.*										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1890-91 ...	156	81,357	53,239	1,167	24,238	Not available.		17,536	39 18	1,25,030	2,478	654	192	139	274	91	74
1891-92 ...	111	60,411	26,396	1,295	21,937	Ditto.		16,180	39 27	1,00,293	3,338	488	173	128	268	91	28
1892-93 ...	128	87,172	47,399	1,844	22,125	78 28	59 25	17,725	40 7	1,29,270	3,219	705	175	142	260	92	31
1893-94 ...	144	91,238	46,723	1,166	28,700	22 0	30 0	17,603	38 31	1,38,911	2,930	753	227	139	258	92	34
1894-95 ...	174	81,119	40,799	1,425	21,901	28 31	41 13	13,979	32 0	1,18,650	2,157	673	173	111	164	92	35
1895-96 ...	168	71,155	36,446	1,638	26,125	34 5	55 17	11,726	30 21	1,10,877	1,721	603	206	92	170	94	29
1896-97 ...	144	47,803	25,779	786	18,308	31 29	39 32	11,489	31 5	78,559	1,606	397	144	90	171	94	29
1897-98 ...	144	57,825	35,419	1,661	17,842	37 21	40 12	11,782	30 12	89,318	1,688	491	141	93	167	94	29
1898-99 ...	96	80,416	46,838	1,760	21,500	26 10	41 10	12,440	32 11	1,16,242	1,670	660	243	99	168	94	29
1899-1900...	90	85,657	37,812	1,904	18,400	22 4	54 21	12,734	31 3	1,18,810	1,675	663	258	104	167	94	30
1900-01 ...	72	81,643	39,646	1,301	39,160	26 21	65 23	14,400	27 23	1,36,643	1,936	690	325	120	162	94	35
1901-02 ...	92	95,958	48,341	2,050	37,554	27 31	45 10	15,226	29 13	1,50,947	1,771	817	312	127	159	94	35
1902-03 ...	110	1,07,599	52,583	1,715	39,761	31 13	45 11	15,180	28 18	1,64,408	2,249	912	331	127	160	94	36
1903-04 ...	126	1,19,473	44,540	2,000	53,028	21 19	38 9	13,627	22 25½	1,88,313	3,912	1,013	442	114	167	94	36
1904-05 ...	126	1,22,660	46,413	1,930	55,351	26 22	42 33	13,517	20 35½	1,93,638	6,795	1,039	461	113	167	94	36
1905-06 ...	173	1,00,780	32,793	2,210	50,506	13 29	30 23	13,555	19 23	1,67,298	2,384	860	421	113	158	94	36
1906-07 ...	200	98,261	33,304	2,051	54,811	9 30	33 36	12,623	31 25½	1,71,878	3,161	838	457	105	151	94	39
1907-08 ...																	
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	
1914-15 ...																	
1915-16 ...																	
1916-17 ...																	

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.			Receipts from—			Total charges.
			Non-Judicial.	Court fee, including copies.	All sources.	
1			2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	...	...	40,785	1,28,522	1,69,607	2,303
1891-92	...	...	42,549	1,23,619	1,66,237	2,608
1892-93	...	...	43,433	1,30,441	1,74,026	2,626
1893-94	...	...	46,514	1,32,965	1,79,685	3,038
1894-95	...	...	52,751	1,29,333	1,83,421	3,089
1895-96	...	...	51,771	1,30,107	1,82,002	2,669
1896-97	...	...	50,700	1,33,195	1,84,172	3,089
1897-98	...	...	54,031	1,33,068	1,89,965	3,458
1898-99	...	...	41,346	1,40,830	1,85,091	2,715
1899-1900	...	...	49,835	1,49,041	2,02,170	2,830
1900-01	...	...	50,564	1,58,699	2,12,095	3,667*
1901-02	...	...	47,611	1,50,729	2,00,904	4,854
1902-03	...	...	39,631	1,44,842	1,87,083	4,593
1903-04	...	...	41,505	1,42,450	1,86,445	5,543
1904-05	...	...	40,417	1,48,203	1,91,133	4,557
1905-06	...	...	47,461	1,39,056	1,88,964	4,913
1906-07	...	...	47,580	1,37,098	1,87,095	5,490
1907-08	...	...				
1908-09	...	...				
1909-10	...	...				
1910-11	...	...				
1911-12	...	...				
1912-13	...	...				
1913-14	...	...				
1914-15	...	...				
1915-16	...	...				
1916-17	...	...				

* Discount only.

TABLE XIII.—*Income-tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by companies.		Profits of companies.		* Other sources, Part IV.				Total charges.	Objections under Part IV.	
						Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.				
		Asses-sees.	Tax.	Asses-sees.	Tax.	Asses-sees.	Tax.	Asses-sees.	Tax.		Number filed.	Wholly or partly success-ful.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1893-94	39,720	...	...	...	...	1,565	24,430	116	10,785	425	378	109
1894-95	38,932	...	...	...	...	1,542	24,315	104	10,138	346	420	90
1895-96	39,259	...	...	...	...	1,501	23,739	111	11,266	480	490	162
1896-97	37,337	...	...	...	...	1,350	21,565	117	11,227	5	568	141
1897-98	38,247	...	...	...	...	1,385	21,743	108	11,351	410	699	142
1898-99	36,934	...	...	...	...	1,272	20,399	127	8,364	236	568	128
1899-1900	37,298	...	...	...	...	1,281	20,149	128	13,016	106	531	141
1900-01	36,204	...	...	...	...	1,201	19,050	128	12,792	52	588	132
1901-02	37,811	...	...	...	...	1,266	20,082	128	12,813	75	482	78
1902-03	37,335	...	...	...	...	1,118	17,388	93	7,212	146	438	91
1903-04	24,711	...	...	...	...	291	7,347	79	6,575	44	254	43
1904-05	25,600	...	...	...	...	341	8,544	77	6,559	208	284	62
1905-06	24,230	...	...	...	...	308	7,999	71	5,718	...	176	50
1906-07	23,193	...	...	...	...	286	7,447	70	5,649	20	133	40
1907-08												
1908-09												
1909-10												
1910-11												
1911-12												
1912-13												
1913-14												
1914-15												
1915-16												
1916-17												
1917-18												
1918-19												

* Separate figures for columns 7, 8, 9 and 10 for the years 1890-91 and 1892-93 are not available.

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by Tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Jaunpur.				City of Jaunpur.				Tahsil Mariahu.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	440	6,537	45	4,201	252	3,664	36	3,574				
1891-92 ...	441	6,564	45	4,365	210	2,987	31	2,862				
1892-93 ...	408	6,107	52	4,526	190	2,718	23	2,182				
1893-94 ...	396	6,331	44	4,078	204	3,302	41	3,844				
1894-95 ...	385	6,160	41	3,821	206	3,691	32	3,057				
1895-96 ...	395	6,412	43	4,251	212	4,023	33	3,938				
1896-97 ...	366	6,145	44	4,221	189	3,264	34	3,692				
1897-98 ...	334	5,376	40	4,242	280	2,733	36	3,931	245	3,822	4	277
1898-99 ...	279	4,828	48	4,867	134	2,473	40	4,302	228	3,536	15	605
1899-1900...	289	5,010	54	5,822	130	2,466	47	5,378	240	3,580	14	837
1900-01 ...	270	4,606	54	5,772	135	2,467	43	5,285	221	3,416	13	739
1901-02 ...	306	5,322	51	5,518	151	2,762	43	4,967	253	3,737	11	682
1902-03 ...	288	5,057	49	5,821	142	2,671	42	5,335	243	3,717	8	449
1903-04 ...	113	2,958	52	5,650	65	1,899	46	5,314	56	1,481	7	367
1904-05 ...	108	2,839	55	5,850	63	1,658	48	5,328	58	1,521	5	284
1905-06 ...	88	2,272	56	6,197	49	1,250	48	5,730	53	1,449	5	290
1906-07 ...	93	2,386	53	5,691	52	1,315	46	5,287	49	1,354	6	353
1907-08 ...												
1908-09 ...												
1909-10 ...												
1910-11 ...												
1911-12 ...												
1912-13 ...												
1913-14 ...												
1914-15 ...												
1915-16 ...												
1916-17 ...												

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Machhlishahr.				Tahsil Khutahan.				Tahsil Kirakat.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	346	5,031	18	1,758	185	3,100	3	174	254	3,425	6	513
1891-92 ...	334	4,963	19	1,823	197	3,378	5	280	234	3,145	9	768
1892-93 ...	326	5,034	91	1,780	217	3,820	2	104	195	2,649	7	565
1893-94 ...	310	5,130	15	1,577	423	6,795	36	3,780	214	3,036	9	688
1894-95 ...	306	5,198	15	1,525	417	6,582	36	3,747	195	2,846	7	615
1895-96 ...	287	4,676	16	1,668	411	6,611	35	3,728	178	2,588	8	667
1896-97 ...	276	4,531	15	1,573	376	5,817	41	4,148	177	2,584	8	713
1897-98 ...	275	4,207	14	1,515	341	5,622	43	4,662	190	2,716	7	655
1898-99 ...	298	4,355	13	1,562	285	4,834	44	3,576	132	2,846	7	754
1899-1900 ..	321	4,763	11	1,414	262	4,360	39	4,072	169	2,436	10	871
1900-01 ...	320	4,632	12	1,440	244	4,236	39	3,975	146	2,160	10	866
1901-02 ...	316	4,565	15	1,569	245	4,270	42	4,281	146	2,188	9	763
1902-03 ...	319	4,874	25	1,526	255	4,224	44	3,958	155	2,187	9	793
1903-04 ...	83	2,043	17	1,533	85	2,282	40	3,695	19	478	9	644
1904-05 ...	84	2,054	20	1,773	85	2,206	38	3,506	69	1,582	7	474
1905-06 ...	84	2,159	16	1,431	89	2,357	33	2,897	43	1,012	9	633
1906-07 ...	85	2,127	15	1,267	76	2,083	32	2,882	35	822	10	743
1907-08 ...												
1908-09 ...												
1909-10 ...												
1910-11 ...												
1911-12 ...												
1912-13 ...												
1913-14 ...												
1914-15 ...												
1915-16 ...												
1916-17 ...												

Table XV.—*District Board.*

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.										
	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Total expenditure.	Contributions to Provincial funds.	General Administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	4,419	1.753	...	2,000	1,050	548	...	87,882	...	1,246	27,743	7,210	...	2,721	48,962	...	...
1891-92 ...	4,666	1,623	...	682	77	698	...	93,896	...	1,146	29,006	7,673	...	2,842	53,229	...	...
1892-93 ..	4,834	2,132	...	712	33	731	...	82,438	...	1,214	29,354	8,405	...	2,822	40,643	...	...
1893-94 ...	5,324	1,857	...	702	28	331	...	81,830	...	1,270	29,462	8,904	...	2,750	39,444	...	...
1894-95 ...	5,408	2,160	...	611	...	486	...	84,978	...	1,276	29,704	9,255	...	2,585	42,158	...	...
1895-96 ...	5,522	1,995	...	512	1,586	1,165	...	81,903	...	1,334	29,202	8,867	...	540	41,960	...	...
1896-97 ...	5,831	1,610	...	533	803	1,079	...	81,371	...	1,456	30,233	9,062	...	530	40,090	...	...
1897-98 ...	6,078	2,311	...	2,011	1,231	710	...	87,071	...	1,436	29,777	9,371	...	...	46,487	...	...
1898-99 ...	6,713	2,506	...	2,015	1,151	695	...	97,284	...	1,853	28,727	10,767	...	11	55,511	...	415
1899-1900 ...	6,665	2,306	...	2,013	1,090	*2,047	†12,671	99,088	...	1,867	31,451	10,994	81	84	53,373	1,238	...
1900-01 ...	6,092	2,310	...	2,027	1,186	2,252	14,179	1,00,736	...	1,868	32,463	10,986	...	34	52,406	979	2,000
1901-02 ...	6,163	3,593	...	2,071	1,017	1,648	14,997	1,06,012	...	2,016	33,622	11,341	...	82	56,166	1,044	1,741
1902-03 ...	7,230	2,685	...	26	1,161	1,597	16,936	1,13,911	...	1,920	36,056	11,571	...	89	61,520	962	1,793
1903-04 ...	7,588	3.742	...	224	2,587	1,565	15,768	1,14,002	...	2,271	38,353	11,572	...	57	59,492	908	1,349
1904-05 ...	8,230	3,065	...	915	1,181	1,732	15,789	1,13,754	...	2,310	39,722	11,449	355	283	58,654	921	60
1905-06 ...	7,658	3,658	...	188	1,522	1,715	15,299	1,38,603	...	2,503	46,144	12,297	781	708	73,399	1,069	1,702
1906-07 ...	8,287	3,992	...	130	1,308	1,853	15,590	1,41,469	...	3,117	51,629	12,758	1,109	268	67,202	941	4,445
1907-08 ...																	
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	
1914-15 ...																	
1915-16 ...																	
1916-17 ...																	

* Formerly net receipts only were shown. From this year receipts and also expenditure are given.
† From this year the gross receipts from ferries were for the first time credited to the District Board.

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Jaunpur.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage. Capital.	Water supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Public works.	Public Instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	19,066	...	316	6,748	...	4,032	30,162	5,618	7,033	107	5	5,815	1,097	4,570	3,843	2,160	30,248
1891-92 ...	20,332	...	43	6,062	...	5,020	31,457	5,267	7,030	...	...	5,593	780	7,612	2,349	1,874	30,505
1892-93 ...	22,426	...	28	5,637	...	5,516	33,607	5,037	7,299	...	...	5,481	724	8,034	2,421	2,001	30,997
1893-94 ...	24,263	...	1,161	5,307	...	6,879	37,610	4,888	7,511	...	...	7,375	794	10,361	2,357	2,818	36,104
1894-95 ...	29,920	...	543	6,067	...	5,538	42,068	6,267	7,773	...	...	6,623	849	13,047	2,358	3,105	40,022
1895-96 ...	26,248	...	1,575	5,786	...	5,832	39,441	5,949	10,284	...	...	7,384	791	17,532	2,359	2,640	46,939
1896-97 ...	21,401	...	519	5,143	...	5,788	32,851	5,520	9,841	...	...	6,433	520	5,549	2,084	2,666	32,613
1897-98 ...	23,111	...	1,640	5,218	...	5,209	35,178	5,921	10,009	...	...	7,824	1,078	3,147	2,567	2,862	33,408
1898-99 ...	22,044	...	1,037	5,975	...	6,381	35,437	6,068	9,908	...	...	6,592	780	3,673	2,447	2,770	32,238
1899-1900	31,573	...	1,327	5,225	...	7,317	45,442	5,983	9,969	...	...	9,296	845	9,492	2,446	3,730	41,761
1900-01 ...	39,832	...	1,530	4,567	...	8,259	54,188	8,304	10,285	...	...	10,557	1,535	11,244	3,723	2,408	48,056
1901-02 ...	37,713	...	1,038	4,702	...	8,266	51,719	10,581	10,319	...	...	12,651	1,426	14,094	3,627	5,913	58,611
1902 03 ...	37,955	...	2,021	5,038	...	8,070	53,084	11,311	10,354	...	...	11,647	1,350	8,411	3,951	5,430	52,454
1903-04 ...	38,668	...	639	5,137	...	14,028	58,472	10,033	10,747	...	...	14,330	1,400	11,317	4,028	5,011	56,866
1904-05	38,744	...	1,435	4,499	...	15,452	60,130	9,421	10,939	...	...	11,778	1,400	11,221	4,034	6,243	55,036
1905-06 ...	39,742	...	1,025	4,775	...	10,846	56,388	10,508	7,022	...	...	16,102	1,400	9,602	4,295	10,123	59,052
1906-07 ...	39,820	.	1,130	5,092	...	10,224	56,266	11,319	2,882	...	7,355	15,597	1,900	10,518	4,254	7,066	60,891
1907-08 ...			...				...		...				...				
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	
1914-15 ...																	
1915-16 ...																	
1916-17 ...																	

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police*, 1907.

Thana.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Municipal Police.	Town Police.	Rural Police.	Road Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jaunpur ...	2	1	22	107	5	78	16
Bakhsha ...	2	1	12	...	...	152	6
Sarai Khwaja ...	2	1	12	...	...	124	8
Mariahu ...	2	1	12	...	5	159	4
Rampur ...	1	1	9	...	...	126	2
Gulzarganj ...	1	1	9	...	...	81	4
Machhlishahr ...	2	1	12	...	13	96	6
Badshahpur ...	2	1	12	...	13	72	4
Bamhniaon ...	1	1	9	...	...	89	...
Sujanganj ...	2	1	12	...	...	152	...
Shahganj ...	2	1	12	...	16	97	6
Khutahan ...	2	1	12	...	...	109	4
Sarpatha ...	1	1	9	...	...	89	2
Badlapur ...	2	1	12	...	...	148	4
Kirakat ...	2	1	12	...	4	123	6
Chandwak ...	2	1	12	...	...	68	6
Jalalpur ...	2	1	12	...	...	107	4
Civil Reserve ...	6	16	55	...	...	...	...
Armed Police ...	1	14	96	...	...	...	...
Total ...	37	47	353	107	56	1,870	82

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and Colleges.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896-97 ...	160	6,337	93	9	1,053	...	150	5,235	93
1897-98 ...	158	5,976	95	9	1,074	...	148	4,857	95
1898-99 ...	156	4,834	89	9	1,025	...	146	3,764	89
1899-1900 ...	165	7,159	68	8	997	...	156	6,114	68
1900-01 ...	166	7,489	82	8	1,112	...	157	6,309	82
1901-02 ...	183	8,545	189	8	1,011	...	174	7,473	189
1902-03 ...	206	8,594	196	8	1,039	...	198	7,555	196
1903-04 ...	206	8,861	169	8	1,066	...	198	7,795	169
1904-05 ...	199	8,901	146	8	1,114	...	191	7,787	146
1905-06 ...	223	11,826	335	8	1,357	...	215	10,469	335
1906-07 ...	209	16,359	370	8	1,799	...	201	14,560	370
1907-08 ...									
1908-09 ...									
1909-10 ...									
1910-11 ...									
1911-12 ...									
1912-13 ...									
1913-14 ...									
1914-15 ...									
1915-16 ...									
1916-17 ...									
1917-18 ...									

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1907.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Jaunpur	Jaunpur Haveli	Jaunpur	High School ...	217
		Ditto	Church Mission, Aided High School.	217
		Ditto	Municipal, Middle Vernacular.	243
		Jaunpur, Wellandganj	Municipal, Lower Primary.	37
		Jaunpur, Purani Bazar	Ditto ...	81
		Jaunpur, Shakarmandi	Ditto ...	10
		Jaunpur, Machharhatta	Ditto ...	12*
		Jaunpur, Sipah ...	Municipal, Lower Primary Aided.	28
		Jaunpur, Husainabad	Ditto ...	31
		Jaunpur, Mirmast .	Ditto ...	28
		Malhni	Upper Primary	68
		Fatehganj ...	Ditto ...	95
		Kuddupur ...	Lower Primary	114
		Kalichabad ...	Ditto ..	51
		Pariawan ...	Ditto ...	33
		Ara	Ditto ..	56
		Amlo	Ditto	49
		Gopalganj ...	Ditto ...	43
		Karanja	Ditto ...	39
		Ahrauli ...	Ditto ..	27
		Ditto	Lower Primary Aided.	14*
		Jamuhai	Ditto ...	23
		Jamaitha ...	Ditto	25
		Chaukia	Ditto ...	17
		Bhakura	Ditto ...	37
		Sarai Loka ...	Ditto ...	48
		Jamalpur... ...	Ditto ...	20
	Saremu ...	Gaura Badshahpur ...	Upper Primary	98
		Machkahi ...	Lower Primary	50
		Gaddopur... ...	Ditto ..	56
		Gobindpur Manihar	Ditto ...	41
	Rari ...	Bakhsha	Upper Primary	105
		Leduka	Ditto ...	137
		Kajgaon... ...	Ditto ..	123
		Teji Bazar ..	Ditto ...	149
		Kartiha	Lower Primary	89
		Madhoganj ...	Lower Primary Aided.	52
		Sarai Tiloki ...	Ditto ...	32
		Chitauri	Ditto ...	35
		Hansrauli ...	Ditto ...	53
		Sarai Harkhu ...	Ditto ...	34
		Parasrampur ...	Ditto ...	38

* Girls' School.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1907—*(continued)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Jaunpur—*(concluded)*.	Zafarabad ...	Zafarabad ...	Middle Vernacular.	124
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary Aided.	20*
		Kalyanpur ...	Ditto ...	52
	Qariat Dost ...	Sikrara	Lower Primary	58
		Bansafa	Lower Primary Aided.	36
		Sherwa	Ditto ...	31
	Khapraha ...	Khapraha ...	Upper Primary	151
		Gonapur	Lower Primary Aided.	45
Mariahu	Mariahu ...	Mariahu	Middle Vernacular	158
		Ditto	Lower Primary Aided.	15*
		Gutwan	Upper Primary	175
		Kurni	Ditto ...	88
		Jamalapur ...	Ditto ...	82
		Gulzarganj ...	Ditto ...	109
		Mokalpur ...	Lower Primary	95
		Bareri	Ditto ...	50
		Mahdiganj ...	Ditto ...	26
		Maidih	Ditto ...	29
		Tejgarh	Ditto ...	54
		Alamganj ...	Ditto ...	55
		Shudnipur ...	Lower Primary Aided.	42
		Gahni	Ditto ...	30
		Khajuri	Ditto ...	33
		Usraon	Ditto ...	26
		Nizamuddinpur ...	Ditto ...	45
		Belgahni	Ditto ...	45
		Chaundhi ...	Ditto ...	28
	Barsathi ...	Rampur Dhanna ...	Upper Primary	179
		Bhanaur	Ditto ...	152
		Pariat	Lower Primary	54
		Katauna	Ditto ...	34
		Bhanpur... ...	Ditto ...	45
		Pirthmipur ...	Ditto ...	77
		Kanpur	Lower Primary Aided.	62
		Nigoh	Ditto ...	48
		Barigaon ...	Ditto ...	62
	Gopalapur ...	Bhonda	Upper Primary	173
		Gopalapur ...	Ditto ...	136
		Newaria	Ditto ...	177
		Ditto	Lower Primary	27*
		Bhawaniganj ...	Ditto ...	72
		Sultanpur ...	Ditto ...	29
		Nonari	Lower Primary Aided.	54

* Girls' School.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1907—*(continued)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Mariahu—*(concluded)*.	Gopalapur *(concluded)*.	Tarti ...	Lower Primary Aided.	33
		Ramnagar ...	Ditto ...	44
Machhlishahr.	Ghiswa ...	Machhlishahr ..	Middle Vernacular.	140
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary Aided.	27*
		Baraipar... ...	Upper Primary	167
		Kariaon (Mirganj) ...	Ditto ...	144
		Mustafab d ...	Lower Primary	37
		Ghangharia ...	Ditto ...	47
		Tileru	Ditto ...	46
		Kunwarpur ...	Ditto ...	71
		Fattupur ...	Ditto ...	37
		Khajurahat ...	Lower Primary Aided.	41
		Kaserwa	Ditto ...	21
	Mungra ...	Badshahpur ...	Upper Primary	1?7
		Bamhuiaon ...	Ditto ...	99
		Pura Lal... ...	Lower Primary	35
		Pandepur ...	Ditto ...	18
		Jaipalpur ...	Ditto ...	78
		Karkauli... ...	Lower Primary Aided.	31
		Nibhapur ...	Ditto ...	29
		Bhikhpur ...	Ditto ...	40
	Garwara ...	Sujanganj ...	Upper Primary	200
		Bhilampur ...	Lower Primary	78
		Raja Bazar ...	Ditto ...	39
		Sonaitha... ...	Ditto ...	42
		Silarpur... ...	Ditto ...	53
		Munhkucha ...	Ditto ...	41
		Bhuindhara ...	Ditto ...	70
		Bijhwat	Ditto ...	46
		Bhagwanpur ...	Ditto ...	40
		Maharajganj ...	Ditto ...	94
		Sitapur	Lower Primary Aided.	51
		Amawan	Ditto ...	38
		Kolhua	Ditto ...	39
		Unchgaon ...	Ditto ...	68
Khutahan.	Ungli ...	Shahganj ...	Middle Vernacular.	111
		Ditto	Lower Primary Aided.	45
		Patti Narindpur ...	Upper Primary	128
		Samodhpur ...	Ditto ...	88
		Kheta Sarai ...	Ditto ...	60
		Surapur	Ditto ...	115
		Dasupur	Ditto ...	84

* Girls' School.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1907—*(continued).*

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Khutahan—*(concluded).*	Ungli—*(concluded).*	Arsiwan	Upper Primary	89
		Soetha Kalan ...	Lower Primary	46
		Biragaon ...	Ditto ...	60
		Tighra	Ditto ...	41
		Mubarakpur ...	Ditto ...	43
		Goshainpur ...	Ditto ...	72
		Khutahan ...	Ditto ...	30
		Gabhiran ...	Ditto ...	77
		Sarai Khwaja ...	Ditto ...	60
		Lakha Kalan ...	Ditto ...	42
		Gaharwah ...	Ditto ...	38
		Dehri	Ditto ...	44
		Kamarpur ...	Lower Primary Aided.	18
		Bhagasa	Ditto ...	57
		Chhatain Kalan ...	Ditto ...	32
		Arghupur ...	Ditto ...	33
		Lewain	Ditto ...	34
		Ramnagar ...	Ditto ...	43
		Sawain	Ditto ...	29
		Amawan Kalan ...	Ditto ...	33
		Khalilpur ...	Ditto ...	32
		Ranimau	Ditto ...	29
		Fatehgarh ...	Ditto ...	28
		Pilkichha ...	Ditto ...	82
		Patti Narindpur ...	Ditto ...	24*
	Rari ...	Badlapur... ...	Upper Primary	76
		Hariharganj ...	Lower Primary Aided.	30
	Qariat Mendha...	Ghanshampur ...	Upper Primary	82
		Mendha	Lower Primary Aided.	37
		Shahpur	Ditto ...	66
	Chanda ...	Koeripur... ...	Upper Primary	123
		Singramau ...	Ditto ...	103
		Malhipur ...	Lower Primary Aided.	28
Kirakat.	Chandwak ...	Chandwak ...	Upper Primary	192
		Kanaura	Ditto ...	97
		Guthauli... ...	Ditto ...	82
		Senapur	Ditto ...	131
		Ditto	Lower Primary	18*
		Marhi	Upper Primary	114
		Do.	Lower Primary	19*
		Pokhra	Ditto ...	97
		Kopa	Ditto ...	67
		Jamnibari ...	Lower Primary Aided.	56
		Saraon	Ditto ...	71

* Girls' School.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1907—*(concluded)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Kirakat—*(concluded)*.	Chandwak—*(concluded)*.	Sarauni	Lower Primary Aided.	36
		Pachwar	Ditto ...	32
		Balrampur ...	Ditto ...	48
		Budiha	Ditto ...	33
		Koilari	Ditto ...	60
	Daryapar ...	Belaon	Upper Primary	75
		Muftiganj ...	Ditto ...	91
		Murara	Lower Primary	90
		Ditto	Lower Primary Aided.	24*
		Birampur ...	Ditto ...	59
		Anjorpur... ...	Ditto ...	38
	Pisara ..	Kirakat	Middle Vernacular.	148
		Pisara	Lower Primary	87
		Jaigopalganj ..	Ditto ...	74
		Amhit	Ditto ...	107
		Bhaura	Ditto .	27*
		Derwana	Lower Primary Aided.	76
	Guzara ...	Kanwani... ...	Upper Primary	104
		Beuhra	Ditto ...	144
		Naupur	Lower Primary	57
		Do.	Lower Primary Aided.	16*
		Kanwani... ...	Ditto ...	17*
		Bansnari	Ditto ...	51
		Ditto	Ditto ...	22*
		Bhainsa	Ditto ...	42
	Bealsi	Majhgawan ...	Upper Primary	113
		Baqrabad... ...	Ditto ...	154
		Pardhanpur ...	Ditto ...	82
		Asbaranpur ...	Lower Primary	53
		Purendu	Ditto ...	69
		Majhgawan ...	Ditto ...	21*
		Kakori	Lower Primary Aided.	43
		Nahoia	Ditto ...	38
		Oina	Ditto ...	42
		Rehti	Ditto ...	26
		Rajapur	Ditto ...	30
		Kusaon	Ditto ...	47

* Girls' School.

ROADS, 1907.

	Miles.	fur.
I.—PROVINCIAL.		
(i) Allahabad to Jaunpur and Gorakhpur	44	7·97
(ii) Badshahpur station approach road	0	2·35
Total ...	45	2·32
II.—LOCAL.		
1A.—First class roads, metalled, bridged and drained throughout.		
(i) Jaunpur to Benares	15	6·32
(ii) Jaunpur to Fyzabad	21	4
(iii) Jaunpur to Sultanpur	18	4·75
(iv) Jaunpur to Ghazipur	15	3·35
(v) Jaunpur to Khutahan (*vide 2A, iii*)	9	0·5
(vi) Jaunpur to Zafarabad	6	1·2
(vii) Jaunpur Circular roads	0	7·2
(viii) Jaunpur Station roads...	5	6·47
(ix) Jaunpur Railway station road	0	7·57
(x) Link between (i) and (vi)	0	2·57
(xi) Kheta Sarai to Khutahan	7	4 05
(xii) Kheta Sarai railway station road	0	5 34
(xiii) Shahganj to Baragaon...	4	4·52
(xiv) Shahganj to Azamgarh	1	4·8
(xv) Malhni to Mihrawan	4	2·48
(xvi) Babchna to Jamaitha	0	5 75
(xvii) Bhandari to Chaukia	1	3 36
(xviii) Bhandari to Pachhatra and Chaukia	2	0·5
(xix) Zafarabad railway station road	0	2·27
Total ...	117	5
1B.—First class roads, metalled, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Jaunpur to Mirzapur	24	3·87
(ii) Badshahpur to Fyzabad	1	0
(iii) Benares to Azamgarh	7	6
Total ...	33	1·87
Total, metalled roads ...	196	1·19
2A.—Second class roads, unmetalled, bridged and drained throughout.		
(i) Jamaitha to Kuddupur	5	0
(ii) Ramnagar to Arsiwan	2	4
(iii) Malhni to Tigra (*vide 1A, v*)	8	0
(iv) Shahganj to Fyzabad	7	4
(v) Sarai Mohiuddin to Surapur	11	0
(vi) Kirakat to Jalalganj and Mariahu...	22	6
(vii) Mariahu to Machhlishahr	13	4
(viii) Chandwak to Ghazipur	5	4
Total ...	75	6

ROADS, 1907—*(concluded)*.

	Miles.	fur.
2B.—Second class roads, unmetalled, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Jaunpur to Khapraha and Sujanganj	21	0
(ii) Jaunpur to Kajgaon	4	4
(iii) Jaunpur to Babchha	3	0
(iv) Chaukia to Ara	5	4
(v) Zafarabad to Deokali and Kirakat	12	0
(vi) Bhataura to Rahimpur on Allahabad road	7	4
(vii) Kheta Sarai to Arand	3	4
(viii) Badshahpur to Sujanganj, Khutahan and Fyzabad ...	48	0
(ix) Kalinjara to Machhlishahr, Bamhniaon and Partabgarh...	32	0
(x) Barawan to Keshopur and Benares	24	4
(xi) Machhlishahr to Sujanganj and Partabgarh	16	2
(xii) Badlapur to Koeripur and Sultanpur	13	4
(xiii) Khapraha to Sukhlalganj	15	6
(xiv) Thana Gaddi to Benares	2	4
(xv) Mariahu to Tarti and Benares	10	0
(xvi) Khutahan to Narindpur and Sarpatha	12	0
Total ...	231	4
3.—Fifth class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Baqrabad to Babchha	7	0
(ii) Aliganj to Tiara	18	0
(iii) Mariahu to Paltupur	4	6
Total ...	29	6
4.—Sixth class roads, cleared only.		
(i) Jaunpur to Bashirpur	2	2
(ii) Cemetery to Mirzapur road	2	0
(iii) Baqrabad to Zafarabad...	4	4
(iv) Shikarpur to Baizapur and Mai	6	0
(v) Bakhsha to Maharajganj and Partabgarh	18	4
(vi) Rampur to Salarpur	9	4
(vii) Kirakat to Sultanpur and Azamgarh	5	0
(viii) Surapur to Dostpur	1	0
(ix) Lalapur to Narindpur...	5	0
Total ...	53	6
Total, unmtealled roads ...	390	6
GRAND TOTAL ...	586	7·19

FERRIES, 1907.

River.	Ferry.	Pargana.	Tahsil.	Management.	Income.
					Rs.
Gumti.	Jagdispur ...	Chandra ...	Khutahan ...	District Board,	460
	Baghari ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	830
	Mendha ...	Qariat Mendha,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Gajainpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	350
	Kishnapur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,100
	Pilkichha ...	Ungli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Sutauli ...	Qariat Mendha,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	380
	Gathiana ...	Ungli ...	Khutahan ...	Ditto ...	131
	Narauli ...	Haveli Jaunpur.	Jaunpur ..	Ditto ...	206
	Chauri ...	Rari ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	141
	Belawan ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	350
	Baizapur ...	Haveli Jaunpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	480
	Salendi ...	Rari ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	265
	Chhunchha ...	Haveli Jaunpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	450
	Konhda ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	105
	Kalichabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	270
	Mianpura ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Municipality.	...
	Pachhatia ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	District Board,	80
	Jamaitha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	200
	Uttargawan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	170
	Zafarabad ...	Zafarabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	600
	Bibipur ...	Saremu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	220
	Belaon ...	Daryapar ...	Kirakat ...	Ditto ...	305
	Rajapur ...	Bealsi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	335
	Bhadehri ...	Guzara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	320
	Pasewa ...	Pisara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	62
	Mai ...	Guzara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	370
	Tandwa ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	370
	Kirakat ...	Pisara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,550
	Bhitri ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	60
	Mahadewa ...	Chandwak ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	40
	Hariharpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	505
	Chandwak ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,260
	Sarepur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	350
	Kakrahwa (Balrampur).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	
	Bansapti (Chandepur).	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	300
	Barahpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
Sai.	Kutidhirdas (Bakhopur).	Garwara ...	Machhlishahr,	Ditto ...	155
	Karandhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	210
	Karchhauli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Pachokar ...	Haveli Jaunpur.	Jaunpur ...	Ditto ...	2,400
	Ramdayalganj,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
	Belwa Ramsagar.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
Bisuhi..	Jamalapur ...	Mariahu ...	Mariahu ...	Ditto ...	285

POST-OFFICES, 1907.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.
Jaunpur.	Jaunpur Haveli ...	Jaunpur	Head office.
		Jaunpur Cutcherry ...	Sub-office.
		Jaunpur City	Branch office.
		Fatehganj	Ditto.
		Kunja	Ditto.
		Ramdayalganj	Ditto.
	Saremu	Gaura Badshahpur ...	Ditto.
	Rari	Bakhsha	Sub-office.
		Sarai Harkhu	Branch office.
	Zafarabad	Zafarabad	Sub-office.
	Qariat Dost... ...	Sikrara	Branch office.
Mariahu.	Mariahu	Mariahu	Sub-office.
		Gulzarganj	Branch office.
		Bareri	Ditto.
		Gutwan	Ditto.
		Jamalapur	Ditto.
		Jagapur	Ditto.
	Barsathi	Rampur Dhanua ...	Sub-office.
		Barsathi	Branch office.
		Pariat	Ditto.
		Barigaon	Ditto.
	Gopalapur	Gopalapur	Ditto.
		Newaria	Ditto.
		Saraidih	Ditto.
Machhlishahr.	Ghiswa	Machhlishahr	Sub-office
		Baraipar	Branch office.
	Mungra	Badshahpur	Sub-office.
		Bamhniaon	Branch office.

POST-OFFICES, 1907—*(concluded)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.
Machhlishahr—*(concluded)*.	Garwara ...	Sujanganj	Sub-office.
		Maharajganj	Branch office.
		Shankarganj	Ditto.
Khutahan.	Ungli	Shahganj	Sub-office.
		Khutahan	Ditto.
		Kheta Sarai	Ditto.
		Sarpatha	Branch office.
		Sarai Mohiuddin ...	Ditto.
		Sarai Khwaja	Ditto.
		Arsiwan	Ditto.
		Surapur	Ditto.
		Patti Narindpur ...	Ditto.
		Pataria	Ditto.
		Mani Kalan	Ditto.
	Rari	Badlapur	Sub-office.
	Qariat Mendha ...	Ghanshampur	Branch office.
	Chanda	Singramau	Ditto.
		Koeripur	Ditto.
Kirakat.	Chandwak	Chandwak	Sub-office.
		Leorawa	Branch office.
	Daryapar	Muftiganj	Ditto.
	Pisara	Kirakat	Sub-office.
		Pisara	Branch office.
	Bealsi	Jalalpur	Sub-office.

MARKETS, 1907.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Jaunpur.	Jaunpur Haveli ...	Terhwa	Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.
		Malhni	Sunday and Thursday.
		Shambhuganj ...	Ditto.
	Saremu ...	Banjarepur	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Gaura	Ditto.
	Rari	Sambhalganj ...	Ditto.
		Anuka	Ditto.
		Kajgaon	Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.
		Teji Bazar... ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Sarai Tiloki ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Gajadharganj ...	Monday and Friday.
		Shambhuganj ...	Sunday and Thursday.
	Khapraha ...	Khapraha	Ditto.
	Qariat Dost ...	Sakrara	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Daunrua	Ditto.
Mariahu.	Mariahu ...	Mariahu	Daily.
		Sukhlalganj ...	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
		Babaganj (Mokalpur) ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Gulzarganj ...	Monday and Friday.
		Jamua	Monday.
		Shudnipur	Sunday and Wednesday.
	Barsathi ...	Barsathi	Ditto.
		Rampur Dhanua ...	Daily.
		Bhanaur	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
		Pariat	Sunday and Thursday.
		Alamganj (Patkhauli)...	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.
		Aanandpur... ...	Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
		Raipur	Ditto.
		Nigoh	Tuesday and Saturday.
	Gopalapur ...	Gopalapur	Daily.
		Newaria	Do.
		Bhawaniganj ...	Do.
		Tarti	Do.
Machhlishahr.	Ghiswa ...	Machhlishahr ...	Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.
		Mirganj	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Baraipar	Sunday and Thursday.
		Mustafabad ...	Tuesday and Saturday.

MARKETS, 1907—*(continued)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Machhlishahr—*(concluded)*.	Ghiswa—*(concluded)*.	Madhpur	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Ramganj	Tuesday and Friday.
		Sarai Bika	Ditto.
	Mungra ...	Badshahpur ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Gariaon ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Bamhniaon ...	Monday and Friday.
	Garwara ...	Sonaitha	Ditto.
		Bhilampur... ...	Ditto.
		Bhagwanpur (Bahauddinpur).	Ditto.
		Sujanganj	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Balwarganj (Faridabad).	Ditto.
		Belwar	Ditto.
		Sarai Bhogi ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Gaddopur	Ditto.
		Ghurepur	Tuesday and Friday.
		Maharajganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Himmatnagar ...	Monday and Thursday.
Khutahan.	Ungli ...	Arsiwan	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Patti Narindpur ...	Ditto.
		Shahganj	Ditto.
		Chetganj (Bhagasa) ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Surapur	Ditto.
		Jawadganj (Dehri) ...	Ditto.
		Khutahan	Ditto.
		Gabhiran	Ditto.
		Samodhpur ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Pilkichha	Ditto.
		Tighra	Ditto.
		Rudhauli	Sunday and Thursday.
		Dasupur	Ditto.
		Baragaon	Monday and Friday.
		Garha (Ashrafgarh) ...	Sunday.
		Pataila	Monday.
		Bansganj	Thursday.
		Ghauspur	Saturday.
		Kheta Sarai ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Gurari Khalilpur ...	Ditto.
		Mani Kalan ...	Ditto.
	Chanda ...	Koeripur	Ditto.
		Bahripur Kalan ...	Monday and Friday.
		Thakurganj (Kudhua)...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Singramau ...	Sunday and Thursday.
	Rari	Hariharganj ...	Ditto.
		Badlapur	Tuesday and Friday.
		Shahpur	Monday and Thursday.
		Tiara	Wednesday and Saturday.

MARKETS, 1907—(*concluded*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Khutahan—(*concluded*).	Qariat Mendha ...	Mendha	Sunday and Friday.
		Ghanshampur ...	Tuesday and Friday.
Kirakat.	Chandwak ...	Chandwak	Daily.
		Narhan	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Daryapar ...	Muftiganj	Daily.
	Pisara ...	Kirakat	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Jaigopalganj ...	Daily.
	Guzara ...	Thana Gaddi ...	Do.
	Bealsi ...	Rehti	Do.
		Kusia	Do.
		Jalalpur	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Majhgawan ...	Ditto.
		Mathurapur ...	Monday and Friday.

FAIRS, 1907.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate average attendance.
Jaunpur.	Haveli Jaunpur.	Jaunpur ...	Urs Panja Sharif.	Phagun Sudi 9th,	6,000
		Jaunpur ...	Reti ...	Baisakh Badi 13th	3,000
		Jaunpur, Surajghat.	Ashnan ...	Kartik Sudi 15th,	12,000
		Jaunpur, Khwajgi Tola.	Mela Shah Madar.	Asarh Badi 4th...	2,000
		Jaunpur, Begamganj.	Muharram ...	Muharram 10th...	11,000
		Ditto ...	Chihlam ...	Safar 20th ...	8,000
		Chaukia ...	Chaukia Mata...	Chait Sudi 8th ...	8,000
		Pachhatia ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 15th...	10,000
		Husainabad,	Kajli ...	Bhadon Badi 3rd,	2,000
		Gridharpur...	Bhelahi Dargah	Kartik Badi 15th to Sudi 2nd.	4,000
		Utrejpur ...	Sainath Mahadeo.	Phagun Badi 14th,	8,000
	Rari ...	Bakhsha ...	Kajli ...	Bhadon Badi 3rd,	4,000
		Do. ...	Dasahra ...	Kuar Sudi 15th...	5,000
Mariahu.	Mariahu...	Mariahu ...	Do. ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	10,000
		Gutwan ...	Do. ...	Kuar Sudi 14th...	10,000
		Bareri ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	15,000
		Raiya ...	Do. ...	Kartik Badi 5th...	3,000
		Purwa ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2 000
		Belwa ...	Do. ...	Kartik Badi 10th,	2,000
		Asanandpur,	Do. ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	2,000
		Jawansipur,	Do. ...	Ditto ...	500
		Mokalpur ...	Do. ...	Kuar Sudi 14th...	4,000
		Ajhusi ...	Burhwa Mangal	Sawan Sudi 12th,	6,000
		Aunraila ...	Sheoratri ...	Phagun Badi 14th,	12,000
		Diawan ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	8,000
		Sarai Bikram,	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Sudi 8th,	800
	Barsathi,	Pariat ...	Do. ...	Pus Badi 5th ...	500
		Bhadraon ...	Do. ...	Aghan Sudi 4th...	1,000
		Dharhapur...	Do. ...	Aghan Sudi 8th...	500
		Raipur ...	Durga Dhir ...	Kuar and Chait Sudi 9th.	1,000
		Barsathi ...	Dasahra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	10,000
		Kaseru ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Rampur ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2.000
		Bhanpur ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Saharma ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2,000
		Patkhauli ...	Do. ...	Kuar Sudi 15th...	1,500
	Gopalapur	Gopalapur ...	Do. ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	1,000
		Thathri ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2,000
		Horaia ...	Do. ...	Kuar Sudi 15th...	2,000
		Newaria ...	Do. ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	1,000

FAIRS 1907—*(continued).*

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate average attendance.
Machhlishahr.	Ghiswa ...	Machhlishahr	Sohbat Ghazi Miyan.	Jeth Badi 11th ...	1,200
		Ditto ...	Muharram ...	Muharram 10th	2,000
		Ditto ...	Dasahra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	1,000
		Sarai Yusuf...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Kariaon ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Dharmupur...	Do. ...	Kuar Sudi 9th ...	1,000
		Kariaon ...	Muharram ...	Muharram 10th	1,000
		Mustafabad,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,000
		Madhpur ...	Sohbat Ghazi Miyan.	Jeth Badi 7th ...	4,000
	Mungra ...	Gariaon ...	Muharram ...	Muharram 10th...	900
		Badshahpur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,000
		Ditto ...	Dasahra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	3,000
	Garwara,	Sawansa ...	Do. ...	Kartik Sudi 6th	1,500
		Baharpur ...	Do. ...	Kartik Sudi 11th	900
		Gokula ...	Do. ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	800
		Salarpur ...	Do. ...	Kuar Sudi 6th ...	2,000
		Sonaitha ...	Do. ...	Kuar Sudi 8th ...	800
		Pura Anti ...	Do. ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	2,500
		Ditto ...	Chandika Bhawani.	Kuar Sudi 2nd ...	1,000
		Piarepur ...	Durga Ashtmi...	Kuar Sudi 2nd and 3rd.	1,500
		Saharpur ...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Sudi 1st...	1,000
		Lewa ...	Ditto ...	Aghan Sudi 4th,	2,000
		Karchhuli ...	Ditto ...	Aghan Sudi 1st...	1,000
		Ditto ...	Sheoratri ...	Phagun Badi 14th	16,000
		Faridabad ...	Gaurishankar,	Ditto ...	5,000
		Raja Bazar...	Muharram ...	Muharram 10th...	2,000
Khutahan.	Ungli ...	Shahganj ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,000
		Ditto ...	Dasahra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	2,500
		Sondhi ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2,000
		Mihrawan ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	400
		Harahi ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	500
		Samodhpur,	Do. ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Ditto ...	Muharram ...	Muharram 10th...	800
		Surapur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	800
		Soetha Kalan	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	800
		Ditto ...	Dasahra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	1,000
		Pataila ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	2,000
		Do. ...	Muharram ...	Muharram 10th...	1,500
		Baragaon ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,200
		Do. ...	Dasahra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	1,000
		Samaisa ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	500
		Do. ...	Ashnan Naumi,	Chait Sudi 9th ...	300
		Arsiwan ...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Sudi 4th...	1,500
		Dih Ashrafabad.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	800
		Ghauspur ...	Ghaus Pir ...	Rabi-us-sani 12th	20,000

FAIRS 1907—*(concluded).*

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate. average attendance.
Khutahan—*(concluded).*	Ungli—*(concluded).*	Kheta Sarai,	Sobat Ghazi Miy n.	Baisakh Sudi 11th	2,000
		Monaichha ...	Ditto ...	Baisakh Sudi 10th	1,000
		Ashrafpur ...	Chausathi Bhawani.	Every Tuesday in Sawan and Phagun	15000
		Kheta Sarai	Muharram ...	Muharram 10th...	500
		Mani Kalan...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,000
		Kalanpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
		Jaigahan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	700
		Barangi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Baraur ...	Dítto ...	Ditto ...	3,000
		Lapri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	800
		Songar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
		Sarai Khwaja	Bhadon Chhath	Bhadon Badi 6th,	3,000
	Rari ...	Sarokhanpur,	Sohbat Ghazi Miyan.	Jeth Badi 6th ...	8,000
	Chanda ...	Singhawal ...	Kali Debi ...	Every Tuesday ...	1,000
		Ditto ...	Dasahra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th...	15,000
		Sonawan ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	12,000
Kirakat.	Bealsi ...	Rehti (Baragaon).	Teras ...	Sawan Badi 13th,	1,000
		Ditto ...	Sheoratri ...	Phagun Badi 13th	1,000
		Rajapur ...	Tirmohani ...	Kartik Sudi 15th,	15,000
	Guzara ...	Gobra ...	Dasahra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th ...	5,000
		Do. ...	Chakia Tirath,	Kartik Sudi 15th,	5,000

GAZETTEER OF JAUNPUR.

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